



FOURTH APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864.

QUARTERLY REPORT of Progress made on the several Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal ending with the Month of April 1864.

Number.	Name of Road.	Road.		Length of Road in miles.	Estimated cost of Road.	Date of commencement of work.	TOTAL WORK REQUIRED IN EACH ROAD.				PROPORTION OF WORK DONE UP TO DATE.				PROPORTION OF WORK STILL TO BE CARRIED OUT.			Expenditure incurred up to date.	REMARKS.
		From	To				Earthwork.	In number.	Running feet of waterway.	Laces of C. Fl.	Laces of C. Fl.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metallizing.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metallizing.		
1	{ 1 Patna Branch Road ...	Meerapoor	Poon Poon	7	1,44,812	Nov. 1861	70	11	976	4-33	1-	1-	8	0	0	2	1,43,360	{ The metal is spread on 64 miles, but not consolidated. }	
2		Jehanabad	Ditto	22	6,87,260	Dec. 1862	203	13	6,016	...	7	0	0	3	1-	1-	56,600		
3		Ditto	Mooshee	10	1,07,838	" 1861	132	...	...	8-6	1-	1-	6	0	0	4	62,200	{ About 14 miles metallized and metal stacked on Road side for 54 miles. }
4	L. Baroon Road	Baroon	Bettah Station	65	70,873	" 1863	220	21	145	{ Unmetalled. }	14	0	0	86	1-	...	6,143		
5	Mozufferpore	Hazeepore	34-5	21,128	May 1862	68	1	81-5	1-		1-	0	0	0	0	0	14,998	{ Completed except 34 lacs of appl. feet of turbing which cannot be done until the rains set in. }	
6	{ Tirhoot Roads }	Ditto	Daulinggerai	43	41,627	Nov. 1863	112	15	416		84	2	0	16	8	0	17,627		
7	Chattrra Road	Chowparrun	Chattrra	31	83,205	Jan. 1862	91	40	402	14-1	1-	00	5	0	10	3	52,838		

	Nawadah	Behar	20.5	Estimate not ready.	"	1863	Not yet known.	10	-9	-2	-2	-1	-8	-8	18,022	
9	Ditto	... Rajawlee	...	16.25	Feb.	1863	Not yet known.	6	-9	-2	-2	-1	-8	-8	14,987	
10	Bajowlee	... G. T. Road	...	27	March	1864		0	-1	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1,879	
11	Girriek	... Luckisera	...	37.5	"	1863		23	-9	-0	-2	-1	-0	-8	5,932	
12	Bickram	... Doorn Station	14	17,000	Nov.	1862	Not yet known.	Unsettled.	1.	1.	-0	-0	-0	-0	16,981	Work completed.
13	Gudhyncey	... Arrah Station...	12	25,980	Jan.	1862			1.	-4	-0	-0	-0	-0	21,021	Road open to Traffic.
14	Chuprah	... Gobindgunge	49	92,671	July	1862			9	-0	-0	-1	1.	-0	33,141	
15	Burrakhar	... Ruggoonathpore.	22	42,181	Oct.	1863	140	52	842	-1	-0	-4	-9	-0	28,000	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.																
16	Bhaugulpore	... Bowsee	30	2,70,311	May	1860	200	11	840	1.	1.	-0	-0	-0	2,77,038	Compl
17	Bowsee	... Hasdiah	14	41,382	Dec.	1862	70	30	...	1.	1.	-0	-0	-0	44,758	{ Completed except 6 miles Taring.
18	Hasdiah	... Peeprah	54	7,579	Jan.	1864	20	...	-6	-0	-0	-4	-0	-0	4,465	{ Will be finished in June 1864, except Taring.
19	Ganges	... Kissangunge	25	51,861	June	1863	142	8	1	100	-9	-0	-1	-0	46,249	{ Completed except Bridge.
20	Sooltangunge	... Aijungunge	64	30,395	April	1863	41	5	320	-8	-0	-2	1.	-0	15,727	{ Path-work nearly completed. Timber Bridge in progress.

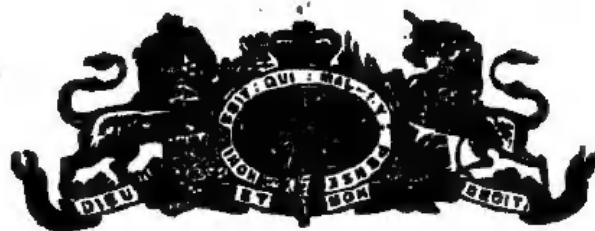
Number.	Name of Road.	Road.		Length of Road in miles.	Estimated cost of Road.	Date of commencement of work.	TOTAL WORK REQUIRED IN EACH ROAD.				PROPORTION OF WORK DONE UP TO DATE.			Expenditure incurred up to date.	REMARKS.
							Earthwork.	In number.	Running feet of waterway.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.		
		From	To					Bridges.							
							Lacs of C. Fl.			Lacs of C. Fl.				Rupees.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.—(Continued.)															
4	Bugwangolah Road	Jeagunge	Bugwangolah	8	56,801	Feb. 1862	70	2	231	4.1	1	.1	.0	44,698	Will be completed in the month of May except furling.
5	Peelkhana Road	Peelkhana	Amearpurah	6	36,244	Ditto	33.5	...	...	3	1	.0	.00	16,056	Will be completed by July 1864.
		Caragollah	Purneah	80	2,03,328	1857	...	...	...	14.5	...	...	.95		
		Purneah	Siligoree	96	9,17,605	Ditto	...	...	...	46	1	.0	.25		
6	Darjeeling Road	Siligoree	Panchkedar	84	64,974	Jan. 1864	72.5	4	600	5.9	.9	.1	.0	Not known.	
		Panchkedar	Kurseong	22	7,92,606	1860	...	...	...	...	.5	.5	.0		
		Kurseong	Darjeeling	194			...	...	...	...	.9	.1	.0		

7	L. Mathore Road ...	Dadapore on the Ganges ...	Natore ...	284	1,91,798	Aug. 1863	...	382.5	16	1,061	...	.38	.1	...	.67	.9	...	58,000
8	"	Jungipore ...	Mooredoi Station	15	43,538	Dec. 1860	...	38.5	24	278	3.5	1.	.98	.66	.0	.02	.33	40,251
9	"	Rajshahye Feeders ...	Sootee ...	14	50,221	Jan. 1861	...	53.5	21	517	3.2	.99	.9	.6	.01	.1	.4	44,266
			SOUTH-EASTERN CIRCLE.															
1		Jenidiah ...	Choodangah ...	22	2,01,181	Dec. 1862	...	179	21	326	10.5	.56	.63	.0	.44	.37	1.	70,129
2		Meherpore ..	Ditto	17	1,35,261	Jan. 1864	...	89.5	13	118	10.75	.70	.05	.0	.30	.93	1.	31,338
3		Santipore ...	Ranaghaut ...	934	90,568	Dec. 1860	...	45	11	126	4.5	.9	.8	.6	.1	.2	.4	99,397
4		Bongong ...	Chogdah	20	1,43,786	April 1861	...	96	40	148	9.5	1.	.9	.6	.0	.1	.4	1,46,340
5		Sooksaugor ...	Ditto	5	34,934	Feb. 1863	...	26	16	80	2.25	.8	.3	.0	.2	.7	1.	31,177
6	"	Kotechandpore ..	Kissengunge ...	21	1,60,625	May 1861	...	93	20	186	10	.9	.7	.3	.1	.3	.7	1,48,679
7	"	Ditto	Kallygunge ..	8	64,483	Nov. 1863	...	45	..	...	...	.9	.8	.6	.1	.2	.4	99,397
8		Ghoseparrah ...	Kanchraparrah...	3	23,118	Sept. 1862	...	2.5	7	35	1.25	1.	1.	.9	.0	.0	.1	23,222
9		Barrackpore ...	Ditto	154	1,27,249	Jan. 1862	...	25	17	90	8.5	1.	1.	.7	.0	.0	.3	1,38,023
10		Chundennuggur.	Angurparrah ...	7	42,423	" 1864	...	37	1	5	3	.7	.0	.5	.3	1.	.5	26,224
11		Kopenesaur ...	Basjipore	7	51,586	Ditto	...	32.5	10	74	3.25	.3	.1	.1	.7	.9	.9	11,496

{ Large stock of metal in reserve for repairs.

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.		Road.		Length of Road in miles.	Estimated cost of Road.	Date of commencement of work.	TOTAL WORK REQUIRED IN EACH ROAD.						PROPORTION OF WORK DONE UP TO DATE.						Expenditure incurred up to date.	REMARKS.
				From	To				Earthwork.	Bridges.	Canseways.		Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Canseways.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Canseways.	Rupees.			
										Lacs of C. Ft.	In number.	Running feet of waterway.	Number.	Running feet of bed.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Canseways.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Canseways.	Rupees.	
1	1	Cuttack Trunk Road ...	Rajghat ...	Byturnee River		86	4,84,197	May 1862	457	62	2,605	6	3,550	8	5	75	2	5	25	2,51,415		
2	"	Ditto ...	Byturnee River	Mahanuddy ...		454	2,05,143	Nov. 1862	225	29	1,050	3	1,600	8	7	9	1	3	1	1,76,300		
3	"	Sambalpure Road	Cuttack		Kotasingah ...	140	15,939	Feb. 1863	6	...	...	58	5,620	6	0	5	4	0	5	7,600	
4	"	Sonepore Road...	Ditto		Sonepore ...	150	1,29,768	Feb. 1862	188	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	8	0	0	51,000	
5	"	Pattamcoondee ...	Ditto		Pattamcoondee ..	44	14,635	Feb. 1863	29	...	...	34	630	1	4	3	0	6	7	7,200	{ Work in progress for 16 miles only.

J. P. BRADLEY, *Lieut.-Col., E. E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Public Works Dept.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to as heretofore.

Report by the Sanitary Commission for Bengal on the Lunatic Asylums at Bhowanepore and Dullundah.

From J. PATTISON WALKER, Esq., M. D., Secretary to the Sanitary Commission for Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, (No. 455, dated the 23rd June 1864.)

I AM desired by the President to submit, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a printed extract from the Proceedings of the Commission of the 6th instant, Minute No. 116, regarding a visit by the Commission to the Lunatic Asylums at Bhowanepore and Dullundah.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Sanitary Commission for Bengal of the 6th June 1864.

MINUTE No. 116.

With reference to Minute No. 102 of the Proceedings of the 30th ultimo, the Commission, on the morning of the 1st instant, visited the Lunatic Asylum for Europeans at Bhowanepore, and afterwards the Lunatic Asylum for Natives at Dullundah, accompanied by the Officiating Superintendent, Dr. Charles Palmer, recently appointed on the departure to Europe on sick leave of Dr. Payne.

RESOLUTION.

I. The Commission desires to record its opinion that the general management of these Institutions is highly creditable to Dr. Payne, who has long held charge of them, and to the other Officers under whom they have reached their present satisfactory condition. There are doubtless many points in which the buildings, judged by a European standard, must be considered defective, and these defects must necessarily interfere with the efficiency of the management of the Asylums. But the Commission has seen with much satisfaction the great cleanliness and good order everywhere preserved, and the signs that are everywhere manifest that the inmates are treated with care, kindness, and judgment.

II. The Commission having now under consideration general questions connected with the construction and management of Lunatic Asylums in India, thinks it unnecessary at present to enter into further details regarding the Dullundah and Bhowanepore Asylums.

III. A copy of this Resolution will be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, and a copy will also be forwarded to the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department.

(Sd.) JOHN STRACHBY,
President.

Cm. J. M.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 3625.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 17th June 1864.*—Moulavy Mahomed Wajid, Sudder Ameen of Behar, to officiate, temporarily, as District Register of Deeds in Behar.

The 24th June 1864.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Committee for the management of the Mahomedan Endowments in the District of Cuttack under Section VII., Act XX. of 1863:—

Shaik Roshun Mahomed.
Moulavy Mahomed Fazoolah.
Shaik Yakoob Shureef.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Committee for the management of the Endowment of Sree Sarola Thakooranee, in the District of Cuttack, under Section VII., Act XX. of 1863:—

Baboo Rughoonath Mitter.
" Sree Ram Som.
" Lukhee Narain Rai.
" Mukond Purnad Rai.
" Dinonath Sircar.

• *The 25th June 1864.*—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Chunder Nath Bose to the charge of the Medical duties at Shergotty.

Native Doctor Meer Zamin Ali to the charge of the Medical duties at Burhee.

The 20th June 1864.—Major H. C. Adlam, District Superintendent of Police, Patna, is transferred to Rajshahye.

Captain G. J. Reeves, District Superintendent of Police, Rajshahye, is transferred to Behar.

Mr. A. C. Howard, District Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, is transferred to Patna.

Lieutenant H. E. Waller, District Superintendent of Police, Behar, is transferred to Monghyr.

The 1st July 1864.—Mr. C. E. G. Marington to be Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Bankoorah, and to exercise the powers of a

Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) in that District.

The following gentlemen to be Honorary Magistrates in Cachar, and to exercise, respectively, the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and Section I., Act X. of 1854, in that District:—

Mr. David George Morgan.
" Christopher Marshall.

The 5th July 1862.—Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Act X. of 1859, and Act VI. of 1862, B. C., in that District.

Baboo Juggobundhoo Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chittagong, is transferred, temporarily, to Noacolly, in which District he will exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861.)

Baboo Govind Chunder Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Tipperah, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in that District.

Mr. D. A. King to be a Junior Sub-Assistant in the Third or Eastern Division, Revenue Survey, from the 1st instant.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 25th June 1864.*—Mr. H. Woodrow, Inspector of Schools, Central Division, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the revised Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, from the 9th proximo. Mr. J. Sanders, Professor in the Presidency College, will conduct the current duties of Mr. Woodrow's office in addition to his own.

The 2nd July 1864.—Baboo Jadub Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bankoorah, for three months, under the Financial Notification dated the 31st July 1863.

The 4th July 1864.—Mr. J. W. Platts, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gawalparah, for one month, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

Mr. R. H. Irvine, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nuddea, for three months, on Medical Certificate, under paragraph 11 of the revised Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Mr. J. A. Dolinage, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Comillah, for two months, under the Financial Notification dated the 31st July 1863.

The 6th July 1864.—Mr. P. Bonnaud, Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta, for six months, under paragraph 12, Clause 1 of the revised Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 25th June 1864.*—The services of Captain A. Blunt, District Superintendent of Police, Singbhoom, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department, at his own request.

The following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is re-published for general information :—

No. 1061, *Simla, the 1st July 1864.*—The Governor General of India in Council having been duly certified that the Government of Queensland has made such laws and other provisions as are deemed sufficient for the protection of Natives of India emigrating to that Colony, it is declared, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5, Act No. XIII. of 1864, that from and after this date the emigration of Natives of India to the said Colony of Queensland shall be lawful.

In accordance with Section 9 of the Act abovementioned it is further notified that the probable length of the voyage to Queensland from Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be taken to be as follows :—

From Calcutta, 90 days.

From Madras, 85 days.

From Bombay, 100 days.

The following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is re-published for general information :—

No. 1007, *Supla, the 24th June 1864.*—Mr. E. F. Harrison delivered over, and Mr. J. L. Lushington received, charge of the Office of Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bengal, on the forenoon of the 16th instant.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 5th July 1864.*—On the report of the Board of Examiners the following Officers of the Chittagong Division are declared to have passed the Examination prescribed in the Government Resolution dated the 19th of November 1861 :—

By the Higher Standard.

Baboo Lukeekant Dey.

By the Lower Standard.

Mr. R. H. Pawsey.

„ A. L. Clay.

Baboo Govind Chunder Bose.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 5th July 1864.*—The following Officers are respectively vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code

of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector, in the Districts mentioned :—

Mr. R. H. Pawsey, in Noacolly.

„ A. L. Clay, in Tipperah.

Baboo Govind Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tipperah, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) in that District.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 8th July 1864.*—Under the provisions of Sections III. and IV. of Act III. of 1861, of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, it is hereby declared that from the 1st August next the provisions of the said Act are extended to the Suburbs of Calcutta, as described in the Schedule attached to Act XXI. of 1857, that is to say, the Villages composing the Government Estate of Panchanogram, and all lands belonging to any other Estate which are situate within the general limits of the said Government Estate :—

Garden Reach or Moocheekola.

Ramnuggur.

Singerates.

Indree.

Sonsie.

Borrbcriah.

Rajahrampoor.

Bhookylas.

Dukhin Sherepoor.

Kidderpoor.

Bykantpoor.

Adee Gunga Chur.

Ramchunderpoor

Ekbulpoor.

Mominpoor.

Balrampoor.

Alleepoor.

Jcerant.

Radhanuggur.

Gopalnuggur.

Doorgapoor.

Chetlah.

Juroal.

Dowlutpoor.

Sonadangah.

Manjrat.

Moyapoor.

Shurhurpoor.

It is further notified, under Section XXXV. of the Act, and subject to the limitations therein contained, that a tax will be imposed upon Carriages, Horses, and Elephants kept within the limits of the Suburbs of Calcutta as above defined.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Members of the Municipal Committee of the Suburbs of Calcutta under the Act :—

Mr. A. M. Macgregor, *vice* Chairman.

„ E. H. Angelo.

„ J. F. Galiffe.

„ W. H. Jones.

„ G. Ham.

„ G. A. Pendleton.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert.

Mr. G. S. Fagan. *

„ J. Erskine.

„ W. Heysham.

Rajah Suttjo Shurn Ghosal.

Baboo Dwarkanath Mitter.

„ Frankissen Mookerjee.

Moonshee Buzoolul Ruheem.

Captain F. Stanton, R. E.

Mr. W. Smith, Superintending Engineer.

Baboo Kally Prasanno Singh.

Nawab Asgur Ali.

Mr. P. Anderson.

Baboo Woomesh Chunder Mitter.

The 9th July 1864.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to extend the provisions of Act III. (B. C.) of 1864 to the Station of Chittagong with effect from the 1st proximo, and to declare that for the purposes of the Act the limits of the Station are defined to be as follows :—

On the South and South-East—The Kurnofoolee River.

On the East—The Chuektai Nullah.

On the North—A line from the junction of the Chuektai Nullah and Seetal Jharna to the Nusseerabad Hills, passing to the North of Beebee's Hâth.

On the West and South-West—A line drawn along the base of the Nusseerabad, Dobraghat, and Koolai Hills, and thence to the Kurnofoolee, passing to the West of Dewan's Hâth, and to the East of the Villages of Charria and Gooldangah.

The following gentlemen are appointed Members of the Municipal Committee of Chittagong under Act III. of 1864 :—

Mr. G. G. Balfour.

Dr. J. F. N. Wise.

Mr. R. D. Hims.

„ H. J. Bamber.

„ Fuller.

Baboo Obboy Chunder Dass.

„ Lal Chand Chowdree.

„ Rahan Chunder Dass.

„ Pran Hurry Lalla.

The 12th July 1864.—It is hereby notified that all applications for Licenses under the new Marriage Act, No. XXV. of 1864, must be submitted through the Commissioners of the Division in which the applicant may be residing.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 13th July 1864.*—With reference to Orders of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, Nos. 242 and 248, dated 25th May 1864, it is hereby notified that the examination of Military Officers in Civil employ who have declared their intention of joining the Staff Corps, and who are not already permanently attached to the Civil or Political Department of that Corps, will be conducted under the superintendence of the Central Committee in Calcutta, and the Divisional Local Committee, by whom the examination of Assistant Magistrates and Collectors is now conducted. The Staff examination will be held twice a year at the same time as the ordinary Assistants' examination.

Candidates should at once send in their names to the Commissioners of the Divisions in which they are employed; and with reference to Rule VII., should specify the Works in Indian History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence in which they elect to be examined.

The first examination will be held in October next. The date and place of examination will be communicated by the Commissioners of Divisions to all Candidates one month before the examination.

A. EDEN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

LOCAL.

No. 204.

13th July 1864

Declaration under Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the improvement of a Road from Phoolnakhra to Madhub, in the Districts of Cuttack and Pooree, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land averaging five feet in width on either side of the existing Road is required.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Sections II. and XXXIII., Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

MISCELLANEOUS.—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

No. 205.

The 14th July 1864.

Declaration under Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the construction of an open Sewer, connected with the Drainage of Calcutta; from Rajahghat to Makhalpotha, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land of an average width of 150 feet, more or less, situated to the south of Rajah Khail, and extending parallel with it from a point opposite Rajahghat to the junction at Makhalpotha, is required.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 206.

Notification.—The following Order issued by Government of India, Public Works Department, is re-published for information :—

No. 174 of the 1st July 1864.—*Transfer.*—Mr. C. Vassilian, Assistant Supervisor, Public Works Department, attached to the Coorg Division of Public Works, is transferred from Mysore to Bengal.

No. 207.

Transfer.—Mr. W. Saxton, Overseer, from the Dinapore Division to the Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William.

No. 208.

The 15th July 1864.

Notification.—Mr. A. P. Watson, Probationary Assistant Engineer, attached to the Ganges and Dajeeeling Road Division, passed the prescribed colloquial examination in Hindoostanee on the 8th current.

No. 209.

The 18th July 1864.

Mr. G. Munro, Sub-Engineer of the Second Class, resumed charge of his office of Superintendent of Suburban Roads on the forenoon of the 15th current.

2. Mr. Munro is allowed privilege leave up to the 14th current in addition to the privilege leave for two months* already granted to him with effect from the 6th May 1864.

J. P. BRADLE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.;*

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

in the P. W. Dept.

Public Works, (Railway.) Dept.,—Bengal.

Port William, the 12th July 1864.

Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the Railway Station at Jamalpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose *beings* 53-0-8, more or less, in the Villages named in the margin, in the District of Monghyr, are required.

2. This Declaration is made, under Section II. of Act VI. of 1857, to all to whom it may concern.

Port William, the 19th July 1864.

Notification.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the erection of Railway Workmen's Cottages at Misroulea and Sahneeputee, in the District of Shahabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising an area of *beings* 7-6-18, more or less, is required in Mouzaha Misroulea and Sahneeputee, Pergunnah Bhojepoor.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. S. TAYLOR, *Capt., R. E.*

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

Railway Branch.

No. 3525A. OF 1863.

Notification.

Dated Nynce Tul, the 30th October 1863.

THE following Tea Plantations and Factories in Kumaon and the Deyrah Doon are offered for sale at the upset prices specified. Tenders will be received by William Jameson, Esq., Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, Saharanpore, until 1st October 1864, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted:—

1st.—Hawulbaugh in Kumaon, forty-six miles from the plains, and six miles from Almora. The Plantations, (including the two small Nurseries, viz., Kupeena and Lutchmaissur, in the immediate neighbourhood of Almora,) consists of about one hundred acres of land planted with tea.

There are on the Estate three large slated houses; numerous slated offices; a large slated factory; two large slated godowns; a slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations, and in working order.

2nd.—Ayar Toli in Kuttipoor, Kumaon, distant about 80 miles from the plains, and about 40 miles from Almora.

There are on the Estate a slated house, a slated factory; and a large slated godown; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete for the tea operations, and in working order.

This Plantation consists of about 1,300 acres of land, of which about 350 acres are planted with tea, two hundred acres of cleared land fitted for tea planting, and the remainder covered with pine, &c., forests, the timber of which is well adapted for making tea chests, &c.

The yield of the two Estates last season was lbs. 14,700 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds.

The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 17,000 of tea, and 1,800 maunds of seeds.

These two Estates will be sold in one lot, in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rupees 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.)

A small portion of the Plantation of Ayar Toli, named Bincolie, belonging to the Temple of Nagnath, will bear an annual rental of Rupees 24, (twenty-four Rupees per annum.)

This land is leased in perpetuity from the Temple of Nagnath on this rental.

3rd.—Bhurtpore in Kumaon, ten miles from the plains, twelve miles from the Sanatorium of Nynce Tul, and thirty miles from Almora.

It is about 1,300 acres in extent, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation with tea. The remainder consists of pine and oak jungle, and barren rocks.

There are on the Estate a slated house; slated factory; godowns; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c. The stock and block of the factory are complete and in full working order. The yield last season was lbs. 2,255 of tea and 135 maunds of seeds. The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 5,000 of tea and 250 maunds of seeds. This Estate will be sold in fee simple free of all demands of Land Revenue at an upset price of Rupees 25,000.

4th.—Kowlaghir, in the Deyrah Doon, distant two miles to the west of the Town of Deyrah. It consists of 440 acres of land, of which about 350 acres are under cultivation with tea, and the

remainder adapted for tea cultivation. Through the property a branch of the Beejapore Canal runs.

There are on the Estate three bungalows; an extensive pukka tea factory; two large pukka godowns; a barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete, and in full working order.

The yield of last season was lbs. 16,000 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds. This season the yield may be estimated at lbs. 25,000 of tea and 1,600 maunds of seeds.

This Estate will be sold in fee simple free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rupees 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.) The Plantations will be transferred to the purchasers on the 1st November 1864, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

(Sd.) R. SIMON,

Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

No. 1618A. OF 1864.

Notification.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Nynce Tul, the 4th June 1864.

WITH reference to the Notification in this Department, No. 3525A., dated the 30th October last, it is hereby notified that W. Jameson, Esq., or the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, for the time being, will receive Tenders for the purchase of the Government Tea Plantations in Kumaon and Deyrah Doon, addressed to him at Saharanpore, up to 4 P. M. of the 1st of October 1864.

All Tenders must be made in writing.

Every Tender should be superscribed "Tender for Tea Plantation," and will be registered by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens on the date of receipt in a book which he will keep, together with the tenders, in his own custody, under lock and key.

The highest registered Tender at the time being for any Lot will be communicated by the Superintendent to any enquirers up to the time of sale, but the names of parties who have entered shall in no case be disclosed.

The Register of Tenders will be examined at noon, on the 1st of October 1864, by a Committee consisting of the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, the Judge and the Collector of Saharanpore, at the Office of the Superintendent, and in the presence of all parties who may attend, and the amount of the highest Tender for each lot, or, if there be more than one Tender of equal amount, the number and amount of such Tenders, but not the names of the parties tendering, will be publicly declared, and the highest Tender in writing above the upset price at 4 P. M. will be accepted on the part of Government by the Committee.

Agents must be supplied by their Principals with sufficient Powers of Attorney.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

(Sd.) R. SIMON,

Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

No. 331.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1862-63, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Thursday, the 4th August 1864, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 4,145 Chests, viz. :—

Behar Opium ... 2,280
Benares ditto ... 1,865

Total Chests ... 4,145

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual : they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 9th November 1863 and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th August respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 9th August 1864, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Friday, the 19th August 1864.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1862-63, will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 5th Sept. 1864	2,280	1,865	4,145
Ditto Wednesday, 19th Oct. "	2,280	1,865	4,145
Ditto Friday, 11th Nov. "	2,280	1,865	4,145
Ditto Monday, 5th Dec. "	2,308	1,875	4,181
Total	2,148	7,470	10,618

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

H. T. PRINSEP,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th June 1864. }

STATEMENT showing the importations of Salt (private property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 1st July 1864.

Description of Salt.	Government Salt.	Private Cutlins.	Afloat.	Total.
	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.
Liverpool Pongah ...	9,06,141	84,84,000	3,52,850	97,15,000
French Kurkutch ...	15,577	25,079	...	40,656
Cadia " ...	23,948	11,164	...	35,112
Ceylon " ...	...	1,630	13,804	14,984
Bombay " ...	...	27,290	1,18,446	1,45,736
Scinde " ...	22,180	41,138	...	63,318
Malras " ...	13,184	69,200	65,331	1,47,715
Arabian and Persian (Gulfa) Kurkutch ...	23,625	22,479	...	46,104
Muscat Rock ...	...	...	...	...
Total	10,08,455	98,61,961	5,40,089	104,10,505

H. T. PRINSEP,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Fort William,
The 19th July 1864. }

Notice.

ALL Treasury Officers under the Government of Bengal are informed that the following Forms will be supplied on Indent by the Superintendent of Stationery :—

- No. 1. Supply Bill Advice.
- No. 2. Advice of Transfer Receipts payable in Calcutta.
- No. 3. Ditto payable at Mofussil Treasuries.
- No. 4. Cash Balance Report to be sent on the 1st of every month.
- No. 5. Mid-monthly Cash Balance Report.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Deputy Auditor and accts.-Genl., Bengal.
FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th July 1864. }

Notification.

It is requested that Officers when communicating with the undersigned 'on personal matters by' Telegraph will certify in their Telegrams that the reply is prepaid; when this is not done, the reply will be sent by ordinary post.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Civil Pay-Master.
The 8th July 1864.

Notice.

THE Office of the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, Nuddes Division, has been removed to No. 18-3, Theatre Road.

H. L. DANFORTH,
Commissioner.
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Nuddes Division,
Calcutta, the 18th June 1864. }

Statement of Jail Manufactures for 1862-63.

District.	Deficit Balance of last year.	Total Receipts.	Total Charges.	Balance.	Commission to the Jail Darogahs at 15 per cent.	Net Profits.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bancoorah	11,008 7 0	5,996 8 0	5,006 15 0	751 0 0	4,255 15 0
Beerbhoom	1,575 1 ■	644 13 6	930 4 0	139 8 ■	790 12 ■
Behar	5,184 5 ■	2,745 1 8	2,439 ■ ■	305 14 0	2,073 5 8
Bograh	1,805 8 ■	1,123 ■ 3	682 1 9	102 4 0	579 13 9
Bhaugulpore	10,394 8 6	4,261 13 ■	6,132 6 4	919 12 0	5,212 10 4
Burdwan	20,510 ■ 0	10,340 15 7	10,160 0 5	1,525 5 8	8,643 10 9
Cachar	1,549 8 4	1,725 14 11	176 0 7	Deficit.	.....
Chumparun	2,713 10 5	2,508 13 0	204 13 5	30 9 1	174 0 0
Cuttack C. D.	4,868 6 11	2,489 2 6	1,879 4 5	291 13 7	1,597 6 10
" N. D.	1,771 5 1	1,684 15 9	86 5 4	12 14 4	73 7 0
" S. D.	22 8 0	.....	22 8 0	3 4 9	19 3 3
Dacca	4,898 18 0	5,455 0 0	556 3 0	Deficit.	.....
Darjeeling	140 7 0	79 5 0	61 2 0	9 2 8	51 15 4
Dinagapore	14,518 12 0	8,313 5 6	6,205 6 6	930 18 0	5,274 9 6
Deoghur
Furzedpore	7,475 8 11	4,194 3 6	3,281 5 5	492 ■ 3	2,789 2 2
Gawalparah	3,289 10 9	2,060 6 4	1,223 4 5	183 7 10	1,039 12 7
Heerunpore
Hazareebaugh	3,115 12 8	1,811 8 8	1,804 0 1	270 ■ ■	1,534 0 1
Jessore	87,708 7 0	17,685 0 0	20,023 7 9	3,003 7 2	17,020 0 7
Jorehaut	2,189 10 0	317 0 6	1,822 9 6	273 4 9	1,549 4 9
Kamroop	4,760 5 5	1,990 13 0	2,769 7 8	415 5 8	2,354 2 0
Lohardugga	702 12 0	652 11 6	110 0 6	16 8 ■	98 8 6
Luckimpore	820 10 ■	73 14 0	746 12 9	111 14 4	634 14 5
Midnapore	12,135 10 5	9,550 0 0	2,585 10 5	387 12 0	2,107 14 5
Moorahedabad Agent
Maunbhoom	1,056 2 0	684 41 0	371 7 ■	55 10 4	315 12 8
Nuddeah	1,153 6 4	10,978 ■ 7	7,200 0 0	2,625 0 3	309 12 0	2,231 4 3
Nya Doonka
Nowgong	1,209 18 11	224 6 0	985 7 11	147 12 0	837 11 11
Patna	7,209 12 8	5,432 5 7	1,777 7 1	263 9 10	1,510 13 3
Pubna	1,090 12 0	830 10 0	260 2 ■	39 0 3	221 1 9
Purneah	8,000 8 6	4,979 12 2	3,020 7 4	543 0 0	3,077 7 4
Rajshahye	9,842 5 0	6,219 11 4	3,622 9 8	543 4 9	3,079 4 11
Rajmehal
Sarun	3,640 7 0	2,800 0 0	840 7 0	126 0 0	714 7 0
Shahabgunge
Tipperah	7,965 2 0	2,919 14 0	5,045 4 0	753 12 0	4,289 ■ 0
Tirhoot	8,228 2 1	5,259 ■ 0	2,969 0 1	445 5 7	2,523 10 6

NOTE.—A Supplementary Statement of the Districts which are not entered in this Statement will follow.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th July 1864. }

F. J. MOUTAT,
Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces.

Notice.

THE next Examination of Candidates for employment and promotion in Public Works Department will be held in the Civil Engineering College on Monday, the 1st August, and the following days. Applications from Candidates will be received till the 30th instant.

T. MARTIN,
Offg. Principal.

Civil Engineering College,
The 12th July 1864. }

Notice.

CERTAIN Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Andrew Gair, who died intestate at the Charity Hospital of this Station during November 1863, have been placed under the seal of this Court, and will be delivered to any person, who may be legally authorized to receive the same.

H. MALONE,
Offg. Judge.

WILLIAM BHAUGULPORE;
Judge's Office,
The 6th July 1864. }

Municipal Loan.

NOTIFICATION.

•THE Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and under the powers vested in them by Act VI. of 1833, B. C., are prepared to receive Tenders for Loans on Debentures for Twelve Lacs of Rupees, on the security of the Rates, Taxes, and Dues imposed and levied under the aforesaid Act, for the execution of works for drainage and for the general improvement of the Town of Calcutta.

2. The Debentures will have a currency of twenty years, be transferable by endorsement, and carry interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum from the 1st of January, 1865, payable half-yearly, on the 30th June, and 31st December, at the Bank of Bengal.

3. The Loans are to be paid into the said Bank of Bengal in two instalments—that is, the first of forty per cent. on the 15th of September next, and the second of sixty per cent. on the 1st of November.

4. The Tenders are to be for the sum of Five Hundred Rupees and multiples thereof, and are to be forwarded, sealed and superscribed "Municipal Loan," to the Secretary of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, at the Office, No. 1, Chowringhee Road, and will be received up to noon of the 31st August next.

5. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Bengal, to the credit of the Justices of the Peace, a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount tendered, the Bank receipt for which must accompany the Tender.

6. If the Tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken in part of the 1st instalment, but it will be forfeited if after acceptance of the Tender the balance of the first instalment be not paid on or before the date fixed for payment.

7. The deposit on Tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

8. A Tender, however small, at a high rate will be accepted in preference to a Tender for a large amount at a lower rate; and in case of equality of Tenders above the amount required, a pro rata allotment will be made.

9. The Justices reserve to themselves the right of refusing all Tenders below a certain minimum rate, to be fixed by the Chairman, on the advice of the Finance Committee, at noon of the 31st August next, previous to the opening of the Tenders.

10. The Tenders will be opened on the 31st August, at one o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Chairman, and of not less than three Members of the Finance Committee.

11. Scrip Receipts will be granted to the parties whose Tenders may be accepted for each instalment as paid in, and Debentures will be issued in exchange for the Scrip fifteen days after payment of the last instalment.

12. Anticipation interest up to the 31st December 1864 will be paid on the issue of the Debentures.

By Order of the Justices of the Peace,

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JUSTICES
OF THE PEACE,
Calcutta, the 5th May 1864.

Public Works Contract.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, up to noon on the 14th August 1864, for constructing and fixing an Iron Pile Wharf in the Rangoon River at Rangoon, British Burmah.

Time allowed for completion, twenty months.

The Contract must not be sub-let.

The Tenders will be received and opened at the above time and place by the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend, and all such as may be in proper form, and on which the required amount of deposit money has been lodged, will be forwarded to the Executive Engineer, Rangoon Division, by the Mail Steamer of the 16th August.

No Tenders will be received without a deposit of Rupees (3,000) three thousand in Bank of Bengal Notes or Government Paper, which will be returned to unsuccessful competitors on the rejection of their Tenders, and will be forfeited in the event of the successful competitor failing to sign the Contract and furnish the required Security within three days from the date of acceptance of his Tender being notified to him.

The Security offered for the due performance of the Contract must be either cash, or other property readily convertible into cash, to the value of 10 per cent. of the full amount of the Contract.

Blank forms of Tenders can be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division.

The Plans and Specifications of the work may be seen, and tracings of any part thereof can be taken, and all other particulars ascertained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division.

The Executive Engineer, Rangoon Division, will notify to parties concerned the acceptance or rejection of their Tender.

ALEX. H. B. BATES, *Captain, S. C.*
Offg. Executive Engineer,
Rangoon Division, P. W. D.

Exec. Engineer's Office,
Rangoon Division,
The 27th April 1864.

NOTICE.

The following Bye-laws, in addition to the existing Bye-laws 1 to 20 and in substitution of Bye-law No. 21, are published in conformity with Section 220 of Act VI. of 1863, B. C.

21. Every licensed keeper of a Public Necessary or of a Tola Mehter's Depôt shall construct such Public Necessary or Tola Mehter's Depôt in such manner and with such out-offices and appurtenances as the Justices shall from time to time determine.

22. Every keeper of a Public Necessary or of a Tola Mehter's Depôt shall provide himself with such number of tubs and carts as the Justices may deem necessary for the stowage and removal of night soil, and such tubs and carts shall be supplied by the Justices at the charge of the said keepers, at such prices as the Justices shall from time to time fix.

23. Every keeper of a Public Necessary or of a Tola Mehter's Depôt shall maintain the tubs and carts which may be supplied to him under the preceding Bye-laws in good and proper order.

24. The Justices shall specify in the license granted to each keeper of a Tola Mehter's Depôt the boundaries within which he shall exercise his calling, and shall from time to time fix the rate of monthly wages which shall be paid to the keeper of a Tola Mehter's Depôt for the removal of night soil.

25. Every keeper of a Tola Mehter's Depôt shall remove the night soil from every house within the limits specified in his license on receipt of such rate of monthly wages as aforesaid from the occupier of such house.

26. Every keeper of a Tola Mehter's Depôt shall collect daily the night soil of the several houses, for which his services have been engaged, between such hours as the Justices may from time to time fix, in the tubs supplied to him under Bye-law No. 2, and shall keep such tubs securely screwed down, when passing from house to house, and when in use for the stowage of night soil, so as to prevent any offensive smell issuing from the said tubs.

27. Every keeper of a Public Necessary or of Tola Mehter's Depôt shall remove, between such hours of each day as the Justices may from time to time fix, the night soil which may have been collected in his Public Necessary or Tola Mehter's Depôt during the previous twenty-four hours, to such night soil depôt as the Justices may from time to time notify by a notice to be affixed to the said Public Necessary or Tola Mehter's Depôt, and shall there deposit the tubs as directed by the Overseer in charge of such night soil depôt.

28. The night soil shall be conveyed, as prescribed in the preceding Bye-law, in the tubs and by carts provided by the Justices, and in no other tubs and by no other carts.

29. The night soil shall be removed by such means and such streets only as the Justices may

from time to time notify by notice affixed to the several licensed Public Necessaries and Tola Mehters' Depôts, and no person employed in such removal shall unnecessarily stop or delay on the said routes.

30. When carts are used for the conveyance of night soil, the lamp attached to them shall be kept alight during the removal of the night soil until sunrise.

31. Every keeper of a Public Necessary or of a Tola Mehter's Depôt shall each day after delivery of the night soil at the night soil depôt receive and convey back to his premises the tubs which may have been delivered by him on the previous day at the night soil depôt, and shall cause them to reach his premises before 8 A. M., and shall keep such tubs in such place and in such manner as the Justices may appoint, and in no other.

32. When any private privy or cesspool is to be constructed for the first time, or any such privy or cesspool previously constructed has to be altered or repaired, a plan of the privy proposed to be constructed, repaired, or altered shall be submitted to the Justices, and no such privy or cesspool shall be constructed, altered, or repaired except in such manner as may be approved of by the Justices.

33. No person shall deposit or cause or permit to be deposited any dust, dirt, dung, ashes, garden, kitchen, and stable refuse or other rubbish in any street on which the deposit of such rubbish has been prohibited by the Justices by a notice published in not less than two English and two Vernacular Newspapers, and hung up in some conspicuous part of the said street. In streets in which such notifications have been duly made all such matters as aforesaid shall, if deposited between the hours fixed by the Justices under Section 119 of Act VI. of 1863, within the premises at a distance of not more than ten yards from the entrance gate be removed by the Justices free of charge, except in the case provided for by the following Bye-law.

34. No refuse resulting from any business, trade, or profession shall be removed by the Justices, except on payment of such rate for removal as the Justices may from time to time fix, and no such refuse as aforesaid shall be deposited in the public streets without permission of the Justices.

35. Every person who shall commit a breach of any of the foregoing Bye-laws by doing any act prohibited by any Bye-laws, or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done by any Bye-law under the said Act, will and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rupees twenty for every such offence, and in case of his continuing such offence after notice thereof from the said Justices to a further penalty not exceeding Rupees ten for every day after such notice during which such offence is continued.

R. TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Justices of the
Place for the Town of Calcutta.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th July 1864. }

[1440]

Notice.

MOULVIE AHMED, Deputy Collector of Rajshahye, has received charge of the Treasury from MOULVIN ABDOL GOORON, and has been empowered to draw Bills on the Public Treasuries.

C. H. CAMPBELL,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'s OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVISION; }
Berhampore,
The 8th June 1864. }

Notice.

Mr. W. Scott received charge of the Rajshahye Treasury from MOULVIN AHMED B. A., Deputy Collector, on the 30th June 1864, and has been authorized to draw Bills on the Public Treasuries.

C. H. CAMPBELL,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'s OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN.; }
Berhampore,
The 5th July 1864. }

Memorandum.

MR. TWEEDIE, the Deputy Magistrate, and Deputy Collector, has received charge of the Dinagepore Treasury from MR. WORGAN, the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the District, and has been empowered to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. H. CAMPBELL,
Officiating Commissioner.

COMMR.'s OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN.; }
Berhampore,
The 25th June 1864. }

Notice.

Mr. W. Scott received charge of the Rajshahye Treasury from Mr. D. Cunliffe, the Collector, and has been authorized to draw Bills upon other Treasuries.

C. H. CAMPBELL,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMR.'s OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN.; }
Berhampore,
The 11th July 1864. }

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 16th July 1864.

MONTH.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	THERMOMETER.		Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
			Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.								
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			Inches.	No.
July	10	Sunday										
	11	29.660	87.2	82.6	5.6	82.9	80.0	78.0	0.88	E. & S. E.	0.74	34
	12	29.660	89.6	81.2	8.4	85.0	81.1	78.4	.81	E.	...	34
	13	29.614	90.2	77.2	13.0	83.6	80.4	78.2	.84	E. & N. W.	0.84	34
	14	29.471	89.3	82.8	6.5	84.3	81.3	79.8	.85	E. & S. E.	0.10	1
	15	29.484	88.8	81.6	7.2	84.3	80.8	78.8	.88	E. & S. E.	0.16	3
	16	29.452	89.4	81.6	7.8	84.2	80.4	77.7	.81	E.	0.22	34

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	... 18.0
The Max. Temperature during the past week	... 90.2
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	... 89.9
The mean humidity during the past week	... 0.84
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	... 0.82
	Inches
The total fall of rain during the past week	... 2.00
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 16th current	... 39.06
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	... 36.30
Rain indicated by the gauge attached to the Anemometer during the past week	... 1.83

The 18th July 1864.

GOSWAMEE SEN,
Off. in charge of the Observatory.

Notice.

MOULVIE ZADRHOODSEN HOSAIN, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the current duties of the Patna Treasury, and authorized to draw Bills upon other Treasuries.

G. F. COCKBURN,
Commissioner.

COMPLT.'s OFFICE ;
Patna Division.
The 18th July 1864. }

Notice.

INDIA Medals for the undermentioned Volunteers of the late Behar and Shahabad Police are now available at the Office of the undersigned, to whom early application is requested. Any information in respect to the addresses of the men, or the names of relatives or friends of those who are dead or absent from India, will be thankfully received.

G. F. COCKBURN,
Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ;
Patna,
The 14th June 1864. }

LIST.

Members of the late Behar and Shahabad Police.

Names.	Occupation.
Andrews, G.	Trooper late Behar and Shahabad European Mounted Police.
Anthony, Peter	Ditto ditto ditto.
Banks, J.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Bingham, J. B.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Bird, R.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Booty, W.	Corporal ditto ditto.
Brandy, G.	Trooper ditto ditto.
Brack, C.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Brown, J.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Caldwell, J.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Cavanagh, A. G.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Carr, C.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Chambers, J. C.	Sergeant ditto ditto.
Clinton, J.	Trooper ditto ditto.
Daffin, W. H.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Cole, W.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Connelly, Thomas	Sergeant-Major ditto ditto.
Crabbe, A. S.	Trooper ditto ditto.
Fairlie, M.	Corporal ditto ditto.
Fairlie, Robert	Pay Sergeant ditto ditto.
Fairlie, W. E.	Trooper ditto ditto.
Farnell, S.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Garrick, Joseph	Corporal ditto ditto.
Hely, F. O. B.	Secd in Command ditto ditto.
Howard, H.	Trooper ditto ditto.
Hupen, G.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Kent, Robert	Veterinary Surgeon ditto ditto.
Kent, Thomas	Sergeant ditto ditto.
Kuhra, Andrew	Trooper ditto ditto.
Lauchlin, J.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Langford, R. S.	Sergeant ditto ditto.
Leadbetter, James Hornby	Trooper ditto ditto.
Leadbetter, Joseph Ferris	Ditto ditto ditto.
Leadbetter, Thomas	Ditto ditto ditto.
Leshora, F. C.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Lickfield, G.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Lora, W.	Ditto ditto ditto.
MacGregor, J.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Mangay, S.	Corporal ditto ditto.
Mason, C.	Trooper ditto ditto.
Morris, Thomas	Ditto ditto ditto.
Patel, J.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Patel, Thomas	Ditto ditto ditto.
Patel, W. H.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Patel, J.	Trooper ditto ditto.
Patel, R. H.	Trooper ditto ditto.
Patel, S.	Ditto ditto ditto.
Patel, S.	Ditto ditto ditto.

Notification

MR. A. WICKES, Assistant Commissioner of Manbhoom, has this day been authorized to receive charge of the Manbhoom Treasury from Lieutenant R. C. Money, Deputy Commissioner, and to draw Bills on all other Treasuries.

E. T. DALTON,
Commissioner.

CHOTA NAGPORE,
The 28th June 1864. }

Nuddea Rivers.

Report showing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 6th to 12th July 1864.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
MATABANGAN.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges	18 9	On the 10th July 1864.
On the Entrance Shoal	5 6	
Thence to Hat Bouleah, 44 miles	5 0	
Hat Bouleah to Alickdeah	1 0	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 58 miles	3 3	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles	4 6	
BHAUGIRATH.		
Entrance	9 0	
Thence to Jeagunge	7 0	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles	9 3	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	11 10	
JELLINGHEE.		
Entrance		
Thence to Kurempore, 19 miles	Closed.	
Kurempore to Teekatta, 35 miles	2 11	
Teekatta to Nuddea, 60 miles	6 10	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 14th July 1864, plus 10 feet 9 inches.

A. PERKINS, Capt., R. E.,
Eng. Engr., Berhampore Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 15th July 1864. }

Berhampore Division.
MONTHLY STATEMENT of Upward Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungpore, Nadda, and Kiseengunge in the Month of June 1864.

NAME OF RIVER.	NAME OF TOLL OFFICE.	Charcoal.		Coal.		Piece Goods, Native Produce.		Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.		Hides.		Cotton.		Canoe Seed.		Castor Oil.		Jaggery.		Tule.		Drying Bags.		Lime.		Limestone or Gneiss.		Grain.	
		Number of Boats.	Measurements by River.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by River.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by River.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by River.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by River.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by River.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by River.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by River.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by River.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by River.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by River.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by River.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by River.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by River.
Jungpore	Jungpore	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
		1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
		1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
Nadda	Nadda	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
		1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
		1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
Kiseengunge	Kiseengunge	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
		1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
		1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100

Under the Head of GRAIN comes Rice, Wheat, Peas, Beans, &c.; and under the Head of FERTILIZERS, Lime, Manure, &c.; and under the Head of OTHERS, Salt, &c., are included.

*A. PRATT, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.*

MONTHLY STATEMENT of Downward Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungpore, Nuddea, and Kisingpore in the Month of June 1864.

[illegible][illegible]

BERKAMPF, } The 12th July 1964,	B. PERKINS, Captain, R. E., <i>Executive Engineer, Berdampore Division.</i>
------------------------------------	---

[1444]

NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863 if the undermentioned unclaimed Packages are not cleared from the Custom House on or before the 23rd July 1864 they will be sold or the realization of duty, wharfage, and any other charges due on them:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, April 22nd ...	130 Kegs, [A N]	... Waverley.
Feb. 19th ...	2 Barrels bottled Beer, no mark	... Alpine.
April 15th ...	2 Barrels Flour, no mark	... Elizabeth.
" 19th ...	2 Boats' Masts, &c., no mark	... Cutwater.
March 23th ...	1 Case, R F H N and Z	... Hydaspes.
1863, June 18th ...	20 Packages (out of 40) Gunpowder, D N B W C B	... Lincolnes.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 19th July 1864. }

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CUSTOMS.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages	Ships.
1864, April 18th ...	158 Boxes, F M C	... Coringa.
May 5th ...	1 Case, [J G C and B	... Waverley.
" 11th ...	2 Cases, Burdwan Patten	... Birman.
April 20th ...	2 Cases, Major-General Garcock, Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co	... Indians.
May 2nd ...	2 Cases, Surgeon-Major Kinsey, Ogilvie and Co...	... Ditto.
April 29th ...	9 Cases, C A W	... Ditto.
" 29th ...	1 Case, M. W. Carr	... Ditto.
" 29th ...	1 Case, D J	... Ditto.
March 30th ...	30 Cases, [A N]	... Baby Castle
May 5th ...	1 Case, "	... Waverley.
" 3rd ...	1 Case, B M D	... Ditto.
April 29th ...	4 Cases, [C. L. S. and Co.]	... Ditto.
May 18th ...	1 Case, Dr. H. D. Fowler	... Jane Porter
April 20th ...	1 Case, 6 Crates, B N L	... Ditto.
May 9th ...	10 Cases, [S]	... City of Cashmere
April 9th ...	1 Case, [A N]	... Coringa.
May 12th ...	19 Cases, [D]	... City of Canton.
April 22nd ...	1 Case, C N	... Str. Alpheus.
May 19th ...	44 Cases, O and W	... John Renk.
" 20th ...	20 Cases, [180] B. L. and Co.	... Ditto.
March 1st ...	1 Case, O. and Co.	... Str. Erymanthe.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 19th July 1864. }

J. A. CRAWFORD
Collector of Customs.

[1445]

Notice.

MR. G. E. PORTER, Assistant Collector, received charge of the Burdwan Treasury from Deputy Collector BANO RAMNARAIN SUMNODHUR and has been authorized to draw Bills on other Public Treasuries.

C. F. MONTESOR,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'s OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVISION;
Hooghly,
The 21st June 1864.

Notice.

MR. H. CLARK, Assistant Collector, has received charge of the Bancoorah Treasury, and is authorized to draw Bills on other Public Treasuries.

C. F. MONTESOR,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'s OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVISION;
Hooghly,
The 1st July 1864.

No. 25.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the undersigned at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 o'clock P.M. of the 29th July 1864, and opened there at noon on the day following in the presence of attending persons, for the supply, by contract, of the Sheets specified in the subjoined Schedule.

2. Form of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned on application.

3. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for Sheets."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.

5. Tenderers must lodge with their Tenders the necessary Security by Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal Receipt for Cash there deposited to the credit of the undersigned. Particular attention to this is requested as Tenders will be rejected without examination which are not accompanied by the prescribed Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal Receipt. No other description of Security will be accepted.

SCHEDULE.

Number.	Name of Article.	Estimated number probably required, more or less.	Where and to whom deliverable.	Installments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Security for contract to be lodged with Tender.	Quality of Supply.	REMARKS.
1	Sheets ...	9,000	At Commissariat Godown, Baloc Ghant. To Executive Officer or his Assistant.	On or before 1st Sept. 1864... 2,000 " " 15th " " ... 2,000 " " 1st Oct. " " ... 2,000 " " 15th " " ... 2,000 " " 20th " " ... 1,000 Total ... 9,000	10 per cent. on value.	Very best.	Sheets to be equal to the Sealed Bedding Muster in the Godown.

WILLIAM;
Commissariat Office,
The 1st July 1864.

T. H. SIBLEY, Major,
Assistant Commissary General.

[1446]

Advertisement.

No. 5.

SEALED Tenders are invited by the undersigned for the supply, by Contract, of Beef and Mutton to the British Troops at Dinapore and Hazareebaugh and on the march from 1st September 1864, or from date of sanction of Contract by the Commissary General to 30th April 1865, and from 1st September 1864, or from date of sanction of Contract by the Commissary General to 30th April 1867. Forms with specifications of terms to be had, on application, at the Commissariat Offices at Dinapore and Hazareebaugh. Tenders will be received up to 4 p. m. of 5th August 1864; all received up to that hour accompanied by the Earnest Deposit (*vide* Schedule) will be publicly opened at the Executive Commissariat Offices, Dinapore and Hazareebaugh, at noon of 6th August 1864, in the presence of all who may attend. The Earnest Deposit of rejected Tenders will be returned on the same day.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalment deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited on acceptance of Tender by Commissary General.	Quality of Supply.	REMARKS.
1	Beef ..	From 1st September 1864, or from date of sanction of Contract by Commissary General to 30th April 1865.	222,014 lbs.	Ration Grounds and Hospitals of Dinapore and Hazareebaugh. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Half an hour before sun-rise daily according to daily Indents, &c.	Rs. 500.	At 25 per cent. on estimated outlay, the maximum amount not to exceed Rupees 10,000.	Best Grass fed.	Earnest Money to be lodged with the Bank of Bengal at Patna, and the Receipt to be sent to this Office.
	Mutton ..		36,536 lbs. 32,895 "			" 500.			
2	Beef ..	From 1st September 1864, or from date of sanction of Contract by Commissary General to 30th April 1867.	8,412 lbs.	Ration Grounds and Hospitals of Dinapore and Hazareebaugh. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Half an hour before sun-rise daily according to daily Indents, &c.	Rs. 1,800	At 10 per cent. on estimated outlay, the maximum amount not to exceed Rupees 20,000.	Best Grass fed.	Earnest Money to be lodged with the Bank of Bengal at Patna, and the Receipt to be sent to this Office.
	Mutton ..		1,58,452 lbs. 1,21,869 "			Hazareebaugh " 1,900			

DINAPORE;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 6th June 1864.

G. L. Kinn, Esq.
Sub-Adjutant Commissary General.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, which have been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight an acre, on the 2nd day of September 1864, in the Office of the Superintendent of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. STEWART,
Superintendent.

CACHAR;
Superintendent's Office,
The 9th May 1864.

- Lot No. 1.—In Pergunnah Luckipore, area about 3,000 acres.
East—Grant No. 203.
West—Plain lands.
North—As far as will complete the required area.
South—Continuation of northern boundary of Grant No. 202 drawn eastward.
Lot No. 2.—In Pergunnah Luckipore, area about 3,000 acres.
East—Boundary of Grant No. 203.
West—Plain lands.
North—As far as will complete the required area.
South—The above Lot No. 1.
Lot No. 3.—In Pergunnah Oodarbund, area about 200 acres.
East—Jutteerree Nuddes.
West—Lands of Mouzah Kasheepore.
North—Arcattapore Grant and Grant No. 144.
South—Badree Nuddee.

R. STEWART,
Superintendent.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 2,650 acres, more or less, situate on the left bank of Kurnafulee River, opposite the Station of Chundergoná, in the Chittagong Hills, and bounded as shown at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight an acre, on the 2nd day of August 1864, at the Office of the Commissioner of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred within three months from this date such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

GEO. MARGILL,
Offg. Supdt., Hill Tracts.

CHITTAGONG;
Hill Supdt.'s Office,
The 27th April 1864.

BOUNDARIES.

- On the North by the cultivated lands of Mouzah Kodala.
On the East by the Raikhali Khal.
On the South by Jungle.
On the West by cultivated lands of Mouzah Kodala and Registered Lot No. 2.

GEO. MARGILL,
Offg. Supdt., Hill Tracts.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 2,353 acres, more or less, situate in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong adjacent to Thannah Futtickcherry, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shown at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight an acre, on the 2nd day of August 1864, at the Office of the Commissioner of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

GEO. MARGILL,
Offg. Supdt., Hill Tracts.

HILL SUPDT.'S OFFICE;
Chittagong,
The 7th June 1864.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

- On the North by the Baromassá Cherra; on the West by the cultivated lands to the east of the River Halda; on the South by the cultivated lands to the north of the Dolloo Cherra; on the East by the Bundermara Cherra and jungles.

FORM A.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 469 acres, four hundred and sixty-nine acres, situate in Pergunnahs Borbungshur, Mouzah Satgong, Zillah Kamroop, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2-8, Rupees two and eight annas an acre, on the 2nd day of October 1864, at the Office of the Deputy

Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

T. LAMB,

Deputy Commr. of Revenue.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT;
Zillah Kamroop
The 14th June 1864. }

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

North.—Naukar land of Baboo Deobur Bor Deloye, Mouzah Mantacatah and Publip Road.
South.—Rivulet issuing from the Chundra Hills.
East.—Jungle lands of Mouzah Satgong.
West.—Mr. Becher's Koboolah, in Mouzah Mantacatah.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that several plots of Waste Lands, in the District of Luckimpore, in Assam, (details of which are shown at the foot of this Notice,) having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight an acre, on the 3rd October 1864, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, in Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. K. COMBER,

Depty. Commr. of Revenue;
Luckimpore.

DIBBOONGHUR;
Dy. Commr.'s Office,
Revenue Department,
The 27th May 1864. }

Lot No. 2.—About 1,000 acres in Mouzah Fiskeal—

North—Debroo River.
South—Messai Jahn.
East—Jungle and Baboo Boongs.
West—Makoom Allee.

Lot No. 3.—About 1,250 acres in Mouzah Iktratolly, bounded—

North—Chapporee.
South—Naa Allee and Chapporee.
East—Naodwah barrie and Chapporee.
West—Dinjoy Jan and Chapporee.

Lot No. 4.—About 625 acres in Mouzah Nokonkola, bounded—

North—Saddeah Road.
South—Rungba Jhan.
East—Dangory River.
West—Jungle.

Lot No. 5.—About 1,250 acres in Mouzah Suppatholia, bounded—

North—Tipling River.
South—Digboy River.
East—Goresmarah Jan and Jack Tree.
West—Dehing River.

Lot No. 6.—About 650 acres of Waste Land in Mouzah Madarkhat, bounded—

North—Land held on Pottah by Messrs. Burnell and Riddle.

South—Line cut through the forest from East to West from a cluster of trees in Bhoota Hala to Goroo Koonda Hala.

East—Goroo Koonda Hala.

West—Bhoota Hala.

Lot No. 7.—About 650 acres in Mouzah Tepling, bounded by—

North—Land held by Messrs. Burnell and Riddle on rent-paying Pottah.

South—Tipling River.

East—Line cut through forest.

West—Assam Company's old Jagpore Road.

Lot No. 8.—About 3,000 acres in Mouzah Nowkunkallee, bounded—

North—Dangooree River.

South—Battoo Jan.

East—Bor Kraokanee.

West—Majooles Village.

A. K. COMBER,

Depty. Commr., Luckimpore.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 2,947 acres, more or less, situate in Futtickcherry, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shown at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight per acre, on the 2nd day of September 1864, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

D. WARD,

Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 18th May 1864. }

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT

North—Futtickcherry Stream and Ananama manick.

South—Hargoolah Surry and cultivated lands.

East—Cultivated lands.

West—Shakoorree, Huda Bana.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Land, situated in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, and bounded as shown at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2 and annas 8 an acre, on the 2nd day of October 1864, at the Office of the Commissioner of Chittagong, at 11 A. M., should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

GEO. MARGILL,
Offg. Supdt., Hill Tracts.

HILL SUPDT.'S OFFICE;
Chandergona,
The 29th June 1864.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOTS.

LOT I.

About 1,800 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Futtickcherri, Zillah Chittagong, bounded as follows:—

North—Hulda River, assessed lands at Feelkhanna and Shah Soonderka Durga.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the West.

South—Munguli Cherra.

East—Saupmara Cherra and Jungle.

LOT II.

About 1,600 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Futtickcherri, Zillah Chittagong, bounded as follows:—

North—Munguli Cherra.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the West.

South—Baromasees Cherra.

East—Baromasees, Cherra and Jungle.

LOT III.

About 2,000 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Futtickcherri, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows:—

North—Balookhali Nullah.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the West.

South—Joogni Cherra.

East—Jungle.

LOT IV.

About 2,000 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Futtickcherri, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows:—

North—Jungle.

West—Boundary of the cultivated lands east of Droong Nullah.

South—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the West.

East—Kakapara Nullah.

LOT V.

About 2,000 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Futtickcherri, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows:—

North—Chilung Cherra.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the West.

East—Jungle.

The above Lots are under survey.

LOT VI.

About 2,200 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Futtickcherri, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows:—

North—Rukto Cherra.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the West.

South—Lehlung Cherra.

East—A line joining its source with that of the Rukto Cherra.

LOT VII.

About 2,000 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Futtickcherri, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows:—

North—Kootub Cherra.

West and South—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the West.

East—A line joining the source of Kootub Cherra with that of the Puttick Cherra, and the Puttick Cherra.

LOT VIII.

About 1,000 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Futtickcherri, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows:—

North—Southern branch of Rukto Cherra.

West and South—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the West.

East—Gurjonea Cherra and a line joining its source with that of the Rukto Cherra.

LOT IX.

About 2,400 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Hat Hazari, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows:—

North and East—A line joining the source of the Gurjonea Cherra with the point where the Dubbooa Nullah crosses the boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the West.

West and South—The Gurjonea Cherra and the boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the West.

LOT X.

About 2,500 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Hat Hazari, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows:—

North—A line joining the point where the Dubbooa Nullah crosses the boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west with the source of the southern branch of the Kauskhali Nullah.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South—A line from the South-Eastern extremity of Thannah Hat Hazari, due east, to meet the southern branch of the Kauskhali Nullah.

East—The southern branch of the Kauskhali Nullah.

LOT XI.

About 2,860 acres, more or less, adjacent to Phari Rangonea, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows:—

North—The Issamutti Khal, from the point where it crosses the boundary of the Hill Tracts to a point three furlongs' distance above its junction with the Kochoo Khal.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South—Eastern branch of the Rajkhali Nullah, from the point where it crosses the western boundary of the Hill Tracts to a point 1,160 yards upwards towards its source.

East—A line joining the last mentioned point with a point on the Issamutti three furlongs above its junction with the Kochoo Khal.

Lot XII.

About 1,800 acres, more or less, adjacent to Phari Rangonea, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows :—

North—Ghugura Nullah, for one mile and 800 yards of its length before it crosses the western boundary of the Hill Tracts.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South—The Blik Cherra for a distance of 1,100 yards, before it crosses the western boundary of the Hill Tracts.

East—A line joining the extremities, towards the east, of the northern and southern boundaries above specified.

Lot XIII.

About 1,700 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Satkane, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows :—

North—Sunkoo River

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South—Kuttooa Nullah and a line drawn from its source, due east, to meet the Sonluck Kheong.

East—Sonluck Kheong.

Lot XIV.

About 3,000 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Satkane, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows :—

North—Gurulla Nuddee.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South—Loomustra Kheong.

East—A line drawn from the source of the Gurulla Nuddee to that of the Loomustra Kheong.

Lot XV.

About 1,800 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Satkane, Zillah Chittagong and bounded as follows :—

North—Southern boundary of Lot XIV.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South—Northern branch of the Hungur Nullah.

East—A line joining source of the said Nullah with source of the Loomustra Kheong.

Lot XVI.

About 1,600 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Satkane, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows :—

North—Southern boundary of Lot XV.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South—Middle branch of the Hungur Nullah.

East—A line joining sources of the Northern and middle branches of the Hungur Nullah.

Lot XVII.

About 2,800 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Satkane, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows :—

North—The southern boundary of Lot XVI.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South—The southern branch of the Hungur Nullah.

East—Alaihungura Nullah and a line joining its source with that of the middle branch of the Hungur Nullah.

Lot XVIII.

About 3,000 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Satkane, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows :—

North—Southern boundary of Lot XVII.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South—Umohrah Kheong.

East—Soogree Kheong and a line joining its source with that of the Umohrah Kheong.

Lot XIX.

About 3,000 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Satkane, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows :—

North—Southern boundary of Lot XVIII.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South—Souk Cherra Kheong.

East—A line joining the sources of the Umohrah Kheong and the Souk Cherra Kheong.

Lot XX.

About 3,000 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Satkane, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows :—

North—Southern boundary of Lot XIX, and a line drawn from the source of the Souk Cherra Kheong to that of Rajbari Nullah.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South and East—Rajbari Nullah.

Lot XXI.

About 1,500 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Satkane, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows :—

North—Southern boundary of Lot XX.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South and East—Gorastan Nullah.

East—A line drawn due north from the source of the Gorastan Nullah to meet the Rajbari Nullah.

Lot XXII.

About 480 acres, more or less, on the Kurnasfooli River, about four miles above the Station of Chundergona in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, and bounded as follows :—

South—the Northern bank of the Kurnasfooli River between two points; one of which is 800 yards to the North-East, and the other 220 yards to the South-West of the mouth of the Wagong Kheong.

East and West—Two lines drawn from these two points in a line N. N. W., for a distance of 2,640 yards.

North—A line joining the northern extremities of these two lines.

Geo. MAXWELL,

Offg. Supt., Hill Tracts.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that four Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 1,978 acres, situate in Mouzabs Rungoligarh, viz., Hameenah, Salwah, and Rungagarrah, in Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the " Rules for the sale of unoccupied Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up for sale by auction to the highest bidder, on the

upset price of Rupees 2 and annas 3 per acre, on the 2nd day of September 1864, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Nowgong, in Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commr. of Revenue.

DEPUTY COMM'R.'S OFFICE;
Zillah Nowgong, in Assam,
The 24th June 1864.

Lot I.—In Mouzah Rungolighat, area 500 acres.

On the North by Dhuchakee Hoolah.

On the South by Seconee Hill.

On the East by Burjooree.

On the West by a straight line drawn from the Seconee Hill, by the foot of a Sam Tree.

Lot II.—In Mouzah, viz., Bamoonnee, area 500 acres.

On the North by the Barjolah.

On the South by Pooronee Allee.

On the East by Docegoorung Jan, and an old road.

On the West by a large Tank.

Lot III.—In Mouzah Salonah, area 490 acres.

On the North by a piece of forest on the banks of the Nonoi River.

On the South by the Boorah Booree Hills.

On the East by the old Pothar.

On the West by the Digol Jooree.

Lot IV.—In Mouzah Rungagurrah, area 480 acres.

On the North by the Dijoo River.

On the South by a line from the Nojaun to the point in the Jotia Pothar, the limit of the western boundary, and about 400 yards in length.

On the East by a line marked by posts and drawn from the Nojaun to a bund in the Dijoo River, and about 400 yards in length.

On the West by a line from the Dijoo River to the southern point of the Jotia Pothar, about 1,300 yards in length.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commr. of Revenue.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that three Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 2,600 acres, situated in Mouzahs Bhelegooree, Suckly, and Morung, Solall, and Boralligong, in Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight an acre, on the 2nd day of August 1864, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Nowgong, in Assam, should no objection be preferred such as

to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Dy. Commr. of Revenue.

DEPUTY COMM'R.'S OFFICE;
Revenue Department,
Zillah Nowgong, in Assam,
The 24th June 1864.

Lot No. I.—In Mouzah Bhelegooree, area about 600 acres.

On the North by Gendhenlibori Jan.

On the South by Burdele.

On the East by Samogoores Tea Garden.

On the West by Moogasoongeeah.

Lot No. II.—In Mouzahs Suckly and Morung, area about 1,000 acres.

On the North by Mr. Williamson, Senior's Grant of Ranga Jaun.

On the South by Mr. Williamson, Senior's Grant of Thora Moekh.

On the East by Rice fields, to be marked out by posts.

On the West by Jungle, to be marked out by posts.

Lot No. III.—In Mouzahs Solall and Boralligong, area about 1,000 acres.

On the North by Sikoree Purbur or Hill.

On the South by Bishu Nath Company's Grant.

On the East by jungle, excluding the saul forest in that direction.

On the West by low inundating jungle lands.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Dy. Commissioner of Revenue.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, advertized in the *Calcutta Gazette* dated 20th April 1864, page 806, *Gazettes* of the date noted in the margin, for sale at this Office on the 2nd August and 2nd September 1864, will not be put up to sale as advertized.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Dy. Commr. of Revenue.

DEPUTY COMM'R.'S OFFICE;
Nowgong, in Assam,
Revenue Department,
The 24th June 1864.

Notice dated 22nd March 1864.

Lot I.—In Mouzah Kuttiahtully, area about 1,660 acres.

On the North by flooded land and marsh to the Rangolee Jan, thence by a line marked out by posts to a saul post placed close to the Rangolee Jan.

On the South by a line leading from the said road westerly to the Bahmones-Gohain Tanor Pokree, thence by a line in a South-Westerly direction marked out by posts to two Tanks, one called the Bur Pokree and the other the Bengor Pokree.

On the East, partly by the road from Nowgong Station to Dubokah, and partly by a line marked out by four saul posts.

On the West by flooded land from the said Bengor Pokree to a Bot Tree.

Lot II.—In Mouzah Kuttalgooree, area about 500 acres.

On the North by the Hohola Jooree.

On the South by a Hoolah.

On the East by base of Hills.

On the West by Hohola Jooree.

Notice dated 1st April 1864.

Lot IV.—In Mouzah Oriagang, area about 225 acres.

On the North by a Bot Tree.

On the South by Rangoloo Jooree.

On the East by jungle, to be marked out by posts.

On the West by Bacharigong.

Lot V.—In Mouzah Bhelogooree, area 200 acres.

On the North by Bardole.

On the South by the Nonor River.

On the East by the Samogoree Tea Garden.

On the West by Gosain Jaronee.

Lot VI.—In Mouzah Dear Bamoonce, area about 80 acres.

On the North by Mohongia village rice land.

On the South by land held by Mr. John Phillips under rent-paying pottah.

On the East by land held by Mr. John Phillips under rent-paying pottah.

On the West by land held by Mr. John Phillips under rent-paying pottah.

Notice dated 25th April 1864.

Lot II.—In Mouzah Laopanec, area 891 acres.

On the North by Joekata Pothar.

On the South by the Singemaree Hill.

On the East by a line to be marked by posts.

On the West by the Cham Beejoolce River and Hoozie Than Purbat.

Lot III.—In Mouzah Salolah, area 400 acres.

On the North by Jong Pat Motiah Purbat.

On the South by the Senga Jhan.

On the East by the base of the Meekir Hills.

On the West by the Nonor River.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Dy. Commissioner of Revenue.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that four Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 2,160 acres, situate in Mouzahs Kuttiahtully and Ozan Rungagurrah, in Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight an acre, on the 2nd day of November 1864, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, in Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed

by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMM. 'S OFFICE;
Zillah Nowgong, in Assam,
The 27th June 1864.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOTS.

Lot I.—In Mouzah Kuttiahtully, area about 1,660 acres.

On the North by a line measuring 704 tars or 3,056 yards, commencing on the east at a saul post on the Rangolee Jan, and ending at a large Bot Tree, the said line bordering on low marsh land.

On the South by a line leading from the Duboka Road westwards to Bahmon Gosain Than Pookri, then south-westerly to the Joomai Moorah Village Tank, thence to the Tank known as the Beng Pookri, extending to 981 tars or 3,924 yards.

On the East partly by a line marked by saul posts from the Rangolee Jan leading southwards, in length 510 tars or 2,040 yards, and partly by the Road from Nowgong to Duboka, from a post marking the boundary of a lot of land sold on 2nd September last, a distance of 118 tars or 472 yards.

On the West by a line marked on the margin of the flooded lands near the Nonoi River, and measuring 550 tars or 2,200 yards.

Lot II.—In Mouzah Ozan Rungagurrah, area about 170 acres.

On the North by line drawn from northern extremity of western boundary to extreme northern point of eastern boundary marked by posts.

On the South by Road to Samogoree and Oodmaree Villages.

On the East by the Nonoi stream from Oodmaree ghat to boundary post No. 1, 495 yards in length.

On the West by the Government road from village road to boundary post No. 3, 495 yards in length.

Lot III.—In Mouzah Ozan Rungagurrah, area about 150 acres.

On the North by line drawn from extreme northern point of western boundary to extreme northern point of eastern boundary and marked by posts.

On the South by line drawn from extreme southern point of western boundary to extreme southern point of eastern boundary and marked by posts.

On the East by the Nonoi stream from post No. 1 to post No. 2, 550 yards in length.

On the West by Government road from post No. 3 to post No. 4, 550 yards in length.

Lot IV.—In Mouzah Ozan Rungagurrah, area about 180 acres.

On the North by Hooroghoosia Jan.

On the South by line drawn from extreme southern point of western boundary to extreme southern point of eastern boundary and marked by posts.

On the East by the Nonoi stream, from post No. 2 to where Ghoola Jan leaves the Nonoi, 1,540 yards in length.

On the West by the Government road from post No. 4 to bridge over Ghoola Jan, 550 yards in length.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

[1453]

BANK OF BENGAL,

12TH MARCH 1864.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that as the present Capital of the Bank is insufficient to meet its requirements, in consequence of the increase of business, principally arising from the establishment of Branches subordinate to the Bank in various parts of the Bengal Presidency, the Directors have determined, under the authority vested in them by Section 8, Act IV. of 1862, to increase the Capital from one crore, nine lacs, ninety thousand, nine hundred and nine Rupees, to two crores and twenty lacs, by the issue of new Shares or consolidated Stock under the following conditions:—

1st.—Holders of old Shares will be entitled to claim new Shares at par, in the proportion of one Share for every Share of which they may be registered as Proprietors in the Books of the Bank. Registered Proprietors of consolidated Stock will, in like manner, be entitled to an equivalent amount of new Stock at par.

2nd.—Holders of Shares or Stock, whether in India or elsewhere, shall be allowed to the 15th day of August 1864 to claim the new issue. All Shares or Stock not claimed by the said date shall be at the disposal of the Directors, who shall cause the same to be sold for the benefit of the Bank, in such manner and at such times as they may deem expedient.

3rd.—Payments in one sum of the amount of Subscription on any whole, half, or quarter Share or Stock, to which any Proprietor may be entitled under this Notification, may be made, at any time, after the publication thereof. On all such payments, prior to the 30th June next, interest will be allowed, at the rate of 8 per Cent. per annum, from date of payment to the 30th June; and the Shares or Stock so paid up shall, thenceforward, be entitled to dividend. On all payments, made subsequent to the 30th June, interest will similarly be allowed (at the rate of 8 per Cent.) until the 31st December following, from which date the Shares or Stock so paid up shall, in like manner, become entitled to dividend.

4th.—The transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st of August 1864 inclusive. All Shares or Stock previously subscribed for, but on which the full amount of Capital shall not be paid by the last mentioned date, will lapse to the Bank and will be at the disposal of the Directors as provided in Clause 2.

By Order of the Directors,

C. N. COOKE,

Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice

Is hereby given that application has been made, pursuant to Act XXII. of 1863, to the Government of Bengal, for providing Dock and Wharf accommodation for the Shipping frequenting the River Hooghly at the Port of Calcutta.

The objects of the above work are to provide accommodation for vessels now using the deep water of the River at Moorings by constructing floating Docks at Garden Reach and Kidderpore, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and the boundaries of such Docks are intended to be as follows:—On the North by Tolly's Nullah; on the West by the River Hooghly and land belonging to the Secretary of State for India in Council and the India General Steam Navigation Company "Limited"; on the South by land in the occupation of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; and on the East by the Jheel known as the Motor Jheel and land and premises belonging to Mr. Voss and others; or on the North by Tolly's Nullah; on the West partly by the Public Highway leading from Calcutta to

Garden Reach, by the River Hooghly, and land belonging to the said Secretary of State; on the East by the Public Highway called the Circular Garden Reach Road; and on the South by land and premises belonging to Gobin Chander Bannerjee and others.

It is also intended to construct a River Embankment and continuous Wharf frontage between Chandpaul Ghât and Clive Street Ghât in Calcutta.

The estimated cost of the construction of the above works is one million Pounds Sterling.

The Promoters have formed a Company in England for the purpose of providing the necessary funds for constructing the said Docks and Wharfs, and it is proposed such Company should be authorized to levy tolls in such manner as shall, on agreement, be fixed by Government upon vessels entering the Port, and goods landed. Dated the 30th June 1864.

BARNES, SANDBERSON, AND FERGUSON,

Solicitors for the Promoters.

Bank of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, 15TH JULY 1864.

Notice is hereby given that agreeably to the XXXIIIrd Section of the Charter (Act IV. of 1862) the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 1st proximo, at 11 A. M.

Published by Order of the Directors,

C. N. COOKE,

Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.

Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

With reference to the Circular dated the 2nd April 1864, the following votes have been received in regard to introducing the Tables prepared by Mr. Finlaison for the Widows' and Children's Fund, and modifying Rules 15, 16, 17, 38, and 44.

For	171.
Against	39.

Published by Order of the Directors,

R. C. TULLOCH,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA;
UNCOV. SERVICE FAMILY
PENSION FUND OFFICE,
The 9th July 1864.

Notice

Is hereby given that application has been made, pursuant to Act XXII. of 1863, to the Government of Bengal, for leave to construct a Railway to be called the *Calcutta Metropolitan and Suburban Railway*, with all necessary works and conveniences connected therewith, at a high level from the Termini of the Eastern Bengal and Calcutta, and South-Eastern Railways at Sealdah, to a terminus on the East side of Tank Square; and also to construct a Branch, with all necessary works and conveniences connected therewith, at a low level from a point situate on the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, about two miles distant from Sealdah, and running through Ballygunge, Bhowanipore, Tollygunge, Allipore, and Kidderpore to a point on the left Bank of the River Hooghly, adjoining the Government Dock-yard at Garden Reach.

The objects of the said works are to connect the said Railways and the Suburbs of Calcutta, with the centre of Calcutta; and also to connect the said Railways and the Town of Calcutta, with its Suburbs, and the proposed Docks of the Calcutta Wet-Dock and Wharf Company "Limited" at Garden Reach.

The estimated cost of the construction of the above works is (exclusive of the cost of the Land) three hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The Promoters propose to carry out the said works by forming a Company in England with powers for such Company to levy tolls, rates, and charges, and to make such arrangements as may be necessary with the said Railways as to the working of the said proposed Railway.

Dated this Seventh of July 1864.

BRENNER, SANDERSON, AND FERGUSON,
Solicitors for the Promoters.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, the 20th July 1864.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, the eleventh day of August next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court House premises, by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Saroda Persaud Mookerjee—

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Saroda Persaud Mookerjee of, in, and to the following landed property, viz.:—

1. Sixteen gundahs two cowries and two krantees Zemindary Right, and also a twelve gundahs two cowries Putnee Right held of Shannul Prawn Mustoofy, Proprietor of four annas share, for which annual Government Revenue and Putnee rent payable by Saroda Persaud Mookerjee Rupees 816-1-8, being for Government Revenue Rupees 561-2-3, and profit to superior Zemindar Rupees 251-15; and also of and in an eight gundahs one cowrie and one krantee Putnee Right held of Hurriah Pran Mustoofy, Proprietor of two annas and thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one krantee share, for which annual Government Revenue and Putnee rent payable by the said Saroda Persaud Mookerjee Rupees 382-10-3, being for Government Revenue Rupees 376-1-6, and profit to the superior Zemindar Rupees 6-8-9 of, in, and to the Talook called or known by the name of Deebes Doobra, situate in Pergunnah Paujnoyar, Zillah Nuddea, comprising sixty-one villages, being numbered in the Collector's Towjee No. 167, and paying an annual Government Revenue or Sudder Jumma of Rupees 11,441-13-14 for the said Talook.

2. Also two annas share in all that Putnee Talook called or known by the name of Homena-pottah, situate in Zillah Nuddea, held under the Putnee lease of Rajah Suttis Chunder Roy, and paying annual Putnee rent of Rupees 1,200 for the said Talook.

3. Also five gundahs two cowries and two krantees share in all that Talook called or known by the name of Gaznobepore, situate at Zillah Nuddea, and being in the Collector's Towjee No. 208, and paying an annual Government Revenue or Sudder Jumma of Rupees 3,219 for the said Talook.

4. Also fifteen gundahs three cowries and one krantee share in all that Talook called or known by the name of Majhparrah, situate at Zillah Nuddea, and being in the Collector's Towjee No. 333, and paying an annual Government Revenue or Sudder Jumma of Rupees 300 for the said Talook.

5. Also two annas share of all that Talook called or known by the name of Kallah, situate at Zillah Nuddea, and being in the Collector's Towjee No. 3014, and paying an annual Government Revenue or Sudder Jumma of Rupees 100-12-14 for the said Talook.

6. And also a half share in certain premises (Bassa Batty) situate at Village Gooary, Zillah Nuddea, being about one and a half beegahs land, together with the buildings, &c.

The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

J. P. THOMAS,

Scriber.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Andrew } On Saturday, the 2nd
Henry Smith Leisk, } day of July instant, it
an Insolvent. } was ordered that Satur-
day, the 8th day of August next, be appointed
for the further hearing of this matter, and that,
unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that
day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally
as well as to his after acquired property from all
liability for debts, claims, and demands of and
against the said Insolvent at the time of the
filing of his petition for relief.

Downing and Mookerjee, Attorneys.

In the matter of Louis } On Saturday, the 2nd
Alexandre Quillet, an } day of July instant, it
Insolvent. } was ordered that the
first Court day in July 1865 be appointed for
the further hearing of this matter, and that,
unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day,
the said Insolvent be discharged personally as
well as to his after acquired property from all
liability for debts, claims, and demands of and
against the said Insolvent at the time of the
filing of his petition for relief.

Heohle, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 12th July 1864.

In the matter of Ed- } On Monday, the 18th
ward Shearin, of No. } day of July instant, it
3, Rowdon Street, in } was ordered that the
Calcutta, Trader, an In- } matters of the petition
solvent. } of the said Insolvent be
heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of September next,
and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be
examined by the said Court.

Hatch and Stewart, Attorneys.

In the matter of Ed- } Notice that the peti-
ward Shearin, of No. 3, } tion of the said Insol-
Rowdon Street, in Cal- } vent seeking the benefit
cutta, Trader, an Insol- } of the Act XI. Vic.,
vent. } cap. XXI., was filed in
the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 18th day of
July instant, and by an order of the same date
the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were
vested in the Official Assignee.

Hatch and Stewart, Attorneys.

In the matter of Edward } On Monday, the 18th
Shearin and James Dal- } day of July instant, it was
ton, formerly of No. 72, } ordered that the matters
Cossitollah, in Calcutta, } of the petition of the said
and now of No. 6, Old } Insolvents be heard on
Court House Street, in } Saturday, the 3rd day of
Calcutta, Traders, carry- } September next, and that
ing on business there as } the said Insolvents do
Merchants and Agents } then attend to be ex-
in co-partnership with } amined before the said
Francis Foster, at pre- } Court.
sent of Boston, under }
the style and firm of }
Foster, Rogers, and }
Co., Insolvents.

Hatch and Stewart, Attorneys.

In the matter of Ed- }
ward Shearin and }
James Dalton, formerly }
No. 72, Cossitollah, in }
Calcutta, and now of }
No. 6, Old Court House }
Street, in Calcutta, Trad- }
ers, carrying on busi- }
ness there as Merchants }
and Agents in co-part- }
nership with Francis }
Foster, at present of }
Boston, under the style }
and firm of Foster, }
Rogers, and Co., Insol- }
vents.

Hatch and Stewart, Attorneys.

In the matter of Bro- }
jolall Paul, of No. 60, }
Mooktaram Baboo's }
Street, Chorebagan, in }
the Town of Calcutta, }
late an Assistant in the }
Chartered Bank of }
India, Australia, and }
China, and a Dealer in }
Company's Papers, an }
Insolvent.

hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

"Any Creditors of the said Insolvent desirous
of opposing such application must appear before
the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

R. C. Saunders, Attorney.

In the matter of Bro- }
jolall Paul, of No. 60, }
Mooktaram Baboo's }
Street, Chorebagan, in }
Calcutta, late an As- }
sistant in the Chartered }
Bank of India, Austra- }
lia, and China, and a }
Dealer in Company's }
Papers, an Insolvent.

do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Saunders, Attorney.

In the matter of Bro- }
jolall Paul, of No. 60, }
Mooktaram Baboo's }
Street, Chorebagan, in }
Calcutta, late an As- }
sistant in the Chartered }
Bank of India, Austra- }
lia, and China, and a }
Dealer in Company's }
Papers, an Insolvent.

Notice that the peti-
tion of the said Insol-
vent seeking the benefit
of the Act XI. Vic.,
cap. XXI., was filed in
the Office of the Chief
Clerk on the 18th day
of July instant, and by
an order of the same
date the Estate and
Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the
Official Assignee.

Saunders, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 18th July 1864.

In the matter of James }
Winser and William }
Harrowell, carrying on }
business at No. 9, }
Government Place, in }
Calcutta, as Coach }
Builders, Insolvents. }
July instant, and by an order of the same date the
Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were
vested in the Official Assignee.

Watkins and Stokoe, Attorneys.

Notice that the peti-
tion of the said Insol-
vent seeking the benefit
of the Act XI. Vic.,
cap. XXI., was filed in
the Office of the Chief
Clerk on the 18th day
of July instant, and by
an order of the same
date the Estate and
Effects of the said Insol-
vents were vested in the
Official Assignee.

Notice that an appli-
cation for an *ad interim*
protection has been this
day made by the said
Insolvent, and that such
application will be heard
and disposed of by the
Acting Commissioner of
the Insolvent Court on
Tuesday, the 26th day of
July instant, at the

On Saturday, the
16th day of July
instant, it was ordered
that the matters of the
petition of the said In-
solvent be heard on
Saturday, the 3rd day
of September next, and
that the said Insolvent
do then attend to be
examined before the said Court.

Notice that the peti-
tion of the said Insol-
vent seeking the benefit
of the Act XI. Vic.,
cap. XXI., was filed in
the Office of the Chief
Clerk on the 18th day
of July instant, and by
an order of the same
date the Estate and
Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the
Official Assignee.

Notice that the peti-
tion of the said Insol-
vents seeking the bene-
fit of the Act XI. Vic.,
cap. XXI., was filled in
the Office of the Chief
Clerk on the 5th day of
July instant, and by an order of the same date the
Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were
vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of James Winsor, carrying on business at No. 9, Government Place, in Calcutta, as Coach Builder, an Insolvent. Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed at the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 5th day of July instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Watkins and Stokes, Attorneys.

In the matter of Amadooddeen Mahomed Is-pahanee alias Hajee Ahmed Ispahanee, of Rangoon, but at present of Armenian Street, in Calcutta, Merchant, an Insolvent. On Wednesday, the 13th day of July instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 20th day of September next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carapiet, Attorney.

In the matter of Amadooddeen Mahomed Is-pahanee alias Hajee Ahmed Ispahanee, of Rangoon, but at present of Armenian Street, in Calcutta, Merchant, an Insolvent. Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 13th day of July instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Carapiet, Attorney.

In the matter of William Thomas Llewelyn, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 2nd day of July instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Company's Rupees 1,819-15-3 to and amongst all the creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvent as a Dividend at the rate of Company's Rupees 10 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated, in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court, with liberty to the said Assignee to apply to the Court, from time to time, for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Edward Durrant, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 2nd day of July instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Company's Rupees 2,240-15-10 to and amongst all the creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvent as a Dividend at the rate of Company's Rupees 4 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated, in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court, with liberty to the said Assignee to apply to the Court, from time to time, for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Aaron Joshua Gubhey, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 2nd day of July instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Company's Rupees 6,668-8-11 to and amongst all the creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvent as a Dividend at the rate of Company's Rupees 6 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court, with liberty to the said Assignee to apply to the Court, from time to time, for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Edward Montgomery Hamilton, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 2nd day of July instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Company's Rupees 666-7-2 to and amongst all the creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvent as a Dividend at the rate of Company's Rupees 100 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated, in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court, with liberty to the said Assignee to apply to the Court, from time to time, for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, Official Assignee.

In the Matter of Johannes Stephen Jordon, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 2nd day of July instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Company's Rupees 3,537-15-10 to and amongst all the creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvent as a Dividend at the rate of Company's Rupees 3 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated, in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court, with liberty to the said Assignee to apply to the Court, from time to time, for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, Official Assignee.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 19th July 1864.

Bengal Oil Company "Limited."

THE Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Oil Company "Limited" will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 2, Fairsie Place, on Friday, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of transacting such business as may be brought before the Meeting.

PURAN, & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th July 1864.

**Eastern Bengal Indigo Company
"Limited."**

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Eastern Bengal Indigo Company "Limited" will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on Saturday, the 30th July next, at noon, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts, and transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

WILLIAM MORAN AND CO.,
Agents.

The 30th April 1864.

**Bengal River Steam Company
"Limited."**

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 3, Fairlie Place, on Monday, the 8th of August 1864, at 4 P. M. precisely, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution of the Shareholders passed at the Meeting held on the 6th instant, for raising Funds, for satisfying certain liabilities of the Company, and for reducing the nominal Capital of the Company by cancelling the 144 unappropriated Shares.

BONNADILLE, SCHILLER AND CO.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th July 1864.

Bengal Tea Company "Limited."

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office, No. 14, Strand, Calcutta, on Friday, the 12th of August 1864, at noon, to make seven the number of Shareholders necessary to be present to form a quorum at any Meeting instead of ten, as now provided by the Articles of Association of the Company.

A. H. BLECHYNDEN,
Secretary.

The 7th July 1864.

Seesaugor Tea Company, "Limited."

We beg to intimate that we have been appointed Secretaries to this Company, and the Office is from this date transferred to No. 7, Mission Row.

Shareholders are reminded that the Fourth Call of Rupees Ten per Share is now due and payable to the undersigned.

BEGG, DUNLOP, AND CO.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th July 1864.

Seesaugor Tea Company "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that a Fifth and last Call of Rupees Ten per Share on the contributory Shares of this Company will be payable at the Office of the Secretaries on Saturday, the 15th day of October next.

By Order of the Directors,
BEGG, DUNLOP, & CO.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th July 1864.

Notice.

THE Twenty-fifth Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Calcutta Docking Company "Limited" will be held at the City Office, No. 7, Commercial Buildings, on Tuesday, the 26th July 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By Order of the Directors,
W. S. MILLARD,
Superintendent.

Hoochly and Mutlah Ship Canal.

In compliance with Clause IX. of Act No. XXII. of 1863,
FOR WORKS OF UTILITY BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS
OR COMPANIES.

I HEREBY give notice that it is my intention to cut a Canal from the River Mutlah to be called the "Hoochly and Mutlah Ship Canal."

The opening into the River Hoochly will commence between the lower part of Garden Reach and Aera, and the Canal will be cut diagonally across the land between the rivers aforesaid to Tolly's Nullah. The navigation will continue along the said Tolly's Nullah to its contemplated cut to the River Pallee, and along the said River Pallee to its junction with the River Mutlah.

RALPH MOORE, M. D.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th June 1864.

Notice.

Estate of Major Frederick Harris, late of the Madras Staff Corps, and lately holding the appointment of Assistant Commissary General, but now deceased.

THE Administrator in India (Major E. A. B. Travers) being about to close this Estate finally and remit the residue to England, it is especially requested that all persons having claims against, or property belonging to, the Estate will prefer their claims and deliver up such property to the undersigned on or before the 31st of July next, immediately after which date the residue will be remitted to England and there will be no funds available for further payment.

BOYSON AND MILLER,
Solicitors for the Administrator.

HIGH COURT HOUSE;
Madras.
The 25th May 1864.

Caution.

ONE hundred Shares in the Great Eastern Hotel Company "Limited," belonging to the Estate of the late Maharajah Nur Under Naryun Bhoop Bahadur, deceased, but standing in the name of Sree Nath Mitter, also deceased, having been retained by one who has no right, title, or interest therein, the Public are hereby cautioned against dealing in any way with the said Shares.

J. C. HAUGHTON, Lieut.-Col.,
Commissioner of Cooch Behar.

Beerbhoom Coal Company "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, No 9, Hare Street, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the tenth day of August, at twelve o'clock at noon, at which Meeting it is intended to propose Special Resolutions altering and making new provisions in lieu of, and in addition to, the Regulations of the Company contained in the Articles of Association, viz. :—

To alter the times of holding the Half-yearly Meetings; the mode of advertizing Meetings; the qualification, remuneration, and rotation of Directors; the time of electing Auditors; to increase the sum which the Directors are empowered to borrow, and to authorize the Directors to appoint Managing Agents of the Company. And notice is hereby further given, that the Articles proposed to be altered are those numbered 9, 16, 21, 24, 30, 32, 36, and that headed "Borrowing," and the proposed alterations and new provisions may be seen at the Registered Office of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,
A. WILSON,
Officiating Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th July 1884. }

Destroyed.

The following Government Promissory Notes, viz. :—

No. 50351 of 1856-57 of the 5 per cent.	
Loan, dated the 28th Feb. 1856, for Rs.	2,000
No. 28100, " " "	2,000
" 73224, " " "	2,000
" 2340 of 4032, " " "	1,500
" 1026, Public Works Loan " "	1,000
" 1000 of 1854-55 of the 4 per cent.	
Loan, dated 30th June 1854 " "	1,200
" 23398, " " "	1,000
" 23397, " " "	1,000
" 23400, " " "	700
" 35360, " " "	1,500

Rs. 13009,

standing in the name of the late Radamohun Chowdry, deceased, the Proprietor. Payment of the above Notes and of Interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of Duplicate Notes in favor of his Executors.

JOHN HART,

*Attorney for the Executors
of the said Radamohun
Chowdry, deceased.*

CALCUTTA;
8, Hastings' Street,
The 12th July 1884. }

Lost.

SECOND-HALF of Government Currency Note, No. A 39154, dated 1861, July 16th, for Rupees 100.

Notice.

THE Registered Office of R. SCOTT THOMSON AND Co. "Limited" has been removed from No. 2, Lyons' Range, to No. 8-1, Old Court House Corner.

JAMES YOUNG,
Secretary.

Notice.

THE following Government Currency Notes having been stolen from the Bhuliooah Treasury between the 11th and 16th February 1884, parties are cautioned against receiving the same, payment of which has been stopped :—

No. 18454 for Rs.	1,000
" 17367 " "	1,000
" 17949 " "	1,000

G. A. PEPPER,
Collector.

BHULLIOOAH;
Collector's Office,
The 17th February 1884. }

Fifty Rupees reward has been offered for every Note recovered.

G. A. PEPPER.

Misled or Lost.

THE lower half of Government Promissory Note, No. 15937 of 1842-43 of 4 per Cent. Loan, for Rupees 1,600, standing in the name of Maharajah Suttis Chunder Roy Bahadoor, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any person. Payment of the above Note and of Interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate Note in favor of the Proprietor.

MODRUSOODUN ROY,
*Mookteer of Maharajah Suttis Chunder Roy
Bahadoor, Resident of Kishnaghur.*
The 8th July 1884.

Lost.

SECOND-HALF of a Government Currency Note, No. A 01468, Rupees 100. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost.

HALF of Currency Note, No. A 00930, for Rupees 100, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

NOTICE issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 1886.

THE Public are informed that an experimental Post Office has been opened on the 1st instant in the Burdwan Zillah at a Village called Laccovdy, which is situated at a distance of four miles east of the Burdwan Post Office.

C. K. DORA,
Post-Master General of Bengal.
CALCUTTA,
The 15th July 1884. }

No. 2012.

THE Public are informed that an experimental Post Office has been opened at Babooah, in the District of Shahabad, north-west of Sasseram.

C. K. DOVE,

Post-Master General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th July 1864. }

**NOTICES issued by the
POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.**

No. 670.

The 11th July 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Moulmein*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 671.

The 11th July 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Fusi Yama*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 673.

The 12th July 1864.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Bengal* will be closed on Friday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity. •

Postage.	Weight.	Via Marseilles.		Via Southampton.	
		Ra.	Sh.	Ra.	Sh.
Under ½ Ounce		0	6	0	4
" 1 "		0	13	0	8
" 2 "		1	10	1	0

No. 675.

The 15th July 1864.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Express Packet of the 1st instant, and the safe Dak of the 30th June, arrived at Bombay, both in time for the Overland Steamer.

No. 677.

The 18th July 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Burnah*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 31st instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *via* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 678.

The 19th July 1864.—An After Packet per Steamer *Bengal* will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M. precisely of the 23rd instant.

MEMORANDUM showing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 10th of June 1864, and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.

Name of the Steamer.	Date and Hour at which the Mail Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window Delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Focus left Office.	Delivery.	No. of Boxes of Letters.			No. of Boxes of News-Papers and Books.		
						Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
Simla ...	12th July 1864, at 0-35 P. M.	12th July 1864, at 7-40 P. M.	12th July 1864, at 8-½ P. M.	13th July 1864, at 7½ A. M.	2 h. and 5 m.	3	3	6	44	24	68
										Total	74
										France	2 boxes
										Madras	2 "
										Mauritius	1 "
										Ceylon	1 "
										Singapore	1 "
										Hong-Kong	1 "
										Malta	1 bag.
										Alexandria	1 "
										Gibraltar	1 pkt.
										Suez	1 "
										Aden	1 "
										Bombay	1 "
										Ceylon	2 "
										Mauritius	1 "
										Aden	1 "
										Hong-Kong	1 "
										Bagdad	1 "
										Total	91

The 18th July 1864.



APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5th.—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

E. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 20th July 1864, corresponding with the 1st Sawun 1271 *H. S.*

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Area.	Government Revenue.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
			B. C. D.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	1568	Kuhooah, Pergunnah Chynepore	185 15 1	75 14 0	151 13 6	
2	3290	Inglis Fukeer Mahomed, Pergunnah Chynepore	125 9 15	25 4 0	50 8 0	
3	1402	Safce, Pergunnah Chynepore	484 4 3	354 4 3	708 0 6	
4	4186	Pooswa Ublman Chuk, Pergunnah Nonore	1,339 5 13	1,480 0 6	2,960 0 0	
5	4126	Unce, Pergunnah Peero	1,291 13 10	412 0 0	824 0 0	
■	2221	Bhutoulee Kheel, Pergunnah Sasseram	628 9 2	556 11 3	1,113 0 6	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 20th June 1864.

J. P. H. WARD,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the Government Estates, situated in the District of Bhullooah, and mentioned in the Statements herewith annexed, will be put up to sale, at the Bhullooah Collectorate, on the 22nd August 1864, corresponding with the 7th Bhadro 1271 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale published under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the additional Condition, viz.,—

1. That the purchase will have effect from 1271 *H. S.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Number of Lots.	Number of Towjee.	Names of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Area.	Government Revenue.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
			B. C. Ch.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	1448	Char Sheebpore	249 15 0	173 0 0	346 0 0	
2	1376	Mouzah Ramdebpore in Talook Ramdeb Dutt, Pergunnah Gopalpore, Mirzanugger	1,932 17 8	1,328 0 0	2,656 0 0	
3	"	Mouzah Barahpore in Talook Ramdeb Dutt, Pergunnah Gopalpore, Mirzanugger	941 12 1	692 0 0	1,384 0 0	
4	"	Mouzah Sneeepore in Talook Ramdeb Dutt, Pergunnah Gopalpore, Mirzanugger	2,343 7 11	1,734 0 0	3,468 0 0	
5	"	Mouzah Mohadebpore in Talook Ramdeb Dutt, Pergunnah Gopalpore, Mirzanugger	1,124 12 0	752 0 0	1,504 0 0	
6	"	Mouzah Kashee Rampore in Talook Ramdeb Dutt, Pergunnah Gopalpore, Mirzanugger	269 15 13	176 0 0	352 0 0	

BHULLOOAH;
Collector's Office,
The 9th June 1864.

G. A. PARRA,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Jagheer Estates, in the District of Furreedpore, will be put up to sale, in the Furreedpore Collectorate, on Friday, the 22nd July 1864, corresponding with 8th Srabun 1271 B. S.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Government Revenue, including road cess.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
			B. C. D.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
20	214	Mehal Chur Jilalpore, in Island Chur Nassirpore, Pergunnah Jilalpore	17,639 5 18	4,569 4 0	9,138 8	
22	216	Mehal Jahanabad, in Island Chur Nassirpore, Pergunnah Bykantpore	5,869 4 15	1,640 0 0	3,280 0	
24	218	Mehal Kassimnugger, in Island Chur Nassirpore, Pergunnah Kassimnugger	2,701 13 19	956 0 0	1,912 0 0	
95	383	Mehal Island Chur Doobail, Pergunnah Jilalpore	1,219 16 1	177 2 6	354 5 0	
243	904	Mehal Khas Mehals, Talook Ramram Sreekisto Day, Pergunnah Jilalpore.	58 13 15	11 6 0	22 12 0	

FURREEDPORE;
Collector's Office,
The 13th June 1864.

T. WALTON,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Behar, will be put up to sale, in the Behar Collectorate, on Monday, the 8th August 1864, corresponding with the 20th Sawan 1271 P. S.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

Number.	Number or Towjee.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	GOVERNMENT REVENUE.		Total Government Revenue.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
				Revenue assessed.	One per cent. for Road Cess.			
			B. C. C. K.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	1057	Kurma, Pergunnah Uncha	1,161 10 2 10	667 6 0	6 6 2	683 9 2	1,337 2 4	
2	2220	Sobhamaran, Pergunnah Patchbrookhee	2,169 1 12 10	58 0 0	0 9 4	58 9 4	117 2 8	
3	2253	Kontloopoor, Pergunnah Jurnah	217 17 19 13	300 0 0	3 8 0	333 8 0	666 0 0	
4	2634	Biswanpore alias Kothilwah, Pergunnah Shergotty	1,879 8 3 15	36 0 0	0 14 0	36 14 0	173 12 0	
5	2609	Unrah, Pergunnah Kaubier	6. 049 10 19 1	816 0 0	8 2 6	823 2 6	1,640 5 0	

BEHAR COLLECTORATE;
Gyā,
The 2nd July 1864.

A HOPE,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Chittagong, will be put up to sale, in the Chittagong Collectorate, on Friday, the 12th August 1864, corresponding with 29th Srabun 1271 B. S.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Number.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate.	Area.	Government Revenue.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
			D. K. G. C. K.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	91	Thannah Phuttickcherry, Mouzuhs Myj-Bhander and Rungahmutteeah, Izarah Cobeeruddeen.	1 12 2 1 0	7 5 4	14 10 8	The purchaser will obtain possession from 1271 B. S. the current year.
2	310	Thannah Chuckerriah, Mouzah Ghonnuiah, Talook Ram Monee and Hurshundree	0 3 1 3 1	0 0 0	8 12 0	Will be sold revenue-free. The purchaser will obtain possession from 1272 B. S.

CHITTAGONG;
Collector's Office,
The 29th June 1864.

J. D. WARD,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Behar, will be put up to Sale, in the Behar Collectorate, on Monday, the 8th August 1864, corresponding with the 20th Sawan 1271 Fustee.

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

Number.	Number on the District Roll.	NAME OF ESTATE AND PERGUNNAH.	Area.	GOVERNMENT REVENUE.			Upset Price.	REMARKS.
				Revenue assessed.	One per Cent. for Road Cess.	Total Government Revenue.		
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	2912	Dowlatpore Khyra, Pergunnah Sumoy	298 14 15	448 0 0	4 7 4	450 7 4	900 14 8	

BEHAR COLLECTORATE;
Gua,
The 7th July 1864.

A. HORN,



SECOND APPENDIX TO **The Calcutta Gazette.**

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Maldah, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Thursday, the 28th July 1864, corresponding with 14th Srabun 1271 B. S., for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th June 1864 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 88.—Mouzah Chaudpore, &c., Pergunnah Rajnuggur, ; recorded Proprietors, Nubokssore Ghose, Buddun Chund Ghose, Kanchheeram Shaw, Kadumburree Dassie, and the purchasers Hajaree Lall Shaw and Thakomoney; Sudder Jumma Rupees 4,407-7, of which the Sudder Jumma due from 12 annas share has been realized. The 4 annas share of Buddun Chund Ghose and Nubokssore Ghose, the Sudder Jumma of which due from them is Rupees 49-2, is advertized for sale under Sections XXXIII. and XXXIV. of Regulation XIV. 1819, in consequence of the Mehal being under Butwarrah. The whole Sudder Jumma of the 4 annas share is Rupees 1,101-13-9.

MALDAH ;
Collector's Office,
The 2nd July 1864. }

J. H. RAVENSHAW,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in Zillah Moorshedabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Monday, the 25th July 1864, for arrears of Revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th June 1864.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 111.—Kismut, Pergunnah Chungundia, Pergunnah Chungundia, Proprietors Rammohun Chowdhree, Nagar Muneo, Denobundhoo, Sateowree, Sonamoneo, Gooroodyal, Mohanundo, Ramjadub, Ram Lall, Benode Lall Ghose, and Bokhee Soonduree Dassea; entire Government Revenue Rupees 1,292-8-10. The shares of Gooroodyal, Mohanundo, Ramjadub, Ram Lall, Benode Lall Ghose, Lakkhee Soonduree, and Rammohun, amounting to 11 annas 1½ cowree, of which the Government Revenue is Rupees 89-2-5 will only be sold.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 585.—Chur Satooee, Pergunnah Mahalundee, Proprietor Brojo Soonduree, Tribadee, Behee Jagorunnama, Godadbur Ghose, Ulangomonee Debia, Petamber Chowdhry, Manio Lall, and Bismuth Chowdhry, Sudder Jumma Rupees 721-8-0.

COLIN MACKENZIE,
Collector.

MOORSHEDABAD ;
Collector's Office,
The 7th July 1864. }

No. 72

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in Zillah Dinagepore will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Friday, the 22nd July 1864, corresponding with the 8th Srabun 1271 B. S.

Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 277.—Kismut Mouzah Neechintah, &c., Pergunnah Kurdah, recorded Proprietor Ojoodah Monce Dusseeh, Sudder Jumma Rupees 589-2-8½.

H. B. SIMSON,
Collector.

DINAGPORE;
Collector's Office,
The 7th July 1864. }

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in Zillah Dinagepore will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Friday, 22nd July 1864, corresponding with the 8th Srabun 1271 B. S. :—

No. 110.—Mouzah Tegurrah, &c., Pergunnah Saulbaree; recorded Proprietors Surreatoollah Chowdry, Beebee Potiance, Mother of Joynoolah Chowdry, Beebee Pobeetrah, Mother of Mojeedoollah, and Sabatoollah Chowdry, Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,513-15-4½. The share of Mojeedoollah Chowdry in this Estate will be sold.

No. 820.—Toke Multanparah, Elaka Lot Rogoonathpore, Pergunnah Beekeengur; recorded Proprietors Majeedoollah and Sabatoollah Chowdry, Sudder Jumma Rupees 4,228-1-2. The share of Majeedoollah Chowdry in this Estate will be sold.

H. B. SIMSON,
Collector.

DINAGPORE;
Collector's Office,
The 4th July 1864. }

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in Zillah Sylhet will be up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Monday, the 25th July 1864, corresponding with 11th Srabun 1271 B. S., for arrears of Revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 18th April 1864 :—

1st Class—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 27504.—Talook Asudruzza Zemindar, Pergunnah Joar Baneachung, recorded Proprietor Kisto Churn Dass, Sudder Jumma Rupees 742-3-0. The shares of Surhomungola Dehea and others, bearing Jummas as per margin, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section X., Act XI. of 1859, are excluded.

Surhomungola Dehea and Tarinee Dehea	Rs.	As.	P.
Hahmuth Nundy	...	33	0 0
Tarinnee Dehea	...	20	0 0
	...	12	0 0

Total Rupees	...	65	0 0
--------------	-----	----	-----

Sudder Jumma advertized for sale Rupees 677-3-0.

No. 26556.—Talook Mahomed Akber, Pergunnah Urungpore; recorded Proprietors Mahomed Haaseem Chowdry and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees ... 606 0 0 } 612 10 0
Road Fund for Sudder Jumma Rupees ... 6 0 0 }

J. S. DURMOND,
Offg. Collector.

SYLHET COLLECTORSHIP,
The 27th June 1864. }

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Pubna, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 28th July 1864, corresponding with 14th Srabun 1271 B. S., for arrears of Revenue and others demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 25th June 1864 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

Seriatim No. 1, Towjee No. 6.—Mehal Dihce Futtahpoor, Pergunnah Euphsahaye; recorded Proprietors Sree Nath Bhadooree, Gobind Nath Sandial, Bykunt Nath Sandial, Self and Executor of Mohina Chunder Sandial, minor, Sree Kunt, Gooroo Churn, Dwarka Nath Sandials and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,753-5-11; arrears of Revenue Rupees 6-9-10.

Seriatim No. 2, Towjee No. 12.—Mehal Dihce Chala Shair Nuggur, Pergunnah Euphsahaye; recorded Proprietors Gobind, Krishna, Kabul Rutton Bhattacharjees, Kisto Mehun Roy, Gobind, Rekha Debbia, and Sib Nath Sandial, Anundo Nath Sandial, Executor of Gooroo Churn Sandial, Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,274-4-7; arrears of Revenue Rupees 7-14-1.

Seriatim No. 3, Towjee No. 25.—Mehal Hut Daolia, &c., Pergunnah Euphsahaye; recorded Proprietors Joyanoollah, Boranoollah Mohammad Ashraf, Gourmohun Moittar, Azmut, Nizamut, Rahmut Talookdars, Radha Soondurree Dassiah, Khoshalkristo Roy, Shital Chunder Mowlick, Gobind Mohun, Nundoll, Gobind Soondur, Gourungo Soondur Nag; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,025-1-1; arrears of Revenue Rupees 3-15-11.

H. HANKE,
Offg. Collector.

PUBNA COLLECTORATE,
The 5th July 1864. }

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Backergunge, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Wednesday, the 27th July 1864, corresponding with the 13th Srahun 1271 B. S., for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th June 1864.

Class IV.—Permanently-settled Estates to be sold for arrears due on account of other Estates.

No. 3255.—Ruttundee Calceapore, Hissa 2 annas; recorded Proprietors Joykishoree Chowdrine, Annundo Moe Chowdrine, Gobindo Chunder Roy, Hissa 1 anna; Ishur Chunder Roy Chowdry, Hissa $\frac{1}{2}$ anna; and Jogesh Chunder Roy Chowdry, Hissa $\frac{1}{2}$ anna; Sudder Jumma Rupees 3,154-11-5. The Rights and Interests in 1 anna share of Ishur Chunder Roy Chowdry, himself and Guardian to Womesh Chunder Roy minor, are only to be sold.

No. 3257.—Ruttundee Calceapore, Hissa 4 annas; recorded Proprietor Doorgah Soonderry Chowdrine, Hissa 2 annas; Ishur Chunder Roy Chowdry, Hissa 1 anna; and Jogesh Chunder Roy Chowdry, Hissa 1 anna; Sudder Jumma Rupees 3,309-6-10. The Rights and Interests in 1 anna share of Ishur Chunder Roy Chowdry, himself and Guardian to Womesh Chunder Roy minor, and Doorgah Soonderry Chowdrine, are only to be sold.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 4599.—Pergunnah Chunderdeep Durreabad Teakhally, Oosut Talook Mr. Pedro DeSilva, Mohamud Diem Sigdar, and Kurrimoodee, Hissa 8 annas; Proprietors Mr. Pedro DeSilva; Hissa 1 anna, Mohamud Diem; and Hissa 2 annas; Kurrimoodee; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,580-3-3.

No. 4679.—Pergunnah Sullimabad Durreabad Chuck Mullie Karbare; Talook Roop Chunder Ghose and Guddadthur Naug; Proprietor Obhoy Churn Roy; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,619-9-11.

No. 4843.—Pergunnah Jelalpore Chur Kalkenee (4 Parcels) Ijarah of Ramdoollub Chuckerbutty, Gourmohun Chuckerbutty, Sibsoondurry Dabee, Ramnaraia Shaha, Radhanath Shaha, Tymun Nissah Behee, Tajan Nissah Behee, Setara Begum, Parbutty Churn Goocho, Meer Hosinally, Coily Sunkar Goocho, Bungo Chunder Goocho, Oomrow Khanam, Ashkuttun Nissah, Unwar Gazee, Bykuntoram Roy, Syed Belleameen Guardian, Ubsurrua Nissah Khatoun, Uckellen Nissah Khatoun; Sudder

Jumma	...	Rs.	5,680	14	4
Malikannah	...	"	664	9	0
Road expenses	...	"	77	4	0
<hr/>					
6,722 11 4					

The proprietary rights of the above individuals are to be sold.

BACKERGUNGE;
Collector's Office,
The 7th July 1864. }

E. V. WESTMACOTT,
Assistant Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Friday, the 5th August 1864, corresponding with the 22nd Srahun 1271 B. S., for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th June 1864:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 1.—Sas. 19g. 9kg. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ share of Rajranee Dabee in Estate Kismut Pergunnah Magoorah, &c., Kismut Chittah, &c.; recorded Proprietors Ramkisto Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 5,511-1-0 $\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 12.—Pergunnah Magoorah, &c., Kismut Chitta, &c.; recorded Proprietor Rajranee Dabee; Sudder Jumma Rupees 928-5-5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 13.—Pergunnah Magoorah, &c., Kismut Chitta, &c.; recorded Proprietor Sreenath Roy Chowdry; Sudder Jumma Rupees 925-6-7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 14.—Kismut Pergunnah Magoorah, &c., Kismut Chitta, &c.; recorded Proprietors Radha Churn Roy and others; Sudder Jumma 8,786-3-7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 53.—Kismut Pergunnah Magoorah, Kismut Ramessurpore, &c.; recorded Proprietors Sham Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 3,303-13-10.

No. 622.—Kismut Pergunnah Hilkee, Kismut Hilkee; recorded Proprietors Tunoo Dhurmo, Sodaail Chowdry; Sudder Jumma Rupees 755-9-5.

No. 961.—Kismut Pergunnah Bazidpore, Kismut Bazidpore; recorded Proprietor Pronnoth Chowdry; Sudder Jumma Rupees 17,479-0-9.

No. 990.—Pergunnah Ramzannagore, Mouzah Ramzannagore; recorded Proprietors Bissonoth Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,870-5-9.

No. 1035.—Kismut Pergunnah Meden, Mullo, Kalabunoo, &c.; recorded Proprietors Ramsalnick Paul and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 528-9-5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 1367.—Pergunnah Boorun, Mouzah Bhyrubpore, &c.; recorded Proprietor Fokeer Chand Masoomdar; Sudder Jumma Rupees 796-1-3.

No. 2119.—Pergunnah Wookhra, Kismut Mouzah Joypore; recorded Proprietor Gooroopersaud Ghose; Sudder Jumma Rupees 564-5-5.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
24-Pergunnahs,
The 14th July 1864. }

G. BRIGHT,
Collector.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to as heretofore.

Correspondence relating to recent disputes connected with the cultivation of Indigo in the District of Nuddea.

From E. GERTY, Esq., Magistrate of Nuddea, to the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division,—(No. 71, dated the 26th February 1864.)

I beg to report, for the information of Government, that I have just heard, through the District Superintendent of Police, of the occurrence of an affray yesterday at Bagdangah Factory, six miles east of Bogola, belonging to the Bengal Indigo Company, in which an Ameen in the employ of the factory is said to have been killed. The corpse has been sent in for medical examination. The District Superintendent of Police has started to investigate the case in person. On receipt of further particulars I will report again to you on the subject.

From H. D. TRIPP, Esq., to A. WILSON, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Indigo Company, Calcutta,—(dated Bagdangah, the 26th February 1864.)

It is my painful duty to inform you that yesterday morning my Gomastah of this factory, Ameen, and Chasias with the boona coolies went to dig my *Neisabad* lands belonging to one of our Putnee villages named Koomree, adjacent to the Bazin-ghat cultivation. The operations for the day was commenced as usual, little expecting they would be interrupted, when suddenly the ryots of four villages rushed out and attacked my boona coolies, wounded three of them, carrying away another, said to be severely wounded, which caused the ryots, I conclude, to release three, who at once came to the factory at about 11 A. M., giving the above information, but they could not say what had become of the Gomastah and others, from whom they were severely beaten and carried

away to the village. At about 11½ A. M. I despatched a letter on horse back to the Hanskhally Darogah, giving him the particulars up to the time named, subsequent to which the Tehsildar's son of the village came to the factory much distressed in mind stating his nephew, our Ameen, had been murdered, with two or three others wounded, the factory Gomastah severely so, and that the ryots had forcibly taken them away to the Hanskhally Thannah. On getting this further information I at once sent off another messenger on horse back for the Darogah, as I was alarmed that the villagers would rescue the body at all hazards, which, however, I am happy to say, they did not succeed in doing, the Darogah arriving on the spot before sunset, and the body was sent to Kishnaghur during the night. The *chowkedar* of one of the villages has given in the names of twenty-nine that committed the brutal assault upon my servants. This, as you may imagine, is very discouraging to our field servants, who state they are not safe in the execution of their duty, but I sincerely trust the delinquents may be made a severe example of. As far as I can learn the chief cause of this wanton attack upon my servants is owing to notices of enhancement that were served on one of the villages in question on or about the 14th instant, in the execution of which the Court Peon was abused and threatened, with my servants who accompanied him, and the Peon sent in his report to the Collector to this effect, and my Ameen, on behalf of the Bengal Indigo Company, made a petition to the Magistrate of what had taken place, and that is the man, I regret to say, that has been murdered. It appears the ryots, at the time the notices were served, said in a determined way they would not sow Indigo, nor would they allow it to be sown on any of the lands belonging to their village, so you will observe this unfortunate affair was premeditated, which is to be hoped may turn out bitterly to their cost. As the case progresses I shall give you further information.

From J. GOSCHBOAN, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Magistrate of Nuddea,—(No. 1919, dated the 29th February 1864.)

With reference to your letter No. 71, dated the 26th instant, to the address of the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, I am directed to forward to you, herewith, a copy of a letter of the same date from Mr. H. D. Tripp, to the Secretary, Bengal Indigo Company, on the subject of the affray which has taken place near Bagadangah Factory, and to request that you will submit at once, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, any further particulars of the occurrence that may have come to your knowledge, and also take prompt measures for bringing the persons concerned in the affray to justice, and for ascertaining the causes that led to it. For this purpose the Lieutenant-Governor desires that you should at once proceed in person to the spot if you have not already done so. I am further to request that you will take measures to prevent any further breach of the peace.

No. 1320.

Copy of Mr. Tripp's letter, and of the above communication to the Magistrate of Nuddea, forwarded to the Commissioner of the Division for information and guidance.

From E. GREY, Esq., Magistrate of Nuddea, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 70, dated the 1st March 1864.)

In continuation of my Office Memorandum No. 64 of 26th ultimo, I have the honor to report that the District Superintendent has arrested and forwarded for trial twenty-two persons charged with taking a part in the affray which occurred

on the 25th ultimo near the Bagadangah Factory, and which unfortunately resulted in the immediate death of a factory servant named Ram-mohun Banerjee, and the probable, though as yet not certain, death of a factory cooly named Modhun.

2. It appears from the police report that on the day abovementioned a party of coolies were sent to sow certain lands near the Village of Koomree with Indigo. The ryots of the village attacked the coolies in a body and beat them with lathies. The coolies took to flight, but one of their number, by name Modhun, has been missing since the attack, and it is supposed that he was murdered and his body made away with. The villagers then proceeded to the Village of Koomree, where the factory Dewan was holding cutcherry, and attacked the place. The Dewan received several blows, and the deceased, Ram-mohun Banerjee, was struck a blow on the region of the spleen by a lathie, from the effects of which he died. The corpse was forwarded to the Station and a *post mortem* examination made by the Civil Assistant-Surgeon. Two other men were severely beaten.

3. As already stated twenty-two persons have been forwarded for trial, and the investigation of the charges will be commenced this day.

4. I have urged the District Superintendent to make every exertion to obtain a clue as to the fate of the missing man Modhun, and have authorized the offer of a reward of Rupees 100 for such information as may lead to the discovery of the man, if still alive, or of his corpse, if he be dead.

5. The District Superintendent acted with energy in the matter, and the subordinate police appear to have been prompt in their proceedings.

BENGAL POLICE.

SPECIAL REPORT OF CRIME.

No. 9, (First Report,) District Nuddea.

Dated the 27th February 1864.

Description of Offence and Names of Parties concerned.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		Amount of Property plundered.	Amount of Property recovered.	Statement of the nature of crime, the conduct of Police, and measures taken to arrest and bring offender to punishment.
	Supposed to have been concerned.	Arrested.			
Murder of Ram-mohun Banerjee, Section 302, by Modhoo Ghose, Giridhar Ghose, Kullooram Chowkheydar, Orish Ghose. Abetment of murder, Section 302. Unlawful Assembly and riot, Section 324.	The whole of the male inhabitants of Koomree Village.	22	None.	None.	On the 25th February, at about 5 P. M., information was sent by the Manager of the Bengal Indigo Company to Hapakhally Police Station that an affray had taken place at the Village of Koomree, some three miles from Bagadangah Factory and eight from Hapakhally Station. About half an hour later the factory Dewan rode in and gave information that a murder had taken place, that he himself, with several others of the factory, had been wounded, and that there had been a severe riot. The Sub-Inspector immediately sent information to the Inspector and proceeded to investigate. Intelligence reached me on my return from Nuddea at about 11 A. M. on the 26th, and I immediately rode to the spot to investigate, sending out some constables and taking two sowars with me.

I found the village to be about eighteen miles from Kishnaghur, and on arrival I at once took up the investigation which the Sub-Inspector had commenced and elicited the following facts :—

Some twenty-five boona coolies had been sent out by a Mr. Tripp to dig up some land near this village to sow Indigo. Upon their commencing work the villagers of Koomree assembled with *latties* (reputed number 125) in the village and came out towards them abusing them. They at once ran away followed by the crowd, who succeeded in catching four, "Mughun," "Mohun," "Shookhoo Ram," and "Modhun"—all boona coolies. Having beaten them severely with *latties* (of which they bear visible proof) they dragged them off, but owing to the interference of Shuroop chowkeydar and the women of the village, they were released. It is at this point that "Modhun" disappears, he had been seen to receive three severe blows with *latties*, and nothing further is known of him. I have, in my own mind, no doubt that he met his death and that his body has been concealed, probably sunk in the water. The three others on being released ran to the factory and gave information of the affray, which was at once forwarded to the Police Station.

Leaving them the mob returned towards the village to the house of one Anund Bisheesh, (where the Factory Dewan, Denonath Mookerjee, was sitting with Rammohun Banerjee the deceased, Luckhen Classie, Kuleem Sheik, and Arizoolah). On the way they were abusing the Dewan and saying they would knock his brains out could they find him.

They advanced to the house of Anund Bisheesh, armed with *latties* and much excited. Seeing the men they sought sitting there they at once set upon them. The special object of vengeance appearing to be the Dewan, who was seized by the hand and struck over the head with *latties*. The deceased came forward and interfered but was at once struck down by Modhoo Ghose, Giridhur Ghose, Kullooram (chowkeydar), and Girish Ghose. Kulceem and Arizoolah ran away inside and locked the door but were dragged out and severely beaten. Owing to the interference of the deceased the Dewan was enabled to escape and managed to hide himself until the mob dispersed, when he ran away, got his horse, and rode off to Hanskhally to lodge information. The body of the deceased was then taken by Modhoo Ghose and Girish Ghose and thrown into the house of one Shubdan Sheikh. The evidence elicited established the fact that "Modhoo Ghose," "Giridhur Ghose," Kullooram chowkeydar, and "Girish Ghose," dealt the deceased the blows which resulted in his death, and that the remaining nineteen men aided and abetted. There were many more, but I only arrested such as were clearly recognized by several witnesses. They were all, at the close of the investigation, (with the exception of Girish Ghose, whom I could not find,) sent in to the Magistrate for trial.

The corpse of Rammohun Banerjee was sent in for post mortem examination, and the report of the Civil Surgeon is to the effect that the spleen was ruptured by a blow "most probably with a stick," and that there is also a blow across the left hand. I closed the investigation at sunset and returned to Kishnaghur, leaving the Inspector to search for the body of, or for intelligence of the fate of, Modhun.

I consider this a most important case as indicative of the feeling still existing in the District regarding the sowing of Indigo.

W. B. BIRCH, Lieutenant,
District-Suptl. of Police, Nuddea.

From J. OZOGHEGAN, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Magistrate of Nuddea,—(No. 1426, dated the 3rd March 1864.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 70, dated the 1st instant, reporting on the proceedings taken by the District Superintendent in the matter of the affray which has taken place near the Bagadanga Factory, and in reply to inform you that in a case of this importance the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it desirable that you should yourself proceed immediately to the spot and make a full enquiry into all the circumstances attending the outrage.

2. For the arrest of, and the collection of evidence against, the persons concerned in the crime the prompt and active measures adopted by the Police under the personal direction of the District Superintendent are, the Lieutenant-Governor has no reason to doubt from the report submitted with your demi-official communication, likely to be sufficient; but His Honor would wish to be thoroughly informed of the antecedent relations and state of feeling between the Managers of the estates of the Bengal Indigo Company in the Nuddea District and the ryots of the villages within those estates, especially those of the particular village which was the scene of this extraordinary violence and continued aggression.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that full information on this head can only be obtained through a careful and extended personal enquiry to be conducted by yourself, not only in the village where this outbreak occurred, but also in the neighbouring villages within the Bengal Indigo Company's estates.

4. His Honor deems it of the greatest importance that the whole state of the case as between this Company and their ryots should be fully examined and made known, in order to come to a clear decision as to what steps it will be advisable to take to remove the risk of future collisions and disturbance of the District.

5. You should, therefore, lose no time in accomplishing this object and submitting full reports to Government of such information as you may obtain in the course of your enquiry.

From J. OZOGHEGAN, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division,—(No. 1427, dated the 3rd March 1864.)

In continuation of the endorsement No. 1320, dated the 29th ultimo,

From Magistrate of Nuddea, No. 70, dated 1st instant.

From Superintendent of Police, Nuddea, to Magistrate of Nuddea, Special Report of crime, No. 6, dated 27th ultimo.

To Magistrate of Nuddea, No. 1426 of this day's date.

I am directed to forward to you a copy of the correspondence noted on the margin on the subject of the affray which has taken

place near the Bagadanga Factory in Nuddea, and to state that the Lieutenant-Governor expects that you will give your careful attention to the progress of the investigation of this particular case, and also to the Magistrate's more general enquiry into the state of feeling between the parties concerned in it.

From E. GREY, Esq., Magistrate of Nuddea, to the Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 71, dated the 2nd March 1864.)

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Under-Secretary's letter No. 1319 of 29th ultimo, with enclosure.

2. My letter No. 70 of yesterday's date will have put the Government in possession of the particulars of the outrage.

3. The trial of the defendants sent in by the police was commenced yesterday in the Joint Magistrate's Court.

4. As the letter under acknowledgment was written before the result of the enquiry by the police was known to the Government, I deem it best to await further orders before proceeding to the scene of the occurrence. As the witnesses of the occurrence and the persons said to be implicated are now here, it seems to me that no object would be gained by my going to the spot. The causes which led to the crime will be doubtless ascertained in the course of the trial, and will be communicated to Government as soon as possible.

5. If, however, the Lieutenant-Governor still desires that I should go to the spot, I shall do so without delay.

6. I have no reason to apprehend any further breach of the peace at present. I will, in concert with the District Superintendent, adopt such precautionary measures as may appear necessary.

From E. GREY, Esq., Magistrate of Nuddea, to the Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 73, dated the 4th March 1864.)

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter (from the Under-Secretary) No. 1426 of 3rd instant, and to state that I shall lose no time in proceeding to the neighbourhood of the Bagadangah Factory for the purpose of conducting the enquiry ordered by Government.

2. I should be glad, however, to have, if possible, some more definite instructions than those contained in the letter abovementioned as to the form which my proceedings should take.

3. Unless I am mistaken the intention of Government is that the enquiry "into the antecedent relations and state of feeling between the Manager of the estates and the ryots" should be separate and distinct from the enquiry into the criminality of the particular persons implicated in the recent outrage. Unless such distinction be observed the enquiry in this particular case is certain to be prolonged to an injurious extent and a large amount of evidence to be introduced foreign to the point at issue.

4. My enquiry must be either judicial or extra-judicial. If, as I assume, the enquiry is to be distinct from the investigation just mentioned, and at the same time to be of a judicial nature, the only course which appears to be open to me is to announce the object of my arrival at the spot and to invite complaints from both parties on which to found my further investigations. This course would, I believe, lead to a considerable amount of agitation among the ryots, and would probably tend to create an impression that some exceptional action in their behalf is about to be adopted by Government. It would also bring forth a number of complaints far greater than I could dispose of unless my stay on the spot is to be very much longer than I can well afford. I think that this course should not be adopted without full consideration of the results to which it may lead.

5. If my enquiry is to be extra-judicial I should wish to be informed whether the evidence (which must, I presume, be taken without oath or affirmation) is to be formally recorded, or whether I should merely report the general result of my enquiries. I may mention that I am already in a position to report in a *general* way on the subject of the relations between the Bengal Indigo Company and the ryots. The causes of the present state of feeling are known generally to all Officials connected with the District. I think it doubtful whether any further evidence on this point than that elicited by the late "Indigo Commission" would be obtained.

6. In whatever way the enquiry be conducted it will, I doubt not, be watched with interest by both parties concerned, and this conviction will, I trust, be a sufficient excuse for my request to have some more precise instructions than those given in your letter.

7. I should be glad to know, also, whether, in the event of the enquiry now ordered being distinct from that into the actual guilt (with a view to the commitment) of the persons arrested by the police in the recent case, I should take that case out of the hands of the Joint Magistrate. The facts being undisputed the enquiry now involves the simple question of the identity of the men arrested, and the examination of witnesses on this point would necessarily occupy much of my time which I should wish to devote to the more general enquiry as to the state of feeling, regarding which the Government desires to have information, and to my other duties.

8. My tent will be sent out to-day and I shall follow on the 6th instant, and I should feel obliged, therefore, by a reply by return of post.

From F. R. COCKERELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Magistrate of Nuddea,—(No. 1492, dated the 7th March 1864.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 73, dated the 4th instant, reporting that you will lose no time in proceeding to the neighbourhood of the Bagadangah Factory to institute the enquiry ordered by the Government letter No. 1426 of the 3rd idem in connection with the affray with murder which lately took place there, and soliciting definite instructions on the subject.

2. In reply I am desired to inform you that the enquiry ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor is not, of course, intended to be of a judicial character for the mere purpose of obtaining evidence to be used in the prosecution of the case under trial, but that it is to be of such a nature only as would enable you to put the Government in possession of accurate information as to the state of feeling and the antecedent relations between the parties concerned which led to so violent an outbreak, and especially directed the animosity of the ryots of Koomra against the Bengal Indigo Company's factory servants.

From H. L. DAMPNEY, Esq., Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 2301, dated the 7th March 1864.)

WITH reference to your No. 8510, dated 21st December, I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of my instructions issued to the Magistrate of Nuddea on receipt of his first report of the result of the police proceedings on

the case of the outrage at Koomree and murder of one of the servants of the Bagadungah Factory.

2. The Magistrate is reporting the progress of the case directly to Government, so that I need not repeat the narrative.

3. It will be seen from the enclosed memorandum that the Magistrate's present report gives no information whatever as to the immediate cause of the attack, the importance of ascertaining which I have urged on him. Return of the memorandum is requested when no longer required.

P. S.—Since my instructions were written I have received your letter No. 1427, dated 3rd instant, with the orders which were issued to the Magistrate direct on receipt of the first Police report.

Memorandum from H. L. DAMPIER, Esq., Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, to the Magistrate of Nuddea,—(No. 28Ct., dated the 7th March 1864.)

With reference to his memorandum No. 85, dated 29th February, forwarding the first report of the District Superintendent of Police in the case of riot and homicide of Rammohun Banerjee, the Commissioner requests that copies of the statements which were made by the Dewan, and those who preceded him at the Thanuah, may be sent to him.

2. The present report contains no information whatever as to the circumstances which preceded the riot. It is difficult to imagine any circumstances which would palliate an attack on the Dewan and others, such as that which is stated to have been committed while they were sitting in the house of Anund Biswas; nevertheless, it is of the utmost importance to know whether there existed any dispute as to the land which the factory coolies were sent out to dig up, and which I observe that Mr. Tripp, in his letter to the Landholders' Association, states to be neizabud of the factory. It appears that the Dewan of the factory himself accompanied the boona coolies to their work; the reason for this should be ascertained.

3. The Magistrate has received orders direct from Government to go out to the spot, and has, I hope, succeeded in finding the missing cooly Modhun; if not a reward of Rupees 200 may be offered for information which may lead to his being found dead or alive.

4. The Magistrate is requested to supply the information called for above with as little delay as possible, and to let me know the nature of the story told by the accused; the names of all the persons who have been arrested and sent on for trial should be given.

5. The Magistrate will not fail to see the importance of ascertaining beyond a doubt whether the attack was the consequence of any special recent dispute between the factory and any of the inhabitants of the village, or whether it was made partly out of a general feeling against the factory without any special exciting cause.

P. S.—Since the above was written I received from Government copy of yours, No. 78, dated

1st March, to the address of Government, and of the reply of Government, No. 1426, dated 3rd March 1864. The Magistrate is requested to send diary of his enquiries daily to me at Jessore, and to furnish me with copies of all communications which he may address to Government.

Telegram from Magistrate of Nuddea, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 8th March 1864.)

THE Police have obtained a clue to the cooly who was missing.

From E. GREY Esq., Magistrate of Nuddea, to the Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 85, dated the 8th March 1864.)

With reference to your letter (from Under-Secretary) No. 1492 of 7th instant, I have the honor to report that I arrived here yesterday.

2. Immediately on my arrival I sent for the Inspector of Police who is engaged in tracing the cooly who is said to have disappeared since the occurrence of the outrage on the 25th ultimo, and learnt that he had obtained information which would probably lead to the discovery of the missing man. The Inspector is following up the clue, and the result will be reported in due course.

3. With regard to the enquiry as to the "state of feeling and antecedent relations between the parties concerned," I beg to report that I have to-day had an interview with Mr. Tripp, the Manager of the Bengal Indigo Company, and I have forwarded to him a list of questions on the subject, to which I believe he will have no objection to answer. In order to ascertain the state of feeling on the part of the ryots, without giving them cause to expect any special and immediate intervention of Government, I have already visited the villages adjacent to the scene of the late outrage, and I shall, after further enquiries, report the result in due course.

From E. GREY, Esq., Magistrate of Nuddea, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 87, dated the 18th March 1864.)

With reference to your letter (from Under-Secretary) No. 1426 of 3rd instant, I have the honor to report that I proceeded on the 7th instant to the neighbourhood of the scene of the late outrages on the servants of the Bagadungah Factory.

2. My first enquiries were directed to obtaining some certain information and regarding the cooly "Modhun," who was said to have been seized by the villagers at the time of the affray and to have been missing since that time.

3. From information furnished to me by the Detective Inspector I have little doubt that the missing man is still alive.*

* He has since been found. I have adopted measures with a view to obtaining further traces of the man's whereabouts, the result of which will be duly communicated to Government.

4. My subsequent enquiries were directed to ascertaining the causes of the late out-burst of the feeling on the part of the villagers and the grounds of the special animosity shown towards the factory servants.

5. In reporting upon this subject I must review, to a certain extent, recent proceedings on the part of the Bengal Indigo Company in respect to the cultivation of Indigo.

6. Since the discontent of the ryots which led to the appointment of the Indigo Commission up to the present year the Bengal Indigo Company paid for Indigo delivered under advances at the rate of four bundles for the Rupee. Within the last few months the rate has been changed to six bundles for the Rupee (which is the old established rate) in the Muluath Concern, within which the villages implicated in the late outrage are situated. The rate paid in the adjoining Concern of Khalbotea is, I am informed, four bundles for the Rupee, and the rate adopted in Mr. Hills' engagements is two bundles for the Rupee.

7. I will here quote the opinion recorded by the late Indigo Commission on this subject, and the remarks recorded in the Minute drawn up by the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The Members of the Indigo Commission say, (paragraph 63)—“We can have no doubt that the question of direct profit to the ryots as a body is no longer matter for serious discussion.” The late Lieutenant-Governor in his Minute says,—“Appendix No. 1 shows that the most common price given for Indigo is 1 Rupee for six bundles,” and concludes his Minute by recording his opinion that “Rupees 7 is the absolute loss per beegah on average land from cultivating Indigo at the price now paid for it.”

8. Under these circumstances it is obvious that Indigo cannot be grown at the rate above quoted, except under the influence of strong compulsion placed upon the ryots. The means of this compulsion are found in Section 13 of Act X. of 1859, and it is now the established practice in the Muluath Indigo Concern, as well as in other Concerns, to offer to the ryot the option of executing an agreement for the cultivation of Indigo, or of receiving a notice, under Section 13 of Act X. of 1859, to pay enhanced rent for the lands held by him.

9. It is difficult to say which of these two alternatives is most obnoxious to the ryots. It is not difficult to perceive how obnoxious to the ryots must be the factory servants who are continually employed in pressing upon their consideration the choice offered to them by the Bengal Indigo Company.

10. Admitting that the factory servants never go beyond the length of verbal exhortation on the subject, it is plain that ample grounds exist for the dislike of the ryots towards Indigo cultivation and the factory people engaged in promoting it.

11. But there is reason to suppose that the energy of the Company's servants is not confined to the use of words, but that force is occasionally employed to induce unwilling ryots to enter into engagements with the factory.

12. The preceding remarks will, I trust, be sufficient to show that the ryots have grounds for a general dislike to the cultivation of Indigo on the terms offered and to the agents employed on the part of the Bengal Indigo Company.

To account clearly for the outrage on the part of the villagers of Ramnuggur and Koomree on the 25th ultimo it is necessary to enter into certain details, which I will notice as briefly as possible.

13. The annexed hand Sketch will show the chief features of the country where the outrage occurred.

14. The following facts connected with the case may be accepted as fully established, *vis.* :—

1st.—That on the day mentioned the factory Dewan, with a party of coolies and certain factory servants, proceeded to the western bank of the river, and that the coolies commenced to hoe the lands adjacent to the river.

2nd.—That the Dewan, accompanied by the Ameen (deceased) and at least three other factory servants, went shortly afterwards into the Village of Koomree.

3rd.—That the party of coolies were attacked by a number of villagers and were beaten with lathies.

4th.—That the Dewan and other factory servants who were with him were afterwards attacked and beaten, and a blow inflicted on the Ameen, Rammohun Banerjee, which, owing to the diseased state of his hip, caused his death then and there.

5th.—That the ryots of Ramnuggur had, and still have, the greatest objection to the cultivation of Indigo on the lands belonging to their village.

6th.—That an impression (whether justified by facts or not cannot be positively asserted) existed that coercive measures of some kind were about to be adopted on the part of the factory to induce the Ramnuggur people to agree to the terms offered for the cultivation of Indigo.

7th.—That in the cultivation of the “char” lands the factory people's proceedings were quite sufficient to excite the hostility of the ryots and to afford them a pretext for complaint against the factory.

8th.—That in addition to the two exciting causes just mentioned there exists on the part of the ryots generally a dislike to the factory and all those employed by the factory, which renders the former specially liable to irritation on the slightest provocation.

15. In describing the events which took place on the day of the outrage, I should state that the land claimed by the factory as *neizabad*, and which the coolies were ordered to dig, consists of a long narrow strip lying along the edge of the river, which in the rains is covered by water, and in the dry season becomes fit for cultivation. It is admitted by the Dewan that he himself went to this spot accompanied by at least two factory “Peedas,” in addition to the Ameen, Khalashee, and coolies, who were about twenty or twenty-five in number. Why he

† He himself says that he went to see the coolies work and to arrange with certain ryots who had agreed to sow Indigo.

should have himself gone to the spot is not very clear,† and the fact of his doing so affords some justification for

the suspicion of the ryots that something more than the simple cultivation of the *neizabad* lands was intended. From enquiries I have made I am satisfied that other “Peedas” (or lathies as the villagers say) went to the same spot on that day. The villagers, excited by the causes already mentioned, proceeded to drive away the whole party from the land. The coolies and others, seeing the villagers running towards them and

shouting, at first supposed that they were in pursuit of a hare and did not therefore take to flight at once across the river, as they would otherwise have done, and a collision ensued, in which some of the coolies received blows and three of their number were seized and carried off by the villagers, who apparently intended to take them to the Police Station on a charge of digging the village lands. The way to the Police Station would lie through the Village of Koomree and past the house where the Dewan and others were sitting. At this point a further collision between the villagers and factory people occurred, resulting in the death of the Ameen. Whether the villagers went to this house in pursuit of the Dewan, or whether they merely went that way as being the direct way to the Police Station, cannot be ascertained for certain.

16. It is stated by the factory people that Indigo has always been grown on the land where the coolies were at work. On examining the ground I certainly found Indigo stalks on some lands close to the dug-up "chur" land at one point, but none whatever on the ground situated a little farther south. The ryots of Ramnuggur assert that the land on which the Indigo stalks are is either land belonging to Koomree Village or to the deceased Rammohun Banerjee, who, though an Ameen of the factory, was a resident of Ramnuggur; and they state that for three years no Indigo has been grown on their village lands, except by the deceased Ameen and his brother Bisto Banerjee, and on the land of these men within the last year only.

17. Close to the land dug up by the factory coolies are lands under cultivation by the ryots, and from the appearance and position of these lands, coupled with the uncertainty which seems to prevail as to the exact limits of the factory land, I can come to no other conclusion than that the coolies had, to a certain extent, encroached on the ryot's property. The only measurement papers which the factory people could show I compared with the lands, but they are papers of last year's measurement and afford no certain grounds for decision as to the respective rights of the two parties.

18. It is true that the defendants arrested and now committed for trial deny that there was any quarrel about land; but this assertion evidently proceeds from a wish to escape from all connection with the dispute (now that the results have been so serious), and is directly opposed to the statements of the villagers of Ramnuggur made to me on the spot.

19. The above remarks will, I trust, explain the immediate causes which led to the collision. In making my enquiries I have labored under great difficulty from the unwillingness of the villagers to admit any knowledge of the circumstances of the case. This unwillingness, which is shown to a certain extent on all occasions, has been greater than usual on this occasion. Owing to my enquiries being conducted immediately after the occurrence the ryots were apprehensive that any knowledge which they might show of the facts of the case would lead to their being implicated in the charge of homicide.

20. Another difficulty has been that the villagers of Ramnuggur and Koomree, who of course may be expected to know most of the circumstances of the case, are the very persons whose statements must be received with the

greatest caution, as they are the friends and relations of the defendants charged with the homicide of the Ameen.

21. Besides having spent two days in the prosecution of the enquiry on the spot, I have twice since re-visited the two villages abovementioned and the villages adjacent to them. The result of my subsequent enquiries entirely satisfied me of the correctness of the conclusion at which I have arrived regarding the causes of the collision which occurred.

22. I may mention three facts which I have omitted to mention above, and which go to confirm my belief that the collision was owing to more than one cause, viz., a dispute about the land, a general objection to the cultivation of Indigo in the village, and to the factory servants, and also an apprehension of coercive measures being about to be adopted by the factory. These facts are—*First*, that the factory coolies all agree in stating that the villagers, when they ran up, said "whose land is this which you are digging?" *Secondly*, that several complaints of illegal acts on the part of factory servants, alleged to have been committed with a view to force the cultivation of Indigo, had been made by the ryots of a village not far from Ramnuggur shortly before the occurrence on the 25th ultimo, and their complaints, whether true or false, (they are not yet judicially disposed of,) would naturally tend to make the neighbouring villagers apprehensive of violence. *Thirdly*, that some villagers entirely unconnected with the dispute state that several factory "latials" were seen running home with the coolies.

23. Moreover, the Manager of the Concern himself informed me that it was a great object to persuade the ryots of these two villages (Ramnuggur and Koomree) to enter into engagements to sow Indigo, and it can be easily imagined that the factory underlings would not be slow in their efforts to secure the attainment of this object.

24. Having described what I believe to have been the immediate causes of the late outbreak, I proceed to report upon the antecedent relations and state of feeling between the Bengal Indigo Company and the ryots of the villages within the Company's estates.

25. There can be no doubt whatever that in the Mulnath Concern, at least where the old rates have been introduced, the relations between the two parties are most unsatisfactory. The simple fact that three-fourths of the ryots have bound themselves by agreements to cultivate Indigo for ten years at a rate which has been decided to be unremunerative, shows that the feeling cannot be any other than one of discontent. Even on the most advantageous terms Indigo cultivation is highly unpopular. What must it be on terms which have already been condemned by all classes as oppressive?

26. Theoretically the ryots are free agents, and it may be said that, if they prefer to execute contracts for Indigo at a certain rate to the payment of enhanced rent at a "fair and equitable rate," the advantages which they secure to themselves under the former of the two alternatives must outweigh those to be received under the latter. But various considerations of present moment combine to induce them to adopt the former alternative. In the first place, the agreement for Indigo is limited to a definite period,

whereas the rent, if raised now, would be raised for ever in the opinion of the ryots. *Secondly*, the agreement to sow secures them an immediate cash advance and relieves them of the worry and expense of defending themselves in a suit for enhanced rent. *Thirdly*, the servants of the factory are deeply interested in keeping up Indigo cultivation, and the whole weight of their influence, which they know only too well how to exercise, is thrown on the side of Indigo contracts in preference to enhanced rent.

27. These motives are to my mind quite sufficient to explain why the ryots agree to sow Indigo, but they do not in any degree prove that in so doing the ryots acquiesce in the fairness of the arrangement.

28. Whether the Bengal Indigo Company, in deliberately binding down thousands of ryots to execute agreements which are admittedly one-sided, is acting up to its moral obligations, is a question which it is perhaps useless to discuss. It may be that a Commercial Association is not bound to consider moral obligations at all. I may, however, here mention one instance of the system followed by the Company which was told to me with every appearance of truth, and which, if true, shows that little consideration for the ryot's interests is shown. The ryots of one village in the Mulnath Concern stated that, notwithstanding the fact that they had executed agreements to grow Indigo for three years at the rate of four bundles per Rupee, and that one year of this term was still unexpired, they had been summoned to the factory and induced, under fear of having to pay enhanced rent, to execute fresh agreements, for a term of ten years, at the rate of six bundles per Rupee. They also stated that to the best of their belief the same practice had been followed in other villages.

29. One cause of discontent is the indiscriminate issue of notices under Section 13 of Act X. of 1859. So far as my experience goes no attempt is made to draw any distinction between those tenants who are legally liable to pay enhanced rent and those who are not so liable. A ryot who firmly believes himself to be not liable to enhanced rent finds himself placed between the alternatives of growing Indigo or defending himself as best he may in the Revenue Court, and he naturally feels that he is not fairly treated. It may not be possible always for the landlord to ascertain beforehand which ryots are, and which are not, liable to enhancement, but this point may

generally be ascertained; and it is a point worthy of consideration whether failure to take reasonable steps to do so should not render the landlord liable to damages. I doubt whether he would be so liable under Section 3 of Act VI. of 1802.

30. Another subject for consideration is the expediency of altering the date fixed in Section 13, so as to allow the ryot to file a notice of relinquishment, if he wish to do so, in preference to accepting the conditions offered.

31. My enquiries have been conducted almost entirely within the Mulnath and Katgarra Concerns. I believe that the feeling of discontent (arising chiefly from the dislike to Indigo cultivation in itself) exists in the other Concerns, though, owing to the more favorable nature of the terms allowed in those Concerns, the feeling is possibly not so strong as in Mulnath.

32. I may mention that the cause of the difference between the terms offered in the two Concerns is said to be the inferior quality of the plant produced in the villages under the Mulnath Concern. This, though it may be a good argument for not paying so high a price as elsewhere, does not make the hardship to the cultivator any the less, as it is not alleged that the expenses of production are less in one Concern than the other. I do not know in what way this statement as to the inferiority of the plant is reconciled with the fact that the country about Katgarra is noted for the excellence of its Indigo seed which is exported to other parts of the District.

33. Complaints of petty acts of oppression and violence on the part of the Factory servants are common throughout the Concern. Without a judicial investigation in each case it is impossible to say how far these complaints are true. That some are false is most probable, but I cannot think it probable that all are so. I have called for the records of all such cases decided in the Sub-Divisional Officer's Court at Bongong.

34. In prosecuting my enquiries I have necessarily been restrained to a great extent by the consideration that, without great caution, agitation and excitement among the villagers might be the result of my tour. I have on all occasions pointed out to the villagers that the Courts are open to all, and that in them lies their hope of redress if wrong is done. They have on every occasion readily assented to the truth of this, and I have no reason to apprehend any serious breaches of the peace.

Memorandum from E. GREY, Esq., Magistrate of Nuddoa,--(No. 89, dated the 18th March 1864.)

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in continuation of this Office No. 85, of 9th instant.

No. 6.
BENGAL POLICE.
SPECIAL REPORT OF CRIME.
No. 9, (Second Report,) Nuddoa District.

Dated the 15th of March 1864.

Description of Offence and Names of Parties concerned.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		Amount of Property plundered.	Amount of Property recovered.	Statement of the nature of crime, the conduct of Police, and measures taken to arrest and bring offender to punishment.
	Supposed to have been concerned.	Arrested.			
Murder of Rammohan Banerjee, by Modhur Ghose, Girdhar Ghose, Kulbaram Chowkrolar, Girish Ghose.	Inhabitants of Village of Koonuree.	15	None.	None.	Since my last report the missing scoby, Modhur, has been found, and the evidence against the whole of the parties being found sufficient, they have then been committed to the Sessions for trial.
Abatement of murder, Unlawful assembly and riot.					

(Sd.) W. B. BIRCH, Lieutenant,
District Superintendent of Police.

From H. L. DAMPTON, Esq., Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.—(No. 33, dated the 22nd March 1864.)

In connection with the enquiry which the Magistrate of Nuddea has been directed to make as to the relations between the Bengal Indigo Concern and the villages in the neighbourhood of its factories, I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, extract from a Memorandum drawn up by myself at Bongong which throws some light on the matter.

Extract from the Commissioner's Memorandum on the Bongong Sub-Division.

I visited this Sub-Division on the 16th of March and inspected the Offices.

2. The Deputy Magistrate of Bongong was hearing cases connected with disputes between the Bengal Indigo Concern's servants and the ryots. I impressed upon the Deputy Magistrate the necessity of promptly bringing all such cases to the notice of the Magistrate. Mr. Dennis, one of the Assistant Managers of the Concern, happened to be in attendance, as were a number of the ryots. I took the opportunity of making enquiries as to the causes of the dissatisfaction which prevails among the ryots who are connected with that Concern. They are patent enough.

3. Before the Indigo disturbances the Mulnath Concern used to pay for Indigo at the rate of a Rupee for six bundles, and the beegahs for the cultivation of which the ryots entered into contracts were measured by a russee of fifty-five gujs, each gaj consisting of a certain number of "bundles" or lengths of a finger's joint, (thirty-six I think). After the disturbances Mr. Larmour raised the rate of payment, taking only four bundles for the Rupee instead of six, and he reduced the measurement of the beegahs, the gaj being now made to consist of thirty-two "bundles" or finger joints only.

4. Last year Mr. Tripp, the present Manager, took contracts from the ryots on these terms, all details being specified on the face of the contracts. This year he has lowered the rate of payment again to a Rupee for six bundles, and he has increased the measurement of the beegah to what it was before. Mr. Larmour made the alterations in favor of the cultivators. The ryots said that the land was now measured by a russee of 110 haufas instead of one of eighty haufas.

5. On enquiring whether the cultivators who last year entered into Indigo contracts for a term of years were to be paid during the period of these contracts at the higher rate for which the contracts were made, I was told by Mr. Dennis, as well as by the ryots, that those contracts were recalled by the Concern and exchanged for fresh agreements at the rates and measurements which it has resolved to adopt in its transactions this year. On enquiry how the ryots who held contracts entitling them to payment at a Rupee for four bundles for some years to come could be induced to give up this right, and to exchange the contracts for agreements to supply their produce at a much lower price, Mr. Dennis informed me that the exchange was quite voluntary on the part of the ryots, and that they agreed to it because the alternative was offered to them of either entering into these fresh contracts or having their lands measured and their rents enhanced. On any pointing out that this alternative could not be

offered to cultivators who were not tenants of the factory, and who paid their rents to other landlords, Mr. Dennis stated that most of those who held contracts had old balances standing against them on the factory books, and the alternative offered to them was either to enter into contracts on the terms now required or be pressed for immediate payment of the balances due from them.

6. I learnt from the Deputy Collector that the Bengal Indigo Concern had instituted a number of suits for enhancement of rent, but the most of them were withdrawn or compromised before coming to trial.

7. A number of the ryots whom I saw came from the neighbourhood of one of the factories which was re-opened last year. They were not tenants of the factory, but they told me that many of them had entered into contracts last year to sow a certain number of beegahs for three years, and to deliver their produce at the rate of 1 Rupee for four bundles; that the size of the beegah, and the price which was to be paid for the plant, was fixed by the factory itself; and that their object in entering into contracts was to secure the goodwill of the factory and to live on good terms with it. They complained bitterly that after they had entered into contracts with the factory on its own terms for three years, on the understanding that this would secure them the goodwill of the Managers for that time at least, they should now be called upon to throw up the remaining two years of their contracts and enter into fresh agreements for ten years, binding them to sow more land in Indigo, and to deliver their produce for a very much lower price; the penalty threatened for non-compliance being that the factory would lose no opportunity of harassing them. These ryots did not mention that the alternative was offered to them of exchanging the contracts or of immediately paying up debts which were due. One or two whom I questioned specially did not admit owing any debt.

8. The Magistrate is now submitting a report on the relations between this factory and the neighbouring villages which will be laid before the Government of Bengal.

From F. R. COCKERELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division.—(No. 2188, dated the 4th April 1864.)

I am directed to forward, for your information, copy of a report submitted by the Magistrate of Nuddea in regard to the recent violent assault made by the ryots of the villages of Ramnugger and Keomree upon the servants and coolies attached to the Bagadanga Factory belonging to the Bengal Indigo Company, and to communicate the following observations thereon.

2. It would appear from this report, and from the memorandum enclosed in your letter, No. 33, dated the 22nd ultimo, that the hostile feeling of the villagers against the factory and the factory servants which led to this attack, in which one of the factory servants was killed, is owing chiefly to the proceedings of the Company, who, throughout the Mulnath Concern, of which the Bagadanga Factory is a part, have, within the last few months, reduced the price paid to the ryots for Indigo by raising the rate at which the plant is delivered from four bundles the Rupee, which has been paid ever since 1860, to six bundles. It would seem also that the contracts made with the ryots at the more favorable rate

have been cancelled, and that they have been obliged to enter into new contracts at the less favorable rate, and at the same time, by some alteration in the measurement, to cultivate more land in Indigo than they were required to cultivate before. It has been conclusively shown on a former occasion, and may therefore now be assumed, that the rate of six bundles the Rupee is an unremunerative rate. It is 33 per cent. more unfavorable for the ryots than the rate which lately prevailed in this factory, and which still prevails in the neighbouring factory of Khal-bolea, and 63 per cent. more unfavorable than that which has been adopted in Mr. Hills' Concern.

3. The cultivation of Indigo at this unprofitable rate is forced upon the ryots by the indiscriminate issue of notices of enhancement of rent. The ryots, in many cases, rather than stand a contest in the Courts, or agree to pay enhanced rents which probably will never be reduced, submit to cultivate Indigo at a loss. But the cultivation is hateful to them, and is carried on under a sense of injustice and wrong which has a direct and obvious tendency to excite their ill-will against the factory and the factory servants; and so long as this state of feeling, or the ground for it, continues, there must always be a risk of its exploding, upon slight provocation, in actual outrage.

4. It is not necessary to suppose that force is used to compel the ryots to cultivate Indigo against their will, nor does there appear to be any ground for the Magistrate's conjecture that force has been used. The threat of enhancement is a sufficient engine of compulsion. The ryot, rather than accept a burden which, he feels sure, will be permanent, but which he does not feel sure will afford him security against further demands, submits to one which is temporary in its nature, which he thinks he may, by some means or other, be able to shake off, and which is for the moment lightened by an advance in cash, or by freedom from pressure on account of old debts. But the apparent injustice of having to cultivate and deliver Indigo for less than its market value, or less than it costs to produce it, is ever present to his mind, engendering hatred to the cultivation of Indigo and to all concerned in promoting it.

5. The reflection that naturally arises from this state of things is that it surely cannot be for the real and permanent advantage of any Indigo Planter, or any Indigo Planting Company, to persevere in measures which have a direct tendency to produce such a feeling among the ryots. Apart from all moral obligations it cannot, in the long run, be commercially profitable to compel men to engage in a losing business by threatening them with the enforcement of what may be a legal demand of a totally different kind.

6. In the present case it would appear that the attack, whatever the immediate occasion of it may have been, arose out of a determination of the villagers of Rannugger and Koomree not to allow Indigo to be sown on any lands of those villages where it had not been sown before. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining evidence it is uncertain whether the coolies employed by the Company kept themselves to the undisputed mizabad lands of the factory, or whether they were encroaching on the lands of some ryot who

was unwilling to cultivate Indigo. Indeed, it may be said that there is nothing to warrant the conclusion that any encroachment took place. But the result shows conspicuously that the cultivation of Indigo, at any rate on the terms allowed by the factory, is extremely distasteful to the ryots, and that the compulsory measures used to force them to engage in it supply a motive for hostility and violence which ought not to exist.

7. There can, of course, be no justification of the attack upon the coolies, still less upon the Dewan, and the action of the Law as against those who were concerned in it has been prompt and so far satisfactory. The attack happened on the 25th February. The Police were on the spot early on the following day, and after investigation all those chiefly concerned in the affair were arrested and sent in to the Magistrate on the 27th. On the 15th March they were committed to take their trial before the Sessions Court. Mr. Birch, the District Superintendent of Police, showed much activity and intelligence on the occasion.

8. You are requested to submit, through the Board of Revenue, your opinion in regard to the measures suggested by Mr. Grey in paragraphs 29 and 30 for restricting the indiscriminate issue of notices and enabling ryots to relinquish their holdings. These measures, however, though apparently good and fair as far as they go, can avail little to abate the hostile feeling entertained by the ryots so long as it is the practice of the factories to compel them, by any extraneous means, to enter into losing contracts for Indigo. A more effectual remedy would perhaps be to determine once for all what is a fair and equitable rate of rent payable by every ryot having a right of occupancy at such rates and to fix it in perpetuity. In settling the Land Revenue the Government has always exercised an unquestioned right to fix the rates of rent payable by ryots during the entire currency of a terminable settlement of any duration, and it may not be inconsistent with the provisions of Regulation I., 1793, to apply the same principle by express Law to ryots enjoying rights of occupancy in permanently-settled estates. On this point also your opinion is requested.

9. But it is to the exercise of good faith and moderation on the part of those who are placed in the relation of landlord and employer towards the ryots, and to the maintenance of a watchful control over the proceedings of subordinate agents and servants, rather than to any further action of the Legislature, that the Government would look for the removal of the causes which led to the discontents of 1860, and which, if not removed, are but too likely to revive them. Admitting the right of the landlord to enhance the rents of the ryots within certain limits, it would be better in all respects, if he thinks proper to enforce that right, that he should do so separately and independently of his Indigo transactions, and at the same time enable the ryots to cultivate Indigo for him on fair terms, than that he should hold the right of enhancement *in terrorem* over the ryots in order to compel them to cultivate Indigo on terms which taken by themselves, are certainly not fair. It is not for the Government to dictate to private persons the manner in which they shall exercise their lawful calling; but it is certain that if injustice be done in the matter of Indigo contracts—injustice which the Law cannot reach and which

endangers the peace of the country—it will be the duty of the Legislature to find a remedy for it.

10. I am to add that, while the Lieutenant-Governor gives full credit to Mr. Grey for the pains which he has taken to obtain and place before the Government full information as to the immediate causes of this outbreak, and the antecedent state of feeling and relations between the Factory people and the ryots which indirectly led to it, His Honor is of opinion that he should not have stated "that force is occasionally employed to induce unwilling ryots to enter into engagements with the factory," when it is to be inferred from the context of his report that his enquiry on the spot has failed to bring to light any proved instance of forcible coercion.

11. His Honor would further remark that there appears to be nothing to justify the conclusions arrived at by the Magistrate as set forth in the 6th and 7th clauses of the 11th paragraph of his report, and that the reasons assigned in the 16th and 17th paragraphs for the assumption that the factory workmen had encroached to some extent upon the ryots' lands, and thereby afforded grounds for their aggressive conduct in the matter, are altogether inconclusive. Although the course taken by the owners of the factory in regard to Indigo contracts may have excited the ill-feeling of the ryots, the result of the enquiry goes to show that the attack by the ryots on the factory people in this particular instance arose out of no immediate or direct provocation on the part of the latter.

12. The correspondence will be sent to the Landholders' and Commercial Association. The Association will be requested carefully to consider the matter, and take such steps as may seem to them likely to bring about a better understanding between planters and ryots in respect to the cultivation of Indigo, especially in the factories of the Bengal Indigo Company, and they will also be requested to favor the Government with any suggestions to that end which may occur to them.

From F. R. COCKERELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary, Landholders' and Commercial Association,—(No. 2157, dated the 4th April 1864.)

I am directed to forward, for the information

and consideration of the Landholders' and Commercial Association, certain correspondence (marginally noted) relative to a recent disturbance in the vicinity of the Bagdadanga Factory belonging to the Bengal Indigo Company in the Nuddea District, and to request the particular attention of the Association to the last paragraph of my letter No. 2188 of this date, to the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division.

From Magistrate of Nuddea, No. 64, dated 20th February 1864.
To Magistrate of Nuddea, No. 1910, dated 20th February 1864.
To Commissioner of Nuddea, No. 1329, dated 20th February 1864.
From Magistrate of Nuddea, No. 70, dated 1st March 1864.
To Magistrate of Nuddea, No. 1420, dated 3rd March 1864.
To Commissioner of Nuddea, No. 1427, dated 3rd March 1864.
From Magistrate of Nuddea, No. 71, dated 2nd March 1864.
From Magistrate of Nuddea, No. 73, dated 4th March 1864.
To Magistrate of Nuddea, No. 1402, dated 7th March 1864.
From Magistrate of Nuddea, Talo-gram, dated 8th March 1864.
From Magistrate of Nuddea, No. 85, dated 8th March 1864.
From Commissioner of Nuddea, No. 1371, dated 7th March 1864, and enclosure.
From Magistrate of Nuddea, No. 80, dated 19th March 1864.
From Commissioner of Nuddea, No. 23, dated 22nd March 1864, and enclosure.
From Magistrate of Nuddea, No. 87, dated 10th March 1864, and enclosure.
To Commissioner of Nuddea, No. 1118, dated 4th April 1864.

From H. L. DAMPIER, Esq., Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 50, dated the 6th April 1864.)

In continuation of my letter No. 33, dated 22nd ultimo, and of the reports which the Magistrate has submitted direct to Government on the progress of the enquiry into the Koomree (Bagadungah) case of riot with homicide, I have the honor to submit copy of a letter No. 130, dated 1st instant, from the Magistrate of Nuddea, reporting that all the prisoners have been acquitted by a Jury.

2. As far as I can judge from the information which has been laid before me during the progress of the enquiry it is difficult to imagine any case in which a conviction might have been expected with greater confidence.

3. I have requested the Sessions Judge to favor me with a copy of his remarks on the trial, and to let me know the grounds on which the Jury based their verdict, with his opinion as to their soundness. I shall have the honor of addressing the Government again after receipt of the Sessions Judge's reply.

From E. GREY, Esq., Magistrate of Nuddea, to the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division,—(No. 130, dated the 1st April 1864.)

In continuation of my report No. 100 of 18th March 1864, I have to inform you that the whole of the defendants committed for trial in the case of culpable homicide at the village of Koomree were yesterday acquitted in the Sessions Court.

2. The result of the trial took the Sessions Judge by surprise, as he had fully anticipated a verdict of guilty.

3. I have myself perused the evidence in the case, and, assuming as a fact what I have no reason to doubt that the evidence given in the Sessions Court did not differ from that recorded by the Joint Magistrate, I can come to no other conclusion than that the Jury were influenced by information other than that laid before them in Court.

4. I need hardly point out to you the effect which the result of this trial is likely to produce, and the difficulty which the system of trial by Jury causes to Magisterial and Police Officers responsible for the peace of the District as compared with the former system.

5. The subject is one which I think it my duty to press upon the notice of yourself and the Government.

From F. R. COCKERELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 2157, dated the 16th April 1864.)

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor

to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Governor General, the accompanying copy of the papers marginally noted, having reference to an affray which occurred on the 23th February last, at the Bagdadungah Factory, belonging to the Bengal Indigo Company.

Judicial Proceedings for March 1864, Nos. 63-103.
From Commissioner of Nuddea, No. 2301, dated 7th ultimo, (with enclosure.)
From Magistrate of Nuddea, No. 85, dated 9th ultimo.
From Magistrate of Nuddea, No. 87, dated 15th ultimo, (with enclosure.)
From Magistrate of Nuddea, No. 80, dated 18th ultimo.
From Commissioner of Nuddea, No. 23, dated 22nd ultimo, (with enclosure.)
To the Secretary, Landholders' and Commercial Association, No. 2157, dated 4th instant.
To the Commissioner of Nuddea, No. 2188, dated 4th instant.
From the Commissioner of Nuddea, No. 60, dated 6th instant.

From J. BUCKWICH, Esq., Secretary, Landholders' and Commercial Association, to F. R. COCKRELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 14th April 1864.)

I HAVE to acknowledge your letter No. 2187 of the 4th instant, with enclosures, received in duplicate, one copy of which has been forwarded to the Secretary to the Bengal Indigo Company, with a request that he will submit to this Association such remarks as he may wish to offer.

In the meantime I am directed by the Committee to make some observations on the general question of the cultivation of Indigo, which suggest themselves not only from the papers connected with the subject, but also from your letter to the Commissioner of Nuddea.

In the 10th and 11th paragraphs of your letter to the Commissioner you remark on the conclusions arrived at by the Magistrate on insufficient evidence, and it appears to the Committee that there are other portions of this Officer's report which are open to the same remark; and indeed throughout it seems clear that every evidence taken was viewed with reference to a pre-conceived theory that the cultivation of Indigo is unprofitable and hateful to the ryot, and therefore that it is not to be believed that he voluntarily undertakes it.

Mr. Grey quotes from the report of the Indigo Commission and from the memorandum of the late Lieutenant-Governor to show that the cultivation of Indigo involves a loss to the ryot of Rupees 7 per beegah; but Mr. Grey does not allude to the fact, which ought to have been in his mind, that the statement was based on the assumption that the value of rice produced on a beegah was Rupees 8-10, whilst in the rent enhancement cases which have recently been before the High Court on appeal from himself and Mr. Elphinstone Jackson it was found, as a fact, that the rice crop produced Rupees 4-4.

It appears, however, to the Committee that this difference of Rupees 4-6 between the assumption of the Indigo Commission and the judicial decision of the Courts, when the rent demandable by the landlord was in question, is only a small part of the fallacy contained in the Memorandum of the late Lieutenant-Governor from which the quotation is made. This Memorandum commences thus—

"It is shown that the fairest comparison of the return from spring sown Indigo with that from other crops is the comparison made with early rice, both of these crops being sown in the spring and cut in the rains."

Now, it has been stated in the judgment on the rent cases before alluded to that in Kishnaghur the lands require to lie fallow one year in four to prevent the exhaustion of their fertility, and it is beyond question that Indigo is a green crop which takes the place of a fallow as does the clover crop in England, and that, therefore, to contrast it with the main grain crop of the ryot is like comparing the clover crop in England with the wheat crop.

In Kishnaghur the system of having one-fourth of the land fallow each year corresponds with the most common of the systems followed in England under the name of the four-course system which formerly consisted of the following rotation:—

Wheat,
Roots and Clover,
Barley or Oats,
Fallow,

but with the improvements in farming which have taken place the fallow has almost entirely disappeared, and the rotation now is—

Wheat,
Roots,
Barley or Oats,
Clover.

Of these four crops the clover takes the place of fallow, and it would be as reasonable to say that clover is an unremunerative crop because it is less valuable than wheat as to say that Indigo is an unprofitable crop because it is of lower value than rice, and then to state the difference as the net loss the ryot incurs by growing Indigo.

On the contrary, instead of saying that the tenant lost £5 an acre by his clover crop because it produced so much less than wheat, he would be considered to have gained all that the clover produced more than the fallow, regard being had to the benefit to the fertility of the land for future crops, and so in Kishnaghur Indigo is not to be contrasted with a rice crop, but with the returns from the fallow or uncultivated lands with reference to the condition of that land for a future grain crop.

In England the fallow land was ploughed several times and kept free from weeds, whilst in Kishnaghur the land which has been called fallow is really simply uncultivated and is covered with weeds and the natural grasses which spring up, and there can scarcely be a doubt that land so left uncultivated is less benefitted by the rest than if it had borne a green crop such as Indigo, and had been kept in a great measure free from weeds.

Considered under this view it is evident that Indigo even at six bundles to the Rupee may be a profitable crop to the ryot, and if so, that the planter and ryot may be believed when they assert that the latter has undertaken to grow Indigo willingly and without pressure.

Mr. Dampier, in reporting his conversation with

Calcutta, 10th April 1864.

J. BUCKWICH, Esq.,
Secretary, Landholders' Association.

DEAR SIR,

WITH reference to that paragraph in Mr. Grey's letter of the 15th March, circulated with the letter of the Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal of the 4th instant to the Landholders' Association, in which it is stated that the cultivation of Indigo is hateful to the ryot, I have to state that in the Baraset Concern, where the Indigo disturbances first arose, the Ryots have since repeatedly solicited me to re-open the Concern and to assist them to cultivate Indigo at the rate of five bundles to the Rupee, they to receive an advance after the lands had been sown and measured, and not before.

The Baraset Concern has now been closed for three years, and I have no landed property or influence connected with the Concern beyond the compound in which the factories stand.

Yours faithfully,
(84.) J. BUCKWICH.

ryots at Bon-gong, shows that men who did not hold their lands under the Bengal Indigo Company, and who were not indebted to the factory, had entered into contracts to grow Indigo at six bundles the Rupee, and in many other places ryots who are entirely beyond the influence of the

factories have been the first to express a wish to return to the cultivation of Indigo, having found practically no doubt that they were worse off without it than with it, though probably they could not explain how the difference came about.

Although the necessity of resting the land has led to what may be called the four-course system in Kishnaghur as in England, it is not to be supposed that the rotation of crops is observed here on any scientific principle, and therefore even the ryots themselves are probably unaware of the manner in which they benefit by growing

Indigo, and many of the planters are scarcely better informed. Thus it may often have happened that the ryot wished to grow rice when the field ought to have been Indigo or fallow, and that the planter pressed to have it sown in Indigo when its proper turn for rice had come round, and hence the misunderstandings and disputes which have arisen.

The Committee feel satisfied that, however imperfectly understood, the Indigo crop has practically taken the place of fallow, and that the ryots who have grown Indigo have in fact benefitted by the cultivation, although themselves probably unaware that they did so until the discontinuance of the Indigo crop showed them that they were not so well off as before.

Take, for instance, two ryots, each cultivating twenty beegahs, one of whom grew Indigo and the other not, the practical effect would be that the first would have his fifteen beegahs of common crops, two or three beegahs of Indigo, and two to three uncultivated or fallow; the second would have his fifteen beegahs of common crops and five beegahs uncultivated or fallow, and the former would be better off by whatever he got for his Indigo plant less any expenses out of pocket connected with the crop.

If this view of the question is correct, as the Committee feel assured it is, it will follow that the assumption that the rate of six bundles the Rupee is an unremunerative rate is not borne out, and that your letter to the Commissioner of the Nuddoa Division will require to be greatly modified.

So far I have treated the question of Indigo cultivation as one between quite independent parties who have to deal with each other through their mutual interests only, and although it is self-evident that 1 Rupee per four bundles is better for the ryot than 1 Rupee per six bundles, it is equally clear that the lower rate may be remunerative, and it is well known that the real value of the plant to the manufacturer often differs more than 4 to 6 as three bundles in some factories yield more Indigo than six bundles do in others.

It may be mentioned, too, as bearing on the price that a Rupee paid in advance is equal, according to Mr. Elphinstone Jackson's judgment, to Rupees 1-8 paid after delivery.

I now come to the question of rent.

The Committee agree entirely with Government that it would be better in all respects that the landlord should exercise his right to enhance his rents separately and independently of his Indigo transactions, and to do so is so clearly to the advantage of the landholder that they can only understand the two being mixed up together from the landholder fearing to face the delay, litigation, and expense attending enhancement.

Many landholders have endeavored to adjust their rents on terms more favorable to the ryots than the Courts have decided them to be entitled to, some with the intention of abandoning the cultivation of Indigo for ever, and others of keeping their rent arrangements entirely distinct from Indigo; but hitherto all such efforts have failed, partly from the uncertainty of the Law until lately, but chiefly from the inefficiency of the Mofussil Courts, the hostile views of the native uncorrupted officials, and the universal practice of forgery and perjury. It is not therefore surprising to find that, despairing of obtaining their acknowledged rights as landlords direct from their

tenants, some of them should seek to obtain compensation in the cultivation of Indigo.

It is understood that the highest rent hitherto paid for lands belonging to the Bengal Indigo Company is 8 annas per beegah, and as the lands are supposed to be of the same quality as those of Mr. Hills, it is not doubted that they are entitled to enhance to the extent laid down by the High Court, Rupees 1-3 per beegah, with the contingency of a still higher rate should certain reserved points be found in favor of the landlord.

The Bengal Indigo Company have, however, claimed only 1 Rupee per beegah, and there seems to be no doubt whatever that they would be found entitled to it. If therefore they have offered to forego the right to enhance for ten years as a consideration for the cultivation of Indigo, it is certain that they have offered a very great boon to the ryot, and have foregone a great advantage to themselves, and it is natural to suppose that this has not been done without some very grave reasons.

If two ryots holding twenty beegahs each and growing for the factory twenty-four bundles of Indigo are contrasted, one paying rent at 1 Rupee per beegah, and receiving payment for his Indigo at 1 Rupee per four bundles, and the other holding at the old rate, and receiving 1 Rupee per six bundles, the latter would be better off by Rupees 8 than the former, and when the benefit of such an arrangement is so obviously in favor of the ryot, it does not appear to the Committee that the departure from what would be the better plan calls for any great complaint in the interest of the ryot.

The Committee, as before said, entirely agree that it would be better to keep the Rent and Indigo questions quite distinct, because they are aware of the tendency to misconception where the pressure of the landlord appears to be brought to bear on the ryot for the purpose of getting Indigo, although in reality all the advantage is on the side of the ryot.

With regard to Mr. Grey's remarks the Committee do not understand what he means by the indiscriminate service of notices of enhancement. They do not gather that he had ascertained that a single notice had been served on any ryot not liable to enhancement, and they can only conceive that he objects to the general service of notices; but where the rents have been uniformly low and are to be raised, it seems most natural and proper that the enhancement should be general, and this can only be effected by serving notices on every ryot under the terms of the Act.

These observations of Mr. Grey appear to the Committee open to the same remarks as are applied to other parts of his report in the 10th and 11th paragraphs of your letter to the Commissioner of Nudden, and it is to be hoped that no hasty action will be taken on so vague and inconsiderate a suggestion.

It may be found that Acts X. and VI. may require to be altered, but this Association have deprecated any further legislation until the working of the Law has been ascertained, and they deprecated still further the agitation of amendments whenever defects are suggested in the loose and hasty manner which characterize the remarks of Mr. Grey, and they trust, therefore, that your instructions to Mr. Dampier to submit suggestions may be modified.

It appears to the Committee that what is wanted is that the Officers of Government to

whom the ryots look for advice should explain to them the benefit of observing a systematic rotation of crops, and should show them that Indigo grown in proper proportion and in due rotation would come in the place of the fallow and would be an addition to the general returns from their holding, and that this Association should impress upon the Kishnaghur Planters the propriety of their observing themselves, and inducing their ryots to observe, a proper rotation of crops, so that it might become obvious to the latter that Indigo did not take the place of rice but that of the fallow, and was in fact an addition to their own crops and not in substitution of any one of them.

Whenever this truth has been recognized and made evident, it may be hoped that Indigo cultivation will go on without any quarrels more serious than those which usually attend the dealings between buyer and seller, and the Officers of Government, having divested themselves of the theory that Indigo cultivation is necessarily unprofitable and hateful, will be able to give a fair interpretation to evidence, and to exercise their due and proper influence in adjusting the differences which may arise between planters and ryots either on Indigo or Rent questions.

From J. BRACKWITH, Esq., Secretary to the Landholders' and Commercial Association, to F. R. COCKERELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, — (dated the 3rd May 1861.)

On the 14th April I acknowledged receipt of your letter of the 4th, No. 2187, with its enclosures, and at the same time I stated that a copy had been forwarded to the Secretary to the Bengal Indigo Company, with a request that he would submit such remarks as the Company might wish to offer.

A reply to that communication has now been received, dated the 29th ultimo, and I am directed to send copy of it and of the reply made to it under the direction of the Committee for the information of Government.

In this communication from the Bengal Indigo Company will be found corroboration of what was advanced in my letter of the 14th as to the mistake made in supposing that the cultivation of Indigo is unprofitable when the plant is sold at six bundles for the Rupee, and indirectly it is shown that the manufacture of Indigo plant purchased at that rate may be unremunerative. It appears that cultivators on a large scale, who are entirely unconnected with, and beyond the influence of, the Muluath Concern, and who have, for some years past, manufactured their own Indigo plant, are desirous to continue the cultivation, selling the plant at six bundles the Rupee, and are, at the same time, anxious to give up the manufacture of the plant on their own account and risk.

This would seem to the Committee to prove that in some factories it will not pay to make Indigo from plant purchased at four bundles the Rupee or even at six, and further that it does pay the ryot to grow the plant at six bundles the Rupee even where there are no indirect inducements to do so beyond part payment in advance.

It is stated in this letter from the Bengal Indigo Company that the area under Indigo does not exceed one sixteenth of the land held by the respective ryots, and that the Indigo is grown either on land unsuited for rice or in substitution for fallow, and thus it appears that there is

nothing either in the proportion of land under Indigo or in the order it takes in the rotation of crops which warrants its being contrasted with the rice crop as a test of its being a remunerative crop or otherwise.

As mentioned in my former letter the proportion of fallow to cultivated lands in the Kishnaghur District is stated in Mr. Elphinstone Jackson's judgment to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent., and in calculating the amount available for rent he divides the produce of sixteen beegahs by twenty-three, allowing thus seven beegahs of fallow for sixteen beegahs under crop, or in fact making the proportion of fallow to cultivation a little over 30 per cent. It thus appears from the letter of the Bengal Indigo Company that without deducting the portion of Indigo grown on land incapable of producing rice at all, the land in Indigo is little more than one-fifth of the fallow on each ryot's holding.

This proportion is undoubtedly less than it would be the interest of the ryot to cultivate in Indigo did he observe the rotation of crops on a regular system, but it is probably partly regulated by the fallow land he can cultivate with the plough, cattle, and labor required for his other crops, and without cash outlay, and is partly owing to his ignorance of the exact manner in which the cultivation of Indigo as a rotation crop benefits him.

The Committee are satisfied that the more the subject is considered and enquired into the more certain it will appear that the cultivation of Indigo has been and is an advantage to the ryot as well as to the landlord and planter; and they are convinced that if exact statistics existed, it would be found that the discontinuance of the cultivation of Indigo which has been brought about during the last four years has not, in any perceptible degree, led to an increase in the cultivation of rice or any other crop, and that consequently the destruction of the Indigo industry has been a deduction from the agricultural returns of the District to the full amount of its value, and it is difficult to believe it possible that any agricultural product of great value can be discontinued with no compensating increase in other crops without the change having an injurious effect on the ryots as well as upon the landlords and planters.

Even supposing that some little increase in the land under rice crop should have taken place, such increase can only have been obtained by neglecting the observance of the rotation of crops found to be required, and consequently at the expense of the future fertility of the land; but from the information of the command at the Association it is believed that no such increase has, in point of fact, taken place, and that, therefore, the diminution of the total returns of the District has been in proportion to the decrease in the production of Indigo, and though no doubt the loss has fallen heaviest on the planter, still that a considerable portion has to be borne by the ryots or by the landlords where rents have fallen into arrears.

The Committee are fully convinced of the soundness of the views I have been directed to set forth, and if they dwell upon the subject at what seems to them unnecessary length, it is because the papers sent in your letter have shown that very erroneous opinions on the subject still prevail amongst the Officers of Government, and

because it is most important that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor should satisfy himself that Indigo cultivation is an advantage alike to the ryot, planter, and landholder, and having so satisfied himself, that he should adopt such means as seem to him advisable to remove the misconception existing amongst those who have to represent Government in the Indigo Districts.

With regard to the Rent question and the instructions given to the Commissioner of Nuddea to submit suggestions to the Board of Revenue for the alteration of the Rent Acts just as the Law has been in some degree settled and made clear by the decision of the High Court, the Committee consider the subject too important to be treated of incidentally in a discussion relating to the cultivation of Indigo, and the Association will, therefore, address to you a separate letter upon the Rent question.

From A. WILSON, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Indigo Company, to J. BECKWITH, Esq., Secretary to the Landholders' and Commercial Association, (dated the 29th April 1864.)

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, handing me a copy of correspondence connected with the recent disturbance in the Mulnath Concern, and requesting me to submit such remarks and informations as will enable the Committee of the Association to go into the subject with the facts fully before them.

The general facts as regards the outrage upon the factory servants, resulting in the death of an Ameen named Rammohan Banerjee, are already in the possession of the Association and are detailed in the correspondence sent to the Committee, and I need not, therefore, further allude to this part of the subject than to state that the Native Jury, in the face of the clearest evidence, and regardless of the charge for a conviction by Mr. Thompson, the Sessions Judge, before whom the case was tried, returned a verdict of not guilty on all counts in favor of all the prisoners.

I would submit that this is a favorable opportunity for the Association making a representation to Government on the subject of Native Juries, as showing that at present it is impossible to punish the perpetrators of an outrage where the opposing parties are a planter and his ryots.

I will now endeavor to reply as briefly as possible in a general way to Mr. Grey's letter of the 18th, and Mr. Dampier's Memorandum of the 22nd March, and to Mr. Cockerell's letter of the 4th instant. From these it would appear that "the cause of the outrage was chiefly owing to the change which has been made in the Mulnath Concern since the commencement of the present season in reducing the price paid to the ryots for Indigo, by raising the rate at which the plant is delivered from four bundles the Rupee to six bundles, and that this unprofitable rate is forced upon the ryots by the indiscriminate issue of notices of enhancement of rent." The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in paragraph 3 of his letter, states that "it is his opinion that it would be better in all respects for the planter landlord to keep his Indigo transactions quite separate and distinct from his Rents." With this latter opinion the Directors fully concur, and it has always been the endeavor of the Company, through their Managers, to keep the Indigo

and Zemindars' accounts separate and distinct. It may or may not be the case that the cause of the outrage arose from the change of rate from four bundles to six bundles for the Rupee, but it is altogether a gratuitous and unwarrantable assumption on the part of any man to state that such was the case without bringing some facts to bear it out. The outrage occurred in a village where there was no ryoty cultivation, and where we were cultivating our own Neezabad lands with our own hired labourers. No ryoty cultivation has been attempted in that village since 1860. The collection of rents was found to be attended with much delay and difficulty; having, however, to do with the same set of ryots, it has been found difficult to keep the two questions entirely distinct; the ryots were perfectly willing, however, to enter into new contracts for the consideration which was offered to them both as regards the Elaka and Be-Elaka ryots, over the latter of whom we have no control whatever.

It was therefore resolved that all new contracts for the current season should be made at six bundles for the Rupee without enhancement, and although, according to the Manager's report, some ryots, both Elaka and Be-Elaka, have voluntarily, and for certain inducements, exchanged their contracts made last year at four bundles for new contracts at six bundles, there are still a considerable number of ryots who have preferred remaining at the rate at which they contracted last year, viz., four bundles for the Rupee.

The question after all is one of remuneration, and although the Officiating Secretary to the Bengal Government assumes that the rate of six bundles the Rupee is an unremunerative one to the ryot, he overlooks the fact that the quantity of land sown by any ryot in Indigo forms but a small proportion of his entire jummah, the average in the Mulnath Concern this season being only one beegah in sixteen.

There cannot be a doubt, therefore, that in an average of seasons it is more profitable for the ryot to pay only a low rent for his sixteen beegahs and sow one beegah in Indigo, receiving early in the year a cash advance, and on settling his accounts with the factory at the end of the season whatever balance may be due to him, than to object to sow one beegah in Indigo and have to pay an enhanced rate of rent for his whole jummah of sixteen beegahs: it is quite optional for the ryot to take what course he thinks will pay him best.

The Directors cannot admit that the cultivation of Indigo *per se* is hateful to the ryots. In the Mulnath Concern Indigo is grown in and about the villages where the rice crop does not answer; its leaves falling on the ground serve as manure for their cold weather crops, and in the event of early rains the ryots would willingly sow large quantities of extra land in Indigo in preference to sowing rice, being only too glad of a rotation of crops on their paddy lands; it is the only crop which takes the place of a fallow, and it cannot be to the interest of the ryot to go on cropping his land year after year without something in the way of a rotation crop. If he chooses the other alternative of leaving a portion of his jummah fallow, it becomes, in the course of a short time, a mass of weeds and jungle, which of course gives him no return, and it requires extra expenditure whenever it is again brought into cultivation.

With reference to the indiscriminate issue of notices of enhancement, which the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal considers "as a sufficient engine of compulsion to compel the ryots to grow Indigo against their will," a Zemindar has the unquestionable right of serving all his ryots with enhancement notices. It is the only means he has of getting a fair rent for his land, and should the Planter Zemindar prefer making an arrangement with his ryots on the principle of their cultivating for him a portion of their jummas in Indigo and paying him their old rents to exposing himself to all the annoyance and expense of collecting his enhanced rents through the Courts. The Directors fail to see in the policy which they have always pursued towards their ryots any grounds for Mr. Cockerell's assertion that "the cultivation of Indigo in their Concerns is carried on under a sense of injustice and wrong which has a direct and obvious tendency to excite the ill-will of the ryots against the factory." On the contrary their constant endeavour has been to act with the most perfect honesty and fairness towards their ryots, knowing well that any other course would only end in loss and ruin to their property.

You will note that the foregoing remarks are only applicable to our Elaka ryots, and I now beg to make a few observations regarding the cultivation of Indigo in our *Be-Elaka* villages; here of course rents do not enter into the question.

Mr. Dampier, in his Memorandum enclosed in his letter to the Bengal Government, dated 22nd March, refers to certain ryots who had cancelled their contracts at the rate of four bundles and had entered into new contracts at six bundles for the Rupee. This naturally requires an explanation, and with this object I wrote to Mr. Tripp, our Manager, to give me a specific answer to the question I put to him on this subject; it was, "what was the consideration which induced the Be-Elaka ryots to cancel their contracts entered into at four bundles and sign new contracts at six bundles for the Rupee." He says, "in reply to paragraph 2, in which you asked me what induced the Be-Elaka ryots to cancel their contracts at four bundles for six bundles, I beg to state that the ryots did so for many reasons; they are all more or less indebted to the factory; consequently I made them an offer, if they would settle their accounts at six bundles whatever quantity of plant they gave they would receive half the price of the same, and the remaining half would go to the credit of their balances, independent of which they would get the usual advances. This encouraged many to come in and settle their accounts. I have also assisted many in a pecuniary way by giving them small loans without interest; they look upon this as a great boon when troubled by their Zemindars and Mahajuns. At Benassole I have been obliged to limit the cultivation with the Be-Elaka ryots owing to the factory being too small to admit of a larger cultivation than what it has got. I may here remark that at Benassole, only a few days ago, a ryot came in wishing to sow twenty-five beegahs and stated he would first measure and cultivate his lands before asking advances; and I may further mention three other ryots of the same factory, men of some importance, took advances for thirty beegahs each according to the new arrangement. Last year these men worked their own factories. What further inducement can the Be-Elaka ryots

have when I repeat that the six bundles settlement is remunerative to the ryots in this Concern. Last year only a few of the Be-Elaka ryots settled their accounts, consequently cancelling the four bundles with them has been on a comparatively small scale. I trust that this explanation will be sufficient to show that the Be-Elaka ryots were induced to settle their accounts only of their own free will, and I deny in toto any coercive measures being used by myself, any of the assistants, or the servants of the Concern. As a proof that the six bundles arrangement is a mutual understanding, I have nearly 5,000 beegahs sown in this Concern."

I give you also another extract from Mr. Tripp's letter of the 14th instant, where he says, "that the six bundles rate is still remunerative is strikingly proved by the fact of three villages (Be-Elaka) which never before sowed for the Concern having this year settled at that rate for ten years." Such is Mr. Tripp's report, and there is no reason to suppose that he is not stating what is the fact when he says that the six bundles arrangement is a profitable one for the ryot.

When you consider the difficulty that a planter experiences in getting his own Elaka ryot to come in and settle their accounts, it is absurd to suppose that the Manager of a Concern can have the power of coercing Be-Elaka villages, where the factory does not own a beegah of land, and of compelling the ryots not only to engage to grow Indigo for him at a certain rate, but to cancel their contracts before they have expired for others apparently not so advantageous, unless the ryots agreed to do so voluntarily and of their own accord.

With reference to the alteration made in the size of the beegah and in the length of the russee alluded to by Mr. Dampier, Mr. Tripp has again introduced the beegah, containing 21,511 square feet, in place of the beegah adopted by Mr. Larmour in 1860, which contained 17,666 square feet. The russee in use is eighty haaths and not 110 haaths, as stated in Mr. Dampier's memorandum. This alteration in the size of the beegah effects each ryot individually to a very trifling extent when you consider the small proportion of his land sown in Indigo, and that he is paid for his plant not by the beegah but by the *bandis*.

It would appear from the printed correspondence that, Mr. Grey, in his earnest endeavour to carry out the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor in obtaining information as to the nature of the relation and state of feeling existing between the Mulnath Factory and the ryots antecedent to the outrage at Koomree Village, had given full credence to the statements made by the ryots who have not the reputation of confining themselves to strictly speaking the truth even when in Court; and when they have an opportunity of dilating on their imagined wrongs and hardships to the Magistrate in person, and in their own villages, it is not likely they would lose such an excellent chance of making their position to be as bad as possible. The only opportunity Mr. Tripp appears to have had (with the exception of a short interview he had with Mr. Grey) of explaining to the Authorities his relation with his ryots was a series of questions sent to him by that gentleman, a copy of which I send you herewith, and also a copy of Mr. Tripp's reply to the same, dated 14th March, as these documents do not appear to have

been published with the rest of the correspondence,

The Committee will, I think, agree with the Directors in thinking that these questions are more those of a partizan counsel than of a Magistrate specially appointed to obtain unbiased information regarding the state of feeling between the Manager of the Mulnath Concern and his ryots.

I would only further remark that the cause of this murder and outrage is shown in the answers of Mr. Grey's own letter of the 18th ultimo. In cases of murder, of perjury, and of forgery the Native receives sympathy, or escapes with impunity; the European is watched, suspected, and looked upon as contraband; the Native knows this, and naturally acts accordingly.

I have to apologize for the delay that has taken place in replying to your letter, but it has arisen from my having only just received the information I called for from the Factory.

Questions.

1. At what rate (i. e., how many bundles for the Rupee) are the agreements for cultivation of Indigo being made at present with the ryots of the villages under your management?
2. What was the rate of such agreements as were executed last year?
3. So far as you are aware, are there any circumstances existing in the villages under your management which make the labor and expense required for the cultivation of Indigo less than that required in villages under the Manager of Khalbolea? If so, what are the circumstances?
4. Is it not your present practice to offer to ryots who object to cultivate Indigo the alternative of agreeing to cultivate or of having their rents raised?
5. As a general rule do the ryots execute agreements to cultivate Indigo except under pressure applied in the shape of the alternative just mentioned?
6. How many (or about how many) agreements to cultivate Indigo have been made in the villages of this District under your management within the last six months?
7. How many (or about how many) suits for enhancement of rent have been filed with respect to the same villages as those mentioned in the last question?
8. What is your opinion as to the cause of the recent outrage at Koomree village?
9. Have the ryots (or any of them) in that village agreed to sow Indigo?
10. Have any notices of enhancement of rent of lands in that village been lately issued?

From H. D. Tairr, Esq., Manager to the Bengal Indigo Company, to E. Grey, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, — (dated the 14th March 1861)

I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, enclosing me list of questions regarding the system of cultivating Indigo at present pursued in the Mulnath Concern, for the information of Government, and which you request I will answer.

I think, however, instead of replying to your questions *seriatim*, the best way to convey to you information you require is to give you as briefly as possible an account in a general way of the system now in force in the Concerns under my management.

For some time previous to the late disturbances in the Indigo Districts the rate at which the ryots contracted to grow Indigo and deliver it at the factory was six bundles for the Rupee, and this was the practice in both the Khalbolea and Mulnath Concerns, and at that time the cultivation of the latter was very much larger than it now is.

For various reasons it was thought advisable to make a change in the rate of bundles, reducing the number from six to four, with the view to make the cultivation as remunerative as possible to the ryots, and at the same time profitable for the Concern.

This system was tried for some years, but it was found that whilst on the land, in the Khalbolea Concern (which are far superior to that of the Mulnath Concern) the produce from four bundles per Rupee left a profit to the factory as well as to the ryots, in this Concern it left a positive loss to the Bengal Indigo Company from the difference in the yield from the plant.

It was therefore resolved by the Directors last year to return to the original six bundles system, on my representing to them that in frequent conversation I had had with the ryots on the subject they had expressed their willingness to return to the old system and to enter into fresh contracts to grow Indigo for the Concern at the old rate, and three-fourths of the cultivation of the present season has been settled for at this rate.

With reference to the enhancement of rents to which you allude in your questions Nos. 4 and 5, as the alternative given to ryots who refuse to contract to cultivate Indigo at the present rate, I have only to remark that it is perfectly optional for the ryots either to grow their plant and sell it at what it will fetch, viz., six bundles for the Rupee, or to have nothing whatever to do with Indigo, and to pay me one Rupee per beegah as rent for their lands. It is a calculation for them to make which course will pay them best. I have no means of compelling them to cultivate any crop they do not wish to grow; but as my object is to make Indigo, unless they sow for me a fair portion of their lands with that crop I cannot be expected to allow them to remain at the nominal rents they are now paying.

Since the commencement of the current season 1861-62 from 7 to 8 thousand ryots have, up to date, settled to cultivate Indigo in the different villages in the Nuddea District under my management, and the number of enhancement suits filed against ryots in these villages are between 4 to 500.

With reference to your question No. 8, regarding the cause of the outrage in the Koomree village, the only reasons I can give are those contained in my letter of the 26th February last to the Secretary of the Company, a copy of which I believe is in your possession.

Since the outrage took place many of the ryots of the village in question and Ramnaghur have come in and settled their accounts with the factory, and agreed to sow Indigo on the present understanding. The enhancement notices referred to in my letter to the Secretary were served on or about the 14th ultimo, and subsequent to the outrage in the villages of Koomree and Ramnaghur.

I trust the foregoing will enable you to supply what information the Government requires on

the subject of Indigo cultivation in this Concern, and I shall be happy to give you any further particulars should you wish it.

From J. BECKWITH, Esq., Secretary to the Landholders' and Commercial Association, to A. WILSON, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Indigo Company,—(dated the 2nd May 1864.)

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, remarking on the enclosures sent to the Association with the letter of the 4th April, from the Government of Bengal, and forwarded to you in mine of the 9th April.

I am directed by the Committee to state that they are quite satisfied that so long as the cultivation of Indigo is kept within moderate bounds as compared with the respective holdings of the ryots, and is made a rotation crop taking the place of fallow, it is remunerative to the ryots even at six bundles to the Rupee.

Being so satisfied, they are quite prepared to believe that the ryots, within the Mulnath Concern have voluntarily entered into agreements to cultivate Indigo on those terms even where no further inducement has been held out to them; but they think it is a great pity that existing engagements at four bundles the Rupee have not been allowed to work themselves out at that rate instead of being exchanged, as many of them have been, for new contracts at six bundles the Rupee.

It appears to the Committee that in dealing with people of the limited intelligence of the bulk of the Bengal ryots, it is desirable that the most scrupulous adherence to engagements should be observed, for not only does any change which is apparently to the disadvantage of the ryot give opportunity for misrepresentation, but it is more than probable that the ryot himself, although he acquiesced in the change at the time, may afterwards come to think himself or to be talked into the belief that he has been unfairly dealt with.

The Committee do not question the sufficiency of the consideration given for the exchange of terms; where a relinquishment of the right to enhance low rents for ten years was the consideration, they think it more than sufficient; and of the consideration given to the ryots who are not tenants of the Company, they have no sufficient means of judging; but without wishing to interfere improperly, they think they may express their opinion that the cancelling of these existing contracts was inadvisable.

With regard to the enhancement of rents the Committee concur in the opinion expressed by the Government of Bengal, that it would be better that the Zemindaree and Indigo operations should be kept separate; but they cannot but see that the mixing up of the two has, in the case of your Company, been entirely to the advantage of the ryot, and they do not see why any third party should complain of it in his interest. If the Committee are correct in supposing that the old rate of rent is not more than 8 annas per beegah, and that in accordance with the decision of the High Court 1 Rupee would be a very moderate rent, it would seem that you give up the right of enhancing your rents to the extent of Rupees 8 in sixteen beegahs for the sake of getting ten to fifteen bundles of Indigo, the produce of one beegah, at the rate of six bundles to the Rupee.

The Committee deem it of the greatest importance that every practicable means should be adopted to remove the misapprehension that exists amongst the Officers of Government and others as

to the unremunerative nature of Indigo cultivation, and they recommend to your Managers and to all Indigo Planters the practical observance of the rotation system, so that the ryots and all others may understand that Indigo takes the place of fallow in renewing the fertility of the soil, and that it does not displace rice or any other crop.

From J. BECKWITH, Esq., Secretary to the Landholders' and Commercial Association, to F. R. COCKERELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 3rd May 1864.)

In my former letters of the 14th April and 3rd instant, by direction of the Committee, I confined my remarks to those points in Mr. Grey's letter and in the letter from the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Nuddea, which related to the special circumstances of the particular case, and to the relations between the buyers and growers of Indigo.

But both those letters touch also on the larger questions as between Landlord and Tenant in a manner which the Association cannot but dissent from.

The Association beg to remind the Bengal Government that the land within the limits of the perpetual settlement is in no case, and in no sense, the land of the ryot; but that in every case, and to the fullest extent, the land and the actual property in the soil are vested solely in the representatives of the original Landowners, Zemindars, and others with whom the perpetual settlement was made. Even the then Khoudkast ryots are declared by Section 60 of Regulation 2 of 1793, and by the 10th Section of Regulation 31 of 1795, to have merely a right "not to be dispossessed so long as they continue to pay the stipulated Pergunnah or market rate."

The Association beg also to remind the Bengal Government that this sole and entire right of property was not conferred by the perpetual settlement as a gift, but as a bargain for valuable consideration, and as such is not only declared by Regulation 1 of 1793, Section 7, "not liable to alteration by any persons whom the Court of Directors may hereafter appoint to the administration of their affairs in this country," but also forms part of the private right of the subject which all civilized laws have uniformly held to be beyond the power of re-consideration or alteration by the State.

The very essence and necessary condition of this right is the Landowner's power to deal as he likes with his own, or in the case of land to let it only to those whom he chooses, and on such terms only as he pleases.

The recognized power of the Legislature or of the Judiciary under these circumstances extends but to hold the landowner to such concessions as he may have been pleased to make, or subject to which the bargain was made by Government with him. The latter in this case can, by the terms of the Code of 1793, only apply to the actual land then and ever since held Khoudkast by succession.

It is because for seventy years the servants of the Indian Government have been struggling against this necessary consequence of their predecessor's great acts that principles have been encouraged such as appear in the two letters now under comment, and that gradual curtailments of the Landowner's rights have been improperly effected by a series of Regulations which culminated in Act X. of 1859.

By that Act the old Khodkast tenants, whose only claim was to a preference of occupation so long as they paid the market rate of rent, were converted into proprietors of their holdings at a fixed quit-rent, and all the modern tenants with no rights at all, whom the landowner's kindness had not ejected within twelve years, were given the rights of preference at the market rate, which only properly belonged to the Khodkast tenants, dating from the settlement, and to such others as the landowners had since been pleased to concede similar advantages to.

By this measure the landlord's rights over his own sole property and its occupants have been much curtailed, and yet the Secretary of Bengal's letter now under discussion actually suggests a still more serious attack upon the rights of property without apparently perceiving the grave consequences of what it proposes as a remedy for an inconvenience solely of the Legislature's own making. Mr. Cockerell's letter says at Clause 8: "A more effectual remedy for discriminate issue of notices of enhancement would perhaps be to determine once for all what is a fair and equitable rate of rent payable by every ryot having a right of occupancy at such rates, and to fix it in perpetuity."

The Government of Bengal does not apparently see that this suggestion really proposes that the same valuable ownership at a small quit-rent which Act X. improperly conferred at the landlord's cost on the few descendants of the old Khodkast tenants should be extended to the innumerable modern tenants to whom Act X. first gave any rights at all, thereby taking from the landowner his entire property interest over the greatest portion of his Estate, and forcibly making him *pro tanto* a mere fixed annuitant instead of a large landowner.

The proposal to determine once for all what is a fair and equitable rent and to fix it in perpetuity is *ipso facto* the benefit conferred on the Zemindar by the perpetual settlement. Government servants have for seventy years blamed this effect of the perpetual settlement and combated its extension to the rest of India on the ground that Government was thus prevented raising the rent with the increased fertility of the land and the increasing money value of the produce. And yet this suggestion proposes in the same manner to transfer the main benefit of the perpetual settlement from the then Government Grantees to all his numerous tenants, to whom he gave only a tenancy from year to year, but to whom Act X. most unjustifiably gave a right of occupancy.

What security can there be for property where, because the peasantry combine in a murderous assault on their landlord's servants for the mere exercise of his property rights, the Government of the country proposes to transfer the beneficial interests from the landowners to the tenantry? What would now be the condition of Ireland if, whenever an agrarian outrage had been there committed, the Government had proposed forcibly to concede tenant right to the Cottiers in detriment of the landlord's rights of ownership?

The Association must also call attention to some of Mr. Grey's remarks as evidencing an entire misconception of this the true state of things, which misconception the Secretary of Bengal's letter affords, at least by implication.

He does not seem to perceive that this is merely saying that the tenant tries to defer as long as possible, and ultimately to evade rendering his proper and just dues to his landlord. Instead of blaming the tenant therefore, he treats the landlord as blamable, first, for facilitating the tenant's indirectly paying his dues in kind; and secondly, because he does not also, to his own loss, confer on the tenant some further gratuitous benefit which the tenant would also like to have in addition.

These are very palpable and beneficial reasons for the tenant preferring to pay in Indigo instead of in money. The only cause for wonder is that an official should see anything unreasonable therein, and that he should assume it as inevitable, as right and as proper, that when a landlord merely asks for a fair share of the increased yearly return from his own land, every tenant should resist that demand to the utmost.

An increase of rent is in all countries a source of discontent to the tenant, but Indian officials are probably the only Government servants in the world who do not recognise that this claim by the landlord of his share of the increased value of his own land is as natural and as blameless as the official's own claim to an increased salary for increased efficiency and for length of service.

The distinction only exists since Act X. of 1859, and in most cases, the landowner is yet unable to say where the distinction exists and where not. Till Act X. of 1859, every ryot without exception was liable to have his rent raised to the marked rate. That Act gives fixed rents to a small class of tenants, the descendants and successors of the Khodkast ryots of 1793, but leaves the large class of twenty year holders to take their chance of getting themselves included in that number. But with such a prospect every other ryot also sets up the same claim since forgery and perjury give him a chance of thus converting his holding from a twelve years' tenancy by preference, or from a mere tenancy at will, into a valuable ownership. How is the landowner to distinguish without a previous suit after notice of enhancement between twenty or thirty thousand ryots who all make the same claim, to which, even under Act X., only some few are really entitled.

Again Mr. Grey says at Clause 29: "One cause of discontent is the indiscriminate issue of notices (for enhancement of rent) under Section 13 of Act X. of 1859." The answer is that no ryot firmly believes himself to be not liable to enhanced rent. He knows that till Act X. every ryot was so liable. He chuckles at the mistaken philanthropy which has so lately made some not liable to enhancement, and if driven into Court, he tries his chance of getting into that favored class.

Again at the same Clause 29 Mr. Grey censures: "No attempt being made to draw any distinction between those tenants who are legally liable to pay enhanced rent and those who are not so liable." The answer is that no ryot firmly believes himself to be not liable to enhanced rent. He knows that till Act X. every ryot was so liable. He chuckles at the mistaken philanthropy which has so lately made some not liable to enhancement, and if driven into Court, he tries his chance of getting into that favored class.

Again at the same Clause 29 Mr. Grey says: "A ryot who firmly believes himself to be not liable to enhanced rent finds himself placed between the alternatives of paying Indigo or defending himself: but he may in the Revenue Court, and he naturally feels that he is not fairly treated." The answer is that no ryot firmly believes himself to be not liable to enhanced rent. He knows that till Act X. every ryot was so liable. He chuckles at the mistaken philanthropy which has so lately made some not liable to enhancement, and if driven into Court, he tries his chance of getting into that favored class.

Again at the same Clause 29 Mr. Grey says: "A ryot who firmly believes himself to be not liable to enhanced rent finds himself placed between the alternatives of paying Indigo or defending himself: but he may in the Revenue Court, and he naturally feels that he is not fairly treated." The answer is that no ryot firmly believes himself to be not liable to enhanced rent. He knows that till Act X. every ryot was so liable. He chuckles at the mistaken philanthropy which has so lately made some not liable to enhancement, and if driven into Court, he tries his chance of getting into that favored class.

If his landlord facilitates his payment of a small rent in kind instead of a larger rent in money, he knows that he is fairly treated. But as long as violence and stereotyped complaints about Indigo will command the sympathy of the officials, and combined resistance to the payment of any rent, where there is an enhancement threatened, will keep the landlord in suspense till the Government demands for Revenue have ruined him, so long will the ryot seek the double advantage of holding another man's land for an inadequate return, and yet not making up for that inadequate rate indirectly in kind. If it should become known that these means will also induce the Government to propose transferring more of the ownership interests from their landlords to themselves, the recurrence of such means will probably become yet more frequent.

The Bengal Government asks the opinion of the Commissioner on Mr. Grey's suggestions as to restricting the indiscriminate issue of notices. On this the Association would remark that as notice of enhancement is the only practical mode the landowner now has left of getting the real value for his own property, Mr. Grey's suggestion is simply equivalent to the pernicious and exploded theory of obliging tradesmen to sell their goods at a rate fixed by Government for the convenience of the purchaser, with the additional injustice of fixing such inadequate rate after the goods have been delivered on other terms.

With regard to the other suggestion of Mr. Grey in Clause 30 as to enlarging the time within which the ryot may accept his landlord's enhanced terms or surrender his holding it has the Association's entire approval.

Let the ryot have full time, say three months instead of one, to make his choice; but after he has chosen to stay, let the theory of his suffering oppression thereby be vigorously suppressed, and let it not be still open to him to resist the payment of the enhanced rent. If notice of enhancement is served on a ryot not liable to enhancement make him sue to establish his exemption, with any penalty the Government chooses to affix to the landlord in case the ryot proves his exemption. But do not allow him, after he has elected to stay instead of to go, to set up any claim to exemption as a defence to his landlord's right to the enhanced rent.

It has now been judicially and wisely decided that the twelve years' occupancy right to hold at a fair and equitable rent is only a right to a preference at such rate as the landlord could get elsewhere.

Let this criterion be enforced on the local Revenue Courts, making it incumbent on the twelve years' occupancy ryot to pay what the landlord shows he can get from a specified new tenant, or to make way for such new tenant.

Let the Government Officials steadily maintain the landowners in the exercise of their undoubted rights, and put down firmly all agrarian outrages, without exciting false hopes and expectations by official language or demeanour condemnatory of the landlord's action so long as it is within the law, and peace will then succeed to disturbance, and general prosperity, by mutual efforts, will take the place of the loss and distress which both landlords and ryots have suffered from the antagonism and enormous litigation of the last few years.

From H. L. DAMYNA, Esq., Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.—(No. 70, dated the 5th May 1864.)

At the request of the Magistrate of Nuddea I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, a letter, in original, from the Magistrate of Nuddea, No. 174, dated 21st April 1864.

If it be thought that Mr. Grey has, without sufficient reason, imagined the observations of Government to carry imputations upon him which they do not, and were not intended to convey, His Honor will, I am sure, take into consideration that he writes under the idea that if those remarks were to remain unnoticed, they might lead to an impression that he had been drawn by animus against one of the parties to the Indigo question into making groundless charges; and I need not say how important it is to the Nuddea Officers that no such impression should exist regarding them.

3. Mr. Grey has now stated in full detail the grounds on which he concludes that the factory coolies had encroached on the ryots' lands. Under this explanation the conclusion stands on every strong ground, although this was not the line of defence taken on the Sessions trial.

4. The statement in the 12th paragraph of the Magistrate's letter, which I extract on the margin, is important. If these are the arrangements, frequent collisions can be no matter of surprise. Where a boundary is undefined and it is understood that factory coolies will go on digging until they are interfered with by one who claims the land, and that wherever they turn up the soil the land passes into the possession of the factory, so to remain until tedious processes of Law are gone through, it is evident that the occupants of the land encroached upon can only protect

These Chitta papers are admitted to be nothing more than a simple record of the area of land actually dug by the factory coolies, so that, as was admitted to me by the European Assistant, the coolies are in reality the authority by which the boundary of the factory lands is for the time determined, and they are, so far as I can gather, mainly, if not entirely, guided in their operations by the amount of opposition with which they meet from the owners of land in the vicinity of the chur lands. One proof of this is that the point at which the coolies were summarily stopped by the recent attack of the ryots is now in the Factory Chitta papers, drawn up since the occurrence, recorded as the limit of the Factory lands in that part of the chur for this year.

their own interests by making their objections known on the spot. When once the parties are brought face to face in such a way, whether the meeting will terminate in a mere successful protest, in a verbal altercation, in a petty assault, or in riot and murder, must depend entirely on such circumstances as the natural disposition of the parties, the feelings with which they regard one another, the temper of the lookers on, who will be the neighbouring villagers, and the object which either party may have to induce the other to commit itself by doing something which will render it amenable to criminal proceedings.

From E. GARY, Esq., Magistrate of Nuddea, to the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division.—(No. 174, dated the 21st April 1864.)

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a letter, No. 2188 of 4th instant, from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, forwarded with your letter No. [] of 18th idem.

2. I wish, with your permission, to make a few remarks with reference to paragraphs 10 and 11 of the letter from Government, which, if left unnoticed by me, would, I submit, tend to injure my character as a Public Officer, and more especially as Magistrate of this District.

3. In paragraph 11 His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor remarks that I "should not have stated" that force is occasionally employed to induce unwilling ryots to enter into engagements with the factory "when it is to be inferred from the context of his (Magistrate's) report that his enquiry on the spot has failed to bring to light any proved instances of forcible coercion."

4. With reference to this remark I beg most respectfully to point out that the omission of the words which in my report precede the sentence quoted by His Honor gives to that sentence a stronger meaning than it really bears in my report. My words were as follows: "*there is reason to suppose* that the energy of the Company's servants is not confined to the use of words but that force is occasionally employed, &c." I think that His Honor will find no difficulty in assenting to the truth of my assertion that a great difference exists between a positive statement that force is occasionally employed and a declaration of my belief that the employment of such force may be reasonably *supposed to occur* occasionally.

5. In making this declaration I did no more than state an opinion which is, I submit, justified by the evidence given before the late Indigo Commission. In paragraph 7 of his Minute on the report of the Indigo Commission His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal remarked as follows:—

"The evidence taken by the Indigo Commission fully proves that the 'habit' (*viz.*, that 'of obliging ryots to receive advances and adopting other illicit means to compel them to cultivate Indigo') denounced on 22nd May 1810 was still the habit of 1859." His Honor also stated that the "*sole cause of all such offences is the system under which Indigo is required without paying*

"See also paragraphs 48, 49, and 56 of the Minute.

The system which was in force in 1859 is now again introduced in 1864. The cause being in acknowledged existence is it unreasonable to suppose that the effect may also result? But putting conjecture aside, I may remark that four convictions of the Bengal Indigo Company's factory servants on the charge of using force to compel the ryots to sow *have* been made during the last two months in the Bongoug Sub-Division.

6. I trust that on consideration His Honor will not refuse to do me the justice of stating my words as they were written instead of allowing them to stand as quoted by His Honor.

7. In paragraph 11 His Honor remarks that "there appears to be nothing to justify the conclusions arrived at by the Magistrate as set forth in the 6th and 7th clauses of the 14th paragraph of his report, and that the reasons assigned in the 10th and 11th paragraphs for the assumption that the factory workmen had encroached to some extent upon the ryots' lands and thereby offered grounds for their aggressive conduct in the matter, are altogether inconclusive."

The conclusion recorded in the 6th clause of the 14th paragraph was "that the ryots had an

impression" (unfounded though it might have been) "that coercive measures with a view to force them into Indigo contracts were about to be adopted." This conclusion was founded upon the reiterated statements of the ryots themselves, and the universal belief in neighbouring villages that the outbreak was caused by an attempt on the part of the factory to seize certain of the Ramnuggur ryots. I did not state the precise grounds upon which I founded my conclusion, because I was instructed in letter No. 1492 of 7th March, that my enquiry was "not intended to be of a judicial character."

9. The conclusion expressed in the 7th clause is that "in the cultivation of the chur lands the factory people's proceedings were quite sufficient to excite the hostility of the ryots and to afford them a *pretext* for complaint against the factory." The reasons for my conclusion that the ryots' lands were encroached upon, which reasons are condemned by His Honor as altogether inconclusive, were shortly as follows:—

1st.—The "appearance and position" of the lands.

2nd.—The uncertainty as to the exact limits of the factory lands.

3rd.—Statements of the Ramnuggur ryots.

10. Considering that I had, when I wrote the report, personally examined the ground where the coolies were attacked, and that my conclusion was founded upon what I myself saw of the appearance and position of the lands, I must confess to a feeling of surprise when I found my conclusion, which was based on ocular demonstration, declared to be "an assumption" founded upon "altogether inconclusive reasons." I did not feel it necessary to enter into further details as to the position and appearance of the land, because I was under the impression that credit would be given to my statement that the examination of the ground justified me in my conclusion. As Magistrate of the District I most respectfully submit that my statement on this point was entitled to greater weight than has been allowed to it.

11. I will, however, give as briefly as possible the details on which my conclusion was founded. The chur lands consist of a long narrow strip on the bank of the river. Immediately adjoining these lands are the lands of the Ramnuggur and Koomree ryots. At the spot where the attack on the coolies took place the breadth of chur land cultivated by the factory last year was four kattas. The breadth of land dug by the factory coolies this year is thirteen and a half kattas according to the factory papers. Therefore a breadth of nine-and-a-half kattas in excess of the land cultivated by the factory last year has been dug by the coolies this year. The question arises whose land is this nine and a half kattas? On looking at the measurement papers of the factory of last year it will be found that the boundary of the factory lands on the side away from the river is stated to be "Modhoo Ghose's uncultivated (potil) land."*

* This fact I have ascertained from my report was written. Considering that in no other place near that spot is the breadth of the cultivated factory land so much as thirteen and a half kattas, that it was at this spot that the coolies were attacked, that Modhoo Ghose was himself, according to the witnesses examined, the chief actor in the outrage on the Ameen, and that he is, according to the factory papers themselves, the "*defacto*" owner—

of the excess land dug this year by the factory, I can come to no other conclusion than that which I have already recorded. I may mention that the lands immediately adjacent to Modhoo Ghose's land abovementioned are held by himself and one Potiram Ghose, and that an examination of these lands, which are cultivated with vegetables, raised a strong suspicion that they had been encroached upon to some extent by the coolies of the factory.

12. The above remarks apply to the "appearance and position of the lands."

As to "the uncertainty of the exact limits of the factory land" I will only remark that no one of the factory servants, not excluding the Manager himself and the European Assistant, has been able to give me any further proof of these limits than that afforded by the Chitta papers. These Chitta papers are admittedly nothing more than a simple record of the area of land actually dug by the factory coolies, so that, as was admitted to me by the European Assistant, the coolies are in reality the authority by which the boundary of the factory lands is for the time determined, and they are, so far as I can gather, mainly, if not entirely, guided in their operations by the amount of opposition with which they meet from the owners of land in the vicinity of the chur lands. One proof of this is that the point at which the coolies were summarily stopped by the recent attack of the ryots is now, in the factory Chitta papers drawn up since the occurrence, recorded as the limit of the factory lands in that part of the chur for this year. I say nothing as to the rights of the two parties. In my report I said that these measurement papers give no certain grounds for a decision on this point, and I can only repeat this statement. But that the ryots should regard possession and right as the same thing is scarcely surprising, and the probability that the owner of lands which were recorded last year by the factory as belonging to him should object when these lands are taken by the factory coolies, amounts, I think, to a violent presumption.

13. It is greatly to be wished that some definite system in regard to these chur lands should be established in the place of the present haphazard method.

14. In conclusion I have to request that you will do me the favor of forwarding copy of this letter to Government, with my respectful request that it may be treated as part of the report already submitted, and copy of it forwarded to the same quarters as those to which copy of the previous correspondence has been sent, with such remarks as may be deemed fitting.

It is of importance that no false impression as to "animus" in the matter on my part should wrongly gain ground, and I respectfully submit that I have some reason to complain of the error which has occurred in the quotation of my remark to which His Honor refers in the 11th paragraph of his letter, and of the somewhat scanty reliance which has been placed on my statements, which were recorded as the result of an enquiry made avowedly, and in obedience to orders, in an extrajudicial manner.

P. S.—I enclose a rough sketch of the ground for reference.

From the Hon'ble A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division,—(No. 514T., dated Darjeeling, the 4th June 1864.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 70, dated 5th ultimo, with enclosure, and in reply to request that the Magistrate of Nuddea may be informed that the Lieutenant-Governor entirely exonerates him from any imputation of bias against the planters. He made assertions without stating the grounds of the conclusions at which he had arrived. He has now stated those grounds, and if he had not omitted to do so in the first instance, the remarks to which he takes exception would not have been made.

2. A copy of this letter, and of the one to which it is a reply, has been forwarded to the Landholders' and Commercial Association for information in continuation of previous correspondence.

From the Hon'ble A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Landholders' and Commercial Association,—(No. 518T., dated Darjeeling, the 4th June 1864.)

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated, respectively, the 14th April last and 3rd ultimo, in which you reply to the Officiating Secretary's letter No. 2188, dated 4th April, on the subject of the disputes between the Bengal Indigo Company and their ryots, and in which you offer on the part of the Association certain observations bearing generally on the subject of Indigo cultivation.

2. The main point contended for by the Association is that the cultivation of Indigo at six bundles per Rupee is profitable to the ryot, because, though he may not know it, it is in accordance with the English four-course system of rotation of crops, a system which has in that country been found profitable alike to landlord and tenant. It is argued that the Indigo crop takes the place of the fallow as the clover crop does in England. This is a novel and important view of the subject which demands careful enquiry and discussion. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society will be asked to report on it, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive from the Association an account of any actual experiments made by individual planters in order to test the correctness of the theory now advanced.

3. But the applicability of the English system of farming to this country is scarcely relevant to the questions immediately arising out of the present system of Indigo planting in Bengal; for the Association admit that the benefit which they believe the ryot to derive from sowing Indigo is one which is altogether unrecognised by, and unknown to, the ryot, and is even very partially known to the planter. Moreover, it is not left to the cultivator to choose what land he is to sow with Indigo, but the planters' servants choose the land, and it is very generally stated that they choose the best land the ryot has without reference to any particular system of cropping. It is also by no means clear that the Indigo crop represents the English clover crop in the effect which it has on the soil. The ryots certainly object to it under a belief which may or may not be mistaken that it exhausts the soil more than any other crop.

4. What the Association desire to impose upon Government is apparently this, that a crop to which the ryot unquestionably, for some

reason or other which it is unnecessary here to attempt to define, has a very great dislike, and which he believes to be a most unprofitable crop, is really one which is, indirectly and unknown to himself, exceedingly profitable and beneficial to him; and the remedy which the Association suggest for the feeling of antagonism and suspicion from which such breaches of the peace, as that which led to this discussion, generally arise, is that "the Officers of Government to whom the Ryots look for advice should explain to them the benefit of observing a systematic rotation of crops, and should show them that Indigo grown in proper proportion and in due rotation would come in the place of the fallow, and would be an addition to the general returns from their holdings." This is a proposition which on reflection the Members of the Association must surely acknowledge to be inadmissible. The Lieutenant-Governor freely admits that it is the duty of the Government to promote the general dissemination of sound knowledge in Agriculture no less than in other Departments of science and art, and he has endeavoured to act upon that view; but, even supposing that the principle of rotation observed in England is applicable to the soil and climate of Bengal, and that Indigo is a crop which can take the place of clover as a substitute for fallow in such rotation, the interference of the Officers of Government in the manner suggested by the Association would be open to great objection. Such a course would involve an entire abandonment of that policy of non-interference by which the Government has hitherto been guided in this long and unfortunate dispute between ryot and planter, and a strict adherence to which has been more often urged upon the Government by the Association than from any other quarter. The Bengal ryot is not slow to learn what is and what is not profitable to him, and if on such a question he will not follow the advice of the planter who may be supposed to have some knowledge of Agriculture, he will not willingly follow the advice of a Government Officer who pretends to no such knowledge. Advice unwillingly followed is but another name for compulsion.

5. There is nothing whatever in the correspondence which would in any way justify the Lieutenant-Governor in modifying the opinion expressed in the Officiating Secretary's letter* of the 4th April last. It is admitted by the Manager of the Bengal Indigo Company's Factories that he has by pressure of one sort or another induced many of the ryots having business with the factory, whether tenants or not, to give up written contracts under which they were to be paid 4 annas per bundle of Indigo, to one under which they are to be paid 1 Rupee only for six bundles, and to agree that these terms should be in force for a specific period of ten years. Obviously no person would surrender a contract on comparatively favorable terms for one on unfavorable terms except under pressure, or in return for other consideration. The pressure in the case of the tenants is admitted, in this instance, to have been threats to enhance the rents; the consideration is said to have been an agreement not to raise the rents for ten years. In the case of cultivators, not tenants of the Company, the pressure apparently was a threat to put in execution a number of old decrees against the ryots held by the factory, and the consideration was that they should receive

half the price of the Indigo they grew, the other half going to liquidate the outstanding decrees. Admitting the pressure to be legal it merely confirms what the Lieutenant-Governor said in paragraph 5 of Mr. Cockerell's letter above referred to, that "the men were compelled to engage in a losing business by threatening them with the enforcement of what may be a legal demand of a totally different kind." It only remains, therefore, to test the value of the consideration, and this depends entirely upon the precise terms of the contracts made by the Bengal Indigo Company with their ryots, no specimen of which has been laid before the Government. If the contract distinctly provides that so long as the ryot grows a certain quantity of Indigo according to his agreement and for the full currency of the contract, the planter is bound not to enhance rents in the case of tenants on any of his lands whatever the crops sown may be, and not to put in execution the decrees held against other cultivators, then unquestionably the ryot has received a consideration which will, to a certain extent, account for his agreeing to change the terms of his previous contract. It would be satisfactory to be told that the contract does clearly recognize the liabilities of both parties, especially as from a contract which has been submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with another factory the liabilities of the ryot are set forth, while the liabilities of the planter in consideration of which it is alleged that the contracts were made are completely ignored, and there is nothing whatever but the personal good faith of the individual planter to prevent the ryot, so far as his own liabilities are concerned, from being placed, after he has signed the contract, in precisely the same position in which he was before. Admitting the good faith of the particular planter making the contract, it is clear that his interest in the factory may determine, or in the case of a manager, he may be removed at any time and his successor may refuse to recognize any liabilities not recorded on the face of the contract. On the other hand the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Ryot not only binds himself but his heirs to grow a certain quantity of Indigo and sell it at a certain rate for a period of ten years.

6. But it is not necessary to discuss these details further, neither need it be considered at length whether anything has occurred to make a rate of payment for Indigo which was universally admitted to be unprofitable in 1860 profitable now. It is enough that the ryot considers the rates unremunerative, and that he would not sow Indigo on the terms offered if he were not compelled to do so by pressure, legal though it be. What the Lieutenant-Governor desired to point out was that it would be found in the long run commercially unprofitable to employ pressure, legal or otherwise, to make men grow crops they do not want to grow, and sell them at prices fixed in advance for ten years by the purchaser himself without any reference to market rates; and His Honor is gratified to observe that in this view the Association concur.

7. I am to take this opportunity to forward herewith, for the information of the Association, copy of a letter* from the Commissioner of Nuddea, submitting an explanation from

* No. 2148.

* No. 70, dated 15th ultimo, with enclosure.

Mr. Grey in regard to certain points, noticed in
 * No. 514T, dated 4th instant. Mr. Cockerell's letter
 alluded to above, with
 the reply* thereto, and to state that your letter,
 dated 3rd ultimo, on the rent question, will be
 answered hereafter.

From the Hon'ble A. EBER, Secretary to the Government
 of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Agricultural and Horti-
 cultural Society,—(No. 615, dated Darjeeling, the 4th
 June 1884.)

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to
 forward, herewith,
 a copy of the cor-
 respondence noted
 in the margin, and
 to request that the
 Society will be so
 good as to take into their consideration the subject
 of rotations of crops in Bengal, with reference
 specially to the theory advanced by the Land-
 holders' and Commercial Association, that the
 cultivation of Indigo on certain terms though
 apparently unprofitable for the ryot is really not
 so, because it is in accordance with the English
 system of rotation, and because Indigo takes the
 place of the fallow as the clover crop does in
 England.

From H. L. DAMPES, Esq., Commissioner of the Nuddea
 Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government
 of Bengal,—(No. 67, dated the 29th April 1884.)

1. In continuation of my letter No. 50, dated 6th
 instant, I have the honor to submit copy of a
 letter from the Sessions Judge of Nuddea,
 No. 60, dated 13th instant, enclosing copy of his
 charge to the Jury in the case of Government,
versus Modhoo Ghose and fourteen others, charged
 with affray and culpable homicide of a servant of
 the Bagadangah Factory.

2. I can only repeat that it is difficult to
 imagine a case in which a conviction might have
 been expected with greater confidence. The Judge
 is of opinion that the verdict of not guilty "was
 directly against the evidence adduced in the case."
 The majority of the Jury, who returned the verdict
 of acquittal, did so, stating that they could not rely
 on the evidence for the prosecution. The Judge
 himself "saw no reasonable grounds for suspect-
 ing it."

3. It has been mentioned to me that in pro-
 nouncing the evidence to be unreliable the Jury
 were influenced by their knowledge that in the
 course of the Police enquiry it was stated that one
 of the factory coolies, who was last seen in the
 hands of the villagers, was missing, and that after
 some search for his body information was received,
 which led to the coolie being traced to Rance-
 gunge, whence he was brought back by the
 Detective Inspector. The Magistrate has not
 distinctly stated with what object this man went
 to Rancegunge, and whether he left the Baga-
 dangah neighbourhood before the riot, or after
 being present at it. Be that as it may, I under-
 stand that no reference to this coolie was made in
 the evidence produced before the Sessions Court.
 It, therefore, the Jury, having before them evi-
 dence on which they would otherwise have relied
 with perfect confidence, as the Judge did, discre-
 dited it in consequence of what they had heard
 regarding this coolie, it is clear that they had
 made up their minds to their verdict before they
 had heard the evidence, and the trial was a waste
 of time.

4. The Judge is of opinion that "in cases of
 this nature, where the minds of the natives of the
 place are liable to much excitement, and possibly
 bias," there is "an absolute necessity of some
 provision in the Law by which a special Jury
 might be empanelled." In his report on the
 working of the Jury system No. 131, dated 16th
 June 1883, my predecessor gave an opinion to the
 same effect.

5. My own opinion is entirely in accordance
 with these. In the Nuddea District the relations
 between Indigo Planters and the Native Cultiva-
 tors are the absorbing subject of interest. Pro-
 bably every man on the Nuddea Jury List in
 private life avows openly the side he takes in the
 question, and that he feels strongly on the sub-
 ject. Every incident in the struggle is anxiously
 watched. The intelligence of the occurrence of
 any collision, or of the institution of any impor-
 tant case between the two parties before the
 Magistrate or the Police immediately spreads
 through the District, and especially to that part
 of it close to the Sadler Station within the radius
 of the Jury List; the progress of the proceedings
 is closely watched and discussed; and when the
 trial comes on and the Juryman is summoned,
 (necessarily by lot,) he goes into Court with his
 feelings worked up and thoroughly impressed with
 the view of the case taken on hearsay among his
 own immediate circle of acquaintance. It is too
 much to expect that a man so situated, even with
 the most conscientious intentions, would form an
 unprejudiced opinion founded entirely on the
 evidence produced at the trial. How the existing
 bias is made the most of by Counsel is illustrated
 in the following extract of a letter from an Officer
 of experience: "This is rendered apparent by
 the endeavors invariably made by defendant's
 Counsel in all cases (whether arising between
 planter and ryots, or not having the remotest
 concern with either party) to connect the prosecu-
 tion in some way or other with Indigo, and thus
 work upon the well known prejudices of the one
 class who compose the Juries."

6. As to instances in which there has been a
 failure of justice in consequence of the bias of
 Juries in the Nuddea District cases are necessarily
 rare in which it can be positively pronounced that
 there was no room whatever for doubt. But I
 think it may safely be said that on the trial of the
 Koonree rioters no Juryman of ordinary intelli-
 gence would have acquitted if he had gone into
 Court without having heard of the case before and
 without having taken any interest in Indigo
 matters, and if he had formed his conclusions
 solely on the evidence there produced.

7. The following case illustrates strikingly
 that no evidence can be conclusive enough to
 induce a Nuddea Jury to convict against their
 own bias:—

Mr. Chardon, on the part of Mr. } <i>Prosecutor.</i>
Kenney
Hazaree Sheikh and Gria Chunder } <i>Defendants.</i>
Mozoomdar

The first defendant was made over by the
 Moonsiff of Cheonsaparah on a charge of looting
 and filing a *moorassy* pottah purporting to be
 signed by Mr. Tripp. The document was proved
 to be a forgery by the evidence of Mr. Tripp, Mr.
 Chardon, and Mr. Kenney, and by evident signs
 of imitation observable in the English signature
 and heading. This was further corroborated by
 an attested copy of the original document.

the defendant, which was regularly entered in a book, and by the testimony of the writer of the pottah, and any possible doubt which might have remained was entirely removed by the discovery of the genuine original pottah in the possession of the defendant; when the Officer, who was investigating the case on his own motion, searched the house and papers of the accused. This document corresponds with the copy-book, and it was perfectly obvious that the forged pottah had been prepared from it by tracing over the English characters, for every stroke coincided precisely, and consequently there could have been no possibility of collusion or trickery, even if the search had been made on the application or with the knowledge of the opposite party, which was not the case. The second defendant appeared as a witness both before the Moonsiff and the Deputy Magistrate to prove that the forged pottah had in reality been dictated by him and signed by Mr. Tripp in his presence, and given to Hazaree Sheikh by himself whilst he was employed as Naib of the Concern. It was proved by Mr. Tripp and other witnesses that he was not employed as Naib at the time, but had been discharged several days previous to the date of the pottah. This circumstance was further substantiated by the production of a letter of Mr. Tripp to Mr. Kenny recording his dismissal, which was duly entered in the factory copy-book of letters. While the fact of the pottah (which the defendant had deposed to be genuine) being established to be a forgery laid him open to the charge of having wilfully made a false statement. The Jury, however, contrary to the summing up of the Judge, seem to have ignored the evidence altogether and acquitted both the defendants.

8. On this case the Magistrate observed: "The Judge appears to have been convinced of defendant's guilt; the trial lasted for three days, the Jury returning to their houses each day. There can be little doubt that the acquittal was owing to prejudice connected with Indigo cultivation."

9. Legislation appears to be urgently required empowering Judges to empanel special Juries, even from other Districts, when moved so to do by the Magistrate of the District on the part of Government.

From RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Officiating Judge of Nuddea, to the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division,--
(No. 60, dated the 18th April 1904.)

I HAVE the honor to forward to you a copy of my charge to the Jury in the case noted in the margin, as required by your letter No. 35, dated 8th instant.

CHANDRANATH
GHOSE
Modhoo Ghose and
fourteen others.

I am of opinion that the verdict of not guilty was directly against the evidence adduced in the case. I was prepared for a conviction of three of the defendants (Nos. 1, 5, and 7) on the charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to the deceased, Rammohun Banerjee, and against the rest of having committed the offence of rioting.

The investigations by the Police were satisfactorily conducted. Information was given at the Police Office at Hanskhally on the afternoon of the day on which the disturbance took place in the village of Moemaree, and the Police reached the spot the next evening.

I found no reason for complaint against any of the proceedings of the Officiating Joint Magistrate who committed the case to the Sessions

Court. It would have been more satisfactory if the Hanskhally Darogah had been sent in to give his evidence in the case, for he was the Officer who first received intimation of the riot, and conducted the first enquiries in the matter. The Court was also put to some inconvenience from the absence of any plan or sketch of the locality. I propose to communicate with the Magistrate on the necessity of having a plan made by the Police hereafter in cases of this nature.

The majority of the Jury who returned the verdict of acquittal did so with the expression that they could not rely on the evidence for the prosecution. I saw no reasonable grounds for suspecting it myself.

The Jury List of this District is not in a satisfactory condition. The ten mile area which the orders of Government prescribe for the selection of the Jury is, in my opinion, too limited. On this subject, and on the general one of trial by Jury in this District, I have already communicated my views to the High Court. I may mention that in cases of this nature and others where the minds of the natives of the place are liable to much excitement and possibly bias, there is, in my judgment, an absolute necessity of some provision in the Law by which a special Jury might be empanelled.

CASE OF GOVERNMENT

versus

MODHOO GHOSE AND FOURTEEN OTHERS.

Affray with Culpable Homicide.

To the Jury.

THERE are three charges against all the prisoners in Court. The first is under Section 148 of the Penal Code, and refers to the offence of rioting; the second is under Section 304, and charges them with the culpable homicide of Rammohun Banerjee; the third under Section 325, with having voluntarily caused the said Rammohun grievous hurt. The two last Sections are made applicable to all the defendants by Section 149.

According to the evidence for the prosecution it appears that early on the morning of the 14th Falgun last a number of coolies were working on the nijabad lands belonging to the Bagadangah factory, situated in the village of Koomaree. The deceased, Rammohun Banerjee, (who was a Factory Ameen,) was superintending the work, accompanied by Luckun Khalassee. They were joined shortly after by the Dewan, Dinonath Mookerjee, and two Payadas, who gave some orders about the work, and then proceeded to the village, to the house of Anundo Biswas, where they found Jodoonath Banerjee and some other people. They had sat down to smoke in the verandah of the place, when a great noise was heard in the direction of the field from which they had just come. Upon this the Dewan, it is alleged, gave orders to Luckun Khalassee to go outside and see what was the matter. This man returned in a short time and reported that a crowd of people had collected in the mid and were attacking the factory coolies, some of whom had made their escape to the opposite side of the river. It is not very clear from the evidence whether any attempt at flight was contemplated by the Dewan's party, for the statements of the witnesses

vary upon this point. It is scarcely, however, of any material consequence, as the events which followed are clearly deposed to by all the witnesses, and are to the effect that a crowd of villagers, numbering some 100 or 125 men, armed with lathes, made their way almost immediately after to the house where the Dewan and other factory servants were seated and at once began abusing the Dewan for daring to attempt the cultivation of Indigo on their side of the river. The abuse was followed by blows, in which it is said the Dewan received a severe contusion on the forehead, and after being struck by three of the rioters he only managed to escape within the house on the interposition of the deceased, Rammohun Banerjee, who remonstrated with the men for assaulting a Brahmin. The evidence goes on to show that the Dewan was followed inside the house by a large number of the villagers. In the meantime the assault was continued upon Rammohun, the Ameen, who was knocked down from the verandah after three blows, and then carried off by two of the defendants.

The Dewan and the two Peadaha (who had sought refuge inside the building) were dragged outside, and the two latter, after having their hands tied, were taken away with the Dewan to the village of Ramnuggur, and were there released on the intelligence being brought that Rammohun Banerjee had been killed and his body thrown down in the cow-shed belonging to the witness Shobdan Sheikh.

The Dewan, as soon as he regained his liberty, made his way to the Hanskhally Thannah on horseback and reported what had happened, and it appears that the two Peadahs had likewise gone off on the same errand. The Police arrived on the spot the same afternoon, and having sent in the body of the deceased Ameen to the Sudder Station commenced the investigations, which have resulted in the committal of the defendants before you to this Court.

Such briefly are the material facts of the case as sworn to by the prosecution. They have been deposed to in a clear and consistent manner, and are supported by many collateral circumstances. Thus we find a general admission by all parties that the place in question was a scene of serious disturbance on the date referred to. We have the fact that the Police were on the spot on the same afternoon, that notice had been conveyed to the proper Authorities without any delay, and we find, by the Medical Officer's testimony, that the death of Rammohun was the result of violence; and I would specially draw your attention to one part of his statement that a mark of injury was discovered on the deceased's hand, between his thumb and fore finger, which corroborates exactly the description given by the witnesses of the manner in which the deceased had received a blow in his hand in attempting to intercept the attack upon the Gornashtah.

As questions of fact I must leave this part of the case entirely in your hands; you have to decide upon the evidence submitted to you whether any such occurrences took place as are deposed to by the witnesses for the prosecution; and secondly, the more important point whether any or all the defendants in Court were the persons who committed the offences charged against them.

I will briefly draw your attention to these charges.

The first, as before stated, refers to rioting. The definition of this is given in Section 148 of the Penal Code and shows that where force is used by any unlawful assembly or by any member thereof in the prosecution of a common object, the offence of rioting has been committed. The meaning of an "unlawful assembly" is given in Section 141 (read over to the Jury). You will see that an assembly of five or more persons is designated an unlawful assembly if the said persons met together have in view a common unlawful object of any of the descriptions given in the clauses succeeding the Section quoted. We have in the case before us a large amount of evidence to show that there was an assembly of more than 100 villagers from the village of Ramnuggur; that generally they were armed with lathes; that the common object they had in view was to turn the factory people out of the place; that with the immediate purpose of carrying into effect the common object referred to they first attacked the coolies who were working on the factory lands and dispersed them; and that subsequently they proceeded to the village of Koonree and committed a most violent outrage upon the Factory Dewan and his companions. It is for the Jury to examine the evidence and say whether the defendants in Court are guilty of these acts. If you have no reasonable doubts of the truth of the statements made by the Dewan and the other witnesses, (and I see no reason why you should distrust their evidence,) a very strong case is made out against the accused. (The Court here read out the parts of each witness' statements as it affected the different prisoners). It was added "the majority of the witnesses who have given evidence were previously acquainted with all the defendants in Court, some of them resided in the same or in the neighbouring villages. The occurrences took place in broad day-light, and, except as regards the depositions of the witnesses Arizoolah Sheikh and Kulum Sheikh, who admit that they have no previous acquaintance with the villagers, I see no reason why you should reject the evidence which has clearly identified and named the prisoners in Court as concerned in the riot.

The second charge in the calendar is under the concluding portion of Section 304, and is brought also against all the accused, viz., that they have committed culpable homicide by causing the death of Rammohun Banerjee, the act being done with the knowledge that it was likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause it. There can be scarcely any contention as to the fact that Rammohun Banerjee met with a violent death at the time and place referred to. The Police investigations on the spot on the same evening, and the testimony of the Medical Officer, who made the *post mortem* examination of the body, fully confirm this: now, there is strong evidence in the case to show that the persons who actually assaulted the deceased were the defendants Modhoo Ghose No. 1, Kilaram Ghose No. 5, and Gridhar Ghose No. 7; a fourth person is also said to have struck Rammohun, but, apparently he has evaded arrest; we have also evidence to show that when Rammohun fell down from the effects of the blow he had received, Modhoo Ghose (No. 1) and Gridhar Ghose (No. 7) picked him up from the ground, carried him to a short distance, and deposited the body in a cow-shed close by belonging to the witness Shobdan Sheikh. It is not urged against the accused that they were

intentionally caused the death of the deceased, but that the act was done with the knowledge that it was likely to cause death. The weapons said to have been used by the defendants in the affray were lattes; they were used directly against the deceased, but in the midst of much confusion and disturbance, and the blow which seems actually to have caused the fatal injury was one which fell upon the left side of the unfortunate man and appears to have ruptured his spleen. And here I think the medical evidence in the case is certainly in favor of the accused. The Assistant-Surgeon has deposed that the spleen of the deceased was very much diseased from previous illness, and he has pointedly stated that, judging from the external marks of the bruise, he was certainly of opinion that the blow inflicted, which ruptured the spleen in this instance, would not have done so in the case of a person in good health. I have brought all these points before you that you may more easily arrive at a decision on the question whether the act by which death resulted here (if you hold those acts to be proved) was done with the knowledge that it was likely to cause death.

But I would further point out that all the defendants are indicted under this Section referring to culpable homicide by Section 149 of the Code. This is to the effect that every member of an unlawful assembly is to be deemed guilty of any offence committed by any member of such assembly if committed in prosecution of a common object, or such as the members of the assembly knew to be likely to be committed in prosecution of that object. Now, before you can implicate all the persons who are said to have joined in this riot under a charge of culpable homicide, you must satisfy yourselves clearly that the killing of Rammohun Banerjee, or the killing of any of the factory people, was the object with which that assembly set out, or the object which suggested itself to them afterwards when the disturbance began. If such an offence was wholly beside the common object of the rioters it cannot be imputed to all. If twenty men set out with the object of firing their landlord's grain golahs, but only one person actually put the fire to the place, all will be held jointly liable, as the object in view was a common one. The nature and object of the assembly must decide what acts done by one member becomes the acts of the whole body, and if such community of object is not found as regards the homicide of the Factory Ameen, you cannot make all the defendants liable under Section 304.

As regards the third charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt I need add very little. There is, as I have said, strong evidence against three men of having struck the deceased with lattes. Failing a charge of culpable homicide you cannot set aside the charge under Section 325 against these three defendants if you believe the evidence for the prosecution.

It is a matter of much regret that cases of this kind are so common in this country, and I may say especially in this District, where the feeling between planters and ryots is still one of great hostility. You have heard from the defendant's Valued a long statement of the oppressions of planters, based upon some evidence that has been adduced for the defence, that efforts had been made just before these occurrences to force upon the ryots of Ramnuggur advances for the cultivation of Indigo. Even if such was the case, it does not justify in the least the resort to such proceed-

ings as have been deposed to in this trial. The ryots throughout the country are, by this time, perfectly well aware that the acceptance or refusal of Indigo advances are matters perfectly within their own power and will, and what we have before us in this instance is the undisputed fact (for I have not heard it questioned throughout the trial) that the factory servants were engaged upon lands with which the ryots of Ramnuggur have no more right to interfere than you or I, and if upon any general notion that Indigo cultivation is objectionable they interfered in this case to prevent that cultivation where the planter had a full right to adopt it, they are certainly very seriously culpable and are liable to punishment.

(Sd.) RIVERS THOMPSON,
Officiating Sessions Judge.

The 31st March 1864.

FINDING.

A majority of the Jury, consisting of 4 out of 5, find that Modhoo Ghose, Pitambur Doss, Burra Gridhur Ghose, Omesh Ghose, Kilaram Ghose, Surroop Doss, Chota Gridhur Ghose, Tajoo Mundul, Sreeram Doss, Motee Lall Ghose, Loharam Doss, Nosiram Ghose, Motee Mundul, Darick Ghose, and Bishonauth Ghose are not guilty of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that Modhoo Ghose, Pitambur Doss, Burra Gridhur Ghose, Omesh Ghose, Kilaram Ghose, Surroop Doss, Chota Gridhur Ghose, Tajoo Mundul, Sreeram Doss, Motee Lall Ghose, Loharam Doss, Nosiram Ghose, Motee Mundul, Darick Ghose, and Bishonauth Ghose—*firstly* being members of an unlawful assembly in prosecution of their common object committed the offence of rioting, being armed with sticks which, used as weapons of offence, were likely to cause death; *secondly*, that they, in prosecution of the common object of the aforesaid unlawful assembly, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder causing the death of Rammohun Banerjee, the act by which death was caused being done with the knowledge that it was likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death or to cause such bodily injury as is likely to cause death; *thirdly*, that they have voluntarily caused grievous hurt resulting in death to the aforesaid Rammohun Banerjee in the absence of grave and sudden provocation, and that they have thereby committed offences punishable under Section 148, Sections 149 and 304, Clause 2nd, and Sections 149 and 325 of the Indian Penal Code respectively; and the Court directs that the said Modhoo Ghose, Pitambur Doss, Burra Gridhur Ghose, Omesh Ghose, Kilaram Ghose, Surroop Doss, Chota Gridhur Ghose, Tajoo Mundul, Sreeram Doss, Motee Lall Ghose, Loharam Doss, Nosiram Ghose, Motee Mundul, Darick Ghose and Bishonauth Ghose be discharged.

(Sd.) RIVERS THOMPSON,
Officiating Sessions Judge.

The 31st March 1864.

From F. R. COCKENELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Registrar of the High Court.—(No. 2819, dated the 5th May 1864.)

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that the

To Government, No. 1057, dated 11th December 1863.
From Government, No. 2574, dated 23rd December 1863.
From Government, No. 1429, dated 3rd March 1864.

Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court may be moved, when they have the question of the

working of the system of trial by Jury before them, referred to in the correspondence marginally noted, to be so good as to take into their consideration the recent Koomree riot and homicide case tried before the Sessions Judge of Nuddea in March last, a full report of which, it is presumed, has been submitted to the Court by the Sessions Judge, and favor His Honor with their views on the subject in the report promised in your letter No. 1027, dated the 11th December last, as early as may be practicable.

From F. R. COCKERELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Registrar of the High Court, — (No. 3018, dated the 18th May 1864.)

IN continuation of my letter No. 2819, dated the 5th instant, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, the accompanying copy of a letter No. 67, dated the 29th ultimo, and of its enclosure, from the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, relative to the result of the trial in the Koomree riot and homicide case.

From H. L. DAWKINS, Esq., Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, — (No. 71, dated the 5th May 1864.)

IN continuation of my letter No. 67, dated 29th April 1864, I have the honor to submit copy of the Judge's charge in the case of Government *versus* Hazaree Sheik and Grischunder Mozoomdar charged with forgery.

2. The case appears to me to have been an undoubted instance of infamous and shameless prostitution of the powers which the State has confided to Jurymen.

3. I learn from the Judge that all the bad acquittals by Juries (some four in number) have been in cases in which Indigo Planters were concerned; in others their aid is invaluable. The power of empanelling special Juries is required.

IN CASE OF GOVERNMENT ON PROSECUTION OF E. CHARDON

versus

HAZAREE SHEIK AND GRISCHUNDER MOZOOMDAR.

Charge.—The evidence was read over to the Jury. It was explained to them that the charges against the two prisoners were distinct, the one against Hazaree Sheik being that he fraudulently and dishonestly used as genuine a document purporting to be a valuable security, knowing it to be false; and against Grischunder Mozoomdar, that in a judicial proceeding before the Moonsiff of Choneepara, and afterwards before the Deputy Magistrate of Koochtee, he intentionally gave false evidence.

As regards the charge against the first prisoner (Hazaree Sheik) it appears that in a suit for arrears of rent before the Moonsiff of Choneepara, who has powers of a Deputy Collector, the prisoner filed the pottah marked A. in support of his defence. The prisoner does not deny the using of the document in question, and apart from his admission, the fact is most clearly established by the evidence of Judoonath Chatterjee, the Sheristadar of the Moonsiff's Court. It remains, therefore, to ascertain and decide whether, in using the said document, which is alleged by the prosecution to be false, the prisoner knew, or had reason to believe, that it was a forged document, and that it was used with the intention to defraud.

When the pottah in question was filed before the Moonsiff, Mr. Chardon, on behalf of his employer, Mr. Kenny, appears to have represented to the Court his belief that a forgery had been perpetrated, and under Section 169 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the prisoner Hazaree appears to have been made over to the Foudary Court of Koochtee for the purpose of investigation into the alleged offence. The Deputy Magistrate has committed the prisoner for trial in this Court.

The Jury will give their attention, in the first place, to the document itself marked A. If a forged document, they will at once perceive from its contents the motive for the forgery, inasmuch as it confers upon the holder certain rights in perpetuity which the alleged original pottah marked H. does not convey.

The evidence which has been brought forward to prove that the former pottah is a forgery is the direct evidence of three gentlemen, who depose on oath to the fact that the signature which the said document bears is not the signature or the handwriting of Mr. H. D. Tripp, whose name is upon it. One of the gentlemen referred to is Mr. Tripp himself, who most positively swears that the writing on this pottah is not his, and his statement is supported by the testimony of two other gentlemen, who have been for many years connected with him in business, and have thereby enjoyed unusual facilities for becoming acquainted with his handwriting, and especially his manner of signing his name.

Apart from this, I must point out to the Jury that all these gentlemen depose to the fact that such a thing as a lease in perpetuity (which the alleged forged pottah purports to be) has never been granted in their Concern to any parties since they have been connected with it, and until the prisoners can refute this statement by the production of, or reference to, any mousoosce pottah in Mr. Kenay's Zemindaree, the presumption is not an unfair one that the present document is not a genuine one.

So far there is direct evidence against the pottah filed by the prisoner Hazaree Sheik in the Moonsiff's Court. It further appears, however, from the witnesses who have deposed in the case that, while the matter was under the investigation of the Deputy Magistrate under the direct orders of that Officer, the house of the prisoner Hazaree was searched, the result of which was that a second pottah for the same land was discovered in his possession. The circumstances under which this search was ordered, and the manner in which it was made, have been fully detailed in the evidence, and though the prisoner's Counsel has attempted to throw a doubt upon the legality of the proceedings of the Police, and has tried to insinuate that this second document had been surreptitiously introduced by some enemy into the prisoner's house, I must very strongly point out to the Jury that there is not a particle of evidence to give support to such supposition. It is to be noted, on the contrary, that till the search of the prisoner's premises no one seems to have been certain of the existence of this second pottah, no one gave information to the Deputy Magistrate on the subject, and it is due to his sagacity alone that the document in question came to light, and when it is found, not in any open and accessible part of the dwelling, but carefully preserved under lock and key in a box, which

it required the presence of the prisoner's brother to open, there would scarcely seem to be a doubt that it had been all along in the prisoner's possession, and was the true and original pottah which had been given to the prisoner. This point receives the fullest confirmation from a comparison of this alleged original pottah with the Kubooliat entered in the book, which is its exact counterpart. I do not suppose there can be a doubt that this book is a genuine and authentic record of the Kubooliats received by Mr. Kenny in exchange for the pottahs given by him, for to suppose otherwise would be to suppose that this entire volume, composed of about 200 pages, regularly kept and numbered, had been contrived throughout to meet the demands of the present case. It will be noted, too, that in this book, at the number which purports to be the counterpart of the prisoner's pottah, appears his own signature which, according to the evidence of two or three witnesses, was made by the prisoner himself in the presence of Mr. Tripp.

The charge against the second prisoner, Grischunder Mozoomdar, is that of having given false evidence by stating that he had given the alleged forged pottah marked A. by the order of Mr. Tripp to the prisoner Hazaree Sheik.

The prisoner Grischunder has urged in his defence that it was rather from a *look at the signature and the date on the said pottah* that he had made the statement on oath, which he admits, and if it rested on this point only, I think there might be strong grounds for believing that he had not knowingly stated what was false, for the Jury will have noticed that both pottahs A. and H. bear the same date, and the alleged forgery of Mr. Tripp's signature is a very close imitation of his writing.

But the matter does not rest on this only. It is in evidence that on the date which the two pottahs bear the prisoner Grischunder was not in Mr. Tripp's service, and both oral and documentary evidence has been submitted to prove that a fortnight previous to that date he had been discharged from his post. If this evidence is to be relied on there can be no doubt whatever that in stating what he did before the Moonsiff and the Magistrate the prisoner deposed to what he knew to be false, and therefore is liable to the penalties of Section CXIII. of the Penal Code.

This case, the investigation of which has lasted for three days, appears to have excited a great deal of interest, and I have no doubt the Jury have heard much in connection with it outside the walls of this Court. I must invite them to confine their attention now in the decision of it to the evidence which has been adduced in the trial, and to exclude altogether, in its consideration, those prejudices which the prisoner's Counsel would excite regarding Indigo and its cultivation, about which nothing has appeared in the evidence before the Court.

(Sd.) RIVERS THOMPSON,
Officiating Sessions Judge.

FINDING.

The Jury are unanimous in finding that Hazaree Sheik and Grischunder Mozoomdar are *not guilty* of the offences specified in the charge, namely, that Hazaree Sheik has fraudulently and dishonestly used as genuine a document purporting to be a valuable security, knowing it to be false;

and that Grischunder Mozoomdar has intentionally given false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and have thereby committed offences punishable under Sections 471 and 193 of the Indian Penal Code respectively; and the Court directs that the said Hazaree Sheik and Grischunder Mozoomdar be discharged.

(Sd.) RIVERS THOMPSON,
Officiating Sessions Judge.

The 9th August 1882.

From F. R. COCKERELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Registrar of the High Court,—(No. 3123, dated the 25th May 1884.)

IN continuation of my letter No. 3018, dated the 14th instant, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, the accompanying copy of a communication from the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, No. 71, dated the 5th idem, bringing to notice another case tried by the Officiating Sessions Judge of Nuddea in which Indigo Planters were the prosecutors, and in which, in the Commissioner's opinion, there has been a gross failure of justice owing to the partiality of the Jury, who returned a verdict of acquittal against the evidence and the Judge's charge.

From H. L. DAMPIER, Esq., Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 49, dated the 6th April 1884.)

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the perusal of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a letter No. 99,* which I have addressed to the Magistrate of Nuddea. Although the letter is written on receipt of a petition from certain villagers, my action in the matter has been taken rather on what I saw and heard when at Chooadangah during my tour.

2. The letter has led to a protest from Mr. A. Hills (addressed to his Agents) against my directing any Officer, except Mr. Westland, to visit these villages, as such a special measure immediately leads to the circulation of a report that the Government authorize the ryots to repudiate their contracts. I saw Mr. R. Scott Moncrieff, one of the Partners of Messrs. Gisborne and Co., on the subject, and I explained to him that I could not modify my instructions to the Magistrate to visit a portion of his own District; but I offered to write a special letter to counteract the rumours which Mr. A. Hills apprehends that the Magistrate's or Joint Magistrate's visit will occasion and I have accordingly written my letter No. 141, dated 2nd April, copy of which is annexed.

3. While this has been going on, Mr. Westland has addressed a letter to the Magistrate on the relations between planters and villagers in his Sub-Division, which also contains his views on the Indigo question at large. I annex copy of the report for perusal, if desired. Further reports have been called for on the subject of Mr. Westland's 15th, 19th, and 20th paragraphs.

4. Return of the enclosure is requested.

From H. L. DAMPIER, Esq., Commissioner of the Nudda Division, to the Magistrate of Nudda,—(No. 99, dated the 21st March 1864.)

I HAVE the honor to enclose copy of a petition presented by Manullah Biswas and others, of Tatooniah Dauke, a Talook of the Katchikatta Concern.

2. At Chooadangah I saw a number of the ryots from the neighbourhood and heard their verbal representations. You are requested to forward, for my inspection, the record of the cases referred to in the present petition as soon as they are disposed of on appeal or at the Sessions.

3. You will be good enough to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the statement made in this petition, that the house of Haran Biswas has been forcibly entered and documents carried off since Haran was put into Jail. If so, you will ascertain by whom and with what object this was done. If it should appear that the factory servants were in any way implicated, you will, with reference to the statements in this petition, ascertain whether advances have been taken by Haran's family, and if so, when and by whom they were taken.

4. It is stated in the petition that one Soojai Sheikh has been so maltreated that it is doubtful whether he will recover. This should also be enquired into.

5. Section 65 of the Criminal Procedure Code gives you full authority to take cognizance of these cases. You will understand, however, that my object in directing the enquiry to be made is to ascertain what is going on. If your enquiries should give reason to believe that the statements in the petition are not entirely groundless, it will still be for your consideration, with reference to the nature of the offence which appears to have been committed, whether there are sufficient grounds for proceeding under Section 65 against those implicated without a formal charge being made against them.

6. The petitioners allege that although these cases have occurred, no complaints have been lodged at the Police Office nor before the Sub-Divisional Officer. If so, you will endeavor to ascertain the cause. Judging from the temper of the villagers, I should have thought that they would lose no chance of lodging charges against the factory servants.

7. I request that you will also ascertain what is the cause of the existing relations between these villagers and the Katchikatta Concern. I gather that the villagers have been positively refusing to enter into Indigo contracts. Is this so? And if any considerable number of them have entered into contracts, when did they do so, and was any higher inducement offered to them to cultivate Indigo than that which they have hitherto refused to accept? The Manager of the Katchikatta Concern will of course be given full opportunity of making any statements he may wish to lay before you on the subject.

8. It is desirable that the enquiries now directed should be conducted on the spot by an Officer of experience. I request that you will either make them yourself or entrust them to Mr. Oliphant.

9. The cases which have been instituted and the representations made show clearly that bad feeling exists here, and it is especially likely to show itself openly at sowing time. You will be good enough to explain fully to the District Superintendent of Police how matters stand, and to

give him to understand that as we have had the full warning of the state of feeling in these villages, he will be expected to take such special measures for the preservation of the peace as to prevent collisions if possible, and make it a matter of certainty that any violence which may be committed by either party will be followed by the immediate arrest of the offenders. He will observe that complaints are made against the Sub-Inspector of Thannah Alumdangah. The District Superintendent should satisfy himself whether they are groundless. I doubt whether the Assistant Superintendent's personal presence is now more urgently required at any place in his jurisdiction than in this neighbourhood; if not, he should be directed to encamp there.

10. You are requested to report on the special measures which may be taken by the District Superintendent under these instructions.

From H. L. DAMPIER, Esq., Commissioner of the Nudda Division, to the Magistrate of Nudda,—(No. 141, dated the 2nd April 1864.)

It having been represented to me that the local enquiry ordered in my letter No. 99, dated 21st ultimo, will lead to reports being circulated by designing persons that those who have entered into contracts need not fulfil them, I have the honor to request that the Officer who visits the spot will take the opportunity of making it known that one of the objects of his visit is to impress on the villagers that every man who has once executed a voluntary contract is bound to fulfil it and that refusal or omission to do so must lead to serious consequences, as the Courts will certainly award heavy damages for breaches of such contracts as these.

From J. WESTLAND, Esq., Sub-Divisional Officer of Chooadangah, to the Magistrate of Nudda,—(No. 36)

In reply to your Circular letter No. 29 of 11th March 1864, I have the honor to forward a list of all the cases instituted in my Court this year and connected with Indigo cultivation. You will perceive that this sort of cases embraces a large proportion of the whole number instituted. The reason for that is this:—

In these limited Districts, which furnish food for the Criminal Courts, there are two factions at war with each other, the ryots and the factory; little offences continually are arising there and they are brought into Court; while in other parts of the District, where this quarrelling does not exist, these little affairs are compromised, or in some other way amicably concluded. You will observe that, with the exception of a few more serious cases, nearly all the complaints refer to cattle rescue, (a complaint made on both sides,) or carrying off by force to the factory, (a complaint made by the ryots.) With regard to the first, where the factory and the ryots are mutually well-disposed, the cattle trespass, which leads to the rescue, does not occur, or if it does, it comes to a quiet termination; and as for the second, it is evident that if the factory and the ryots are on good terms, neither will the factory oppress the ryots, nor will the ryots accuse the factory of oppression.

2. But, furthermore, these cases can only occur where the ryots and the factory can meet, namely, either in the villages immediately adjoining factories, or in those places where some of the ryots are on good terms with the factory

and have settled, and others are at war both with the factory and with their less bellicose fellow villages. So far is this party spirit carried that a man who suffers from a petty offence waits to see if the offender be within the number of his enemies or of his friends; if the former, he complains; if the latter, he does not.

This explains why I receive no complaints from Kadempoor and such villages which are notoriously the leaders in these rows, because there the ryots have it all their own way and have no one to fight with.

3. You will find that most of the complaints come from—

1st.—Dankee and the region round about Poamaree Factory.

2nd.—Heerabaradee and the region about Kajoora Factory.

3rd.—Doodpattlee, Prampore, and the region about Locknathpoor.

In each of these places the ryots have half-settled. I have no complaints from Mr. Hills' side, because either he has completely settled, or has not begun to settle at all (I talk of the time a month or two since) and the disputes in his elaka are developed under Act X.

4. I proceed now to enquire whether there are reasonable grounds for supposing that the factories oppress the ryots in any manner, and whether there is any truth in these numerous complaints regarding ryots having been carried by force to take advances.

5. When first these cases were brought before me, they were so numerous that I thought there must be some truth in them. But I must confess that now that I have tried so many of them and found that of those in which the plaintiff appeared to prosecute the greater part were palpably false, and the rest totally devoid of proofs, I changed my opinion and could not help regarding with suspicion every case of the nature brought before me. Out of all the cases brought before me up to the present date I have only had one conviction, and my subsequent experience in them leads me to fear that that case may have been only a got-up one, or at least may not have been true to its full extent. However, it was certainly wonderfully well supported, even by the factory books. I shall refer to this nature of case afterwards, and meantime only remark that inasmuch as there was no proof that the Sahib had anything to do with it, it does not form any exception to my present remarks.

6. First then, from a consideration of the individual cases, it appears that they are false.

7. But I consider also, from certain reasons, that such cases *must* be false.

8. First, the Sahib has not the power to carry off ryots in the manner alleged. The days are gone by when Planters used to surround themselves with armed latials for purposes of both offence and defence. I have had complaints that twenty latials attacked and carried off from the mit an old man who could not have resisted one, and I have had others that a single unarmed Tapedgeer carried off from the centre of a village two or three men and that too out of villages which I know would turn out to a man and half-kill any factory servant who came near them. The carrying a man off by force in the sight of all his friends is a matter so susceptible of easy proof that the factory would not dare to do it.

9. Several factories have been shut for some time now, and is it to be imagined that a planter would have closed his factories if he had the power and the will by force to compel cultivation? If Mr. A. Hills shut up his factory of Poamaree last year because the ryots did not come to settle, is it to be imagined that he would open it this year and compel the ryots by force to accept his terms?

10. Again the planters have no motive to compel the acceptance of Indigo advances in this manner. Though a planter brings in a number of ryots by force and makes them accept an advance and sign a contract, it is folly to imagine that they will sow Indigo. If he does give them money, they will certainly give him no return for it, and if he does not, (which is the latest edition of the complaints,) it is still more ridiculous to expect them to cultivate. It is true that a clause in the contract binds the ryot, in default of sowing Indigo, to pay a penalty of Rupees 30 per beegah, but the clause is merely nominal. It is perfectly impossible to put it in force. The cases are taken into the Small Cause Court, and the planter gets his decree, but to execute it is simply impossible, and the planter rarely recovers even his Law expenses. This is not a supposition, it is a matter of fact, and the records of any Court, at least in Chooadungah, will show how small is the chance of recovering one-tenth of the money decreed. This fact is well known both to ryots and planters, and therefore to compel a ryot to a contract of this nature is simply to throw away money, even supposing that the ryots had no means of cheating the planter out of his dues beyond remedy by law.

Thirdly, the planter has not the will to oppress the ryots in this manner. In this part of the country the planters have decrees against almost every one of their ryots, and by putting them in force they could compel the ryots to leave the country. The fact is, the end of the Indigo disputes is that the ryots are at the mercy of the planter; he could ruin them; he could drive them from their houses; he could compel them to any terms he liked, simply by executing his decrees in a legal manner. This the planters do not do; they are treating the ryots with the most undeserved compassion, giving up nearly the whole of their demands, in order that the ryots may again settle and return to the prosperity they once enjoyed. It is a monstrous absurdity to say that such gentlemen as these, whose only motive is to secure the welfare of their ryots, are treating them with violence and oppression.

11. There is only one argument which appears to lead to a different opinion, *viz.*—If a ryot willingly accepts a contract one day, why does he repudiate it the next?

There are two answers to this objection:—

First.—I have no doubt many ryots accept these contracts for the express purpose of cheating the planter out of money. When ryots has any pressing need of money, all he has to do is to accept an Indigo contract and take the advance. I have no doubt that it is often the case that the advance having been received the ryot repents his contract. Second.—When a few ryots accept contracts, in many places, they become at once the objects of annoyance to their friends; in many villages such is the feeling that such a person would be regarded as a traitor and bullied till he repudiated his act.

12. But by far the most frequent way of taking contracts is this. Taking an Indigo contract is not a matter entirely independent, it is a liability attaching to the land. A village holds its lands nominally at a certain rent and without any stipulation as to Indigo, but there is a tacit understanding on both sides that that village is bound to give a certain amount of Indigo. The ryots of that village then come in a body to settle for Indigo. They offer the landlord to sow so many beegahs in the village; a bargaining then commences, not regarding the amount of cultivation required from each individual, but regarding the total amount to be supplied by the village. In former times this amount was fixed, but now it

But what about the ryots whose rate of rent is not liable to be raised by the Planter Zemindar, are they carefully excluded from the pressure of this village liability?

(Sd.) H. L. D.

requires some bargaining to re-establish the amount. The next step is to divide this entirely among the individuals, and this division is settled by the Sahab on one side and the ryots in *lots* on the other, and the contracts are then made. It is easily conceivable that a ryot may be displeased with the contract he compels himself to accept in obedience to custom, and even if the amount of cultivation contracted for were settled by his single will, it is not inconsistent in a ryot to desire to repudiate an agreement which he has made for the extinguishment of a liability, for such is the light in which he regards it.

13. I must express my conviction that the factory servants in some places practice a little *Zoolm*. They threaten the ryots and so forth, but they do not use open violence. But the ryots do not regard them, and they have very little influence in the course of affairs. I am sure no one would be more ready than the planter to punish the small oppressions of these men.

14. The outbreaks between the factory and the ryots arise not from illegal oppression but from the exercise of legal right. The execution of legal process, the impounding of cattle, the measurement of lands, these are the causes, which, in a quarrelsome region, collect the ryots and cause serious breaches of the peace, and I could mention villages where the very sight of a factory servant is sufficient to collect the villagers for warlike purposes.

15. This bitter feeling would have long since died away had it not been carefully fostered by certain persons. The influence of Native Landholders in this respect is very great, and in more than one case have I found their agents directly abetting the commission of crime. The matter will reach the principals soon. The causes of the enmity of Native Landholders to the Indigo interests are many and need not be specified. There are many of these "certain persons" about the country, and there will be until the ryots ceased to be duped by promises of imaginary advantages.

16. Besides these cases there have been several of cattle rescue. Those brought by the factories against the ryots have occasionally been proved notwithstanding the assertions of defendants' Mooktears that the case was a false one got up with the intention of compelling the ryots to

take advances, the connexion of cause and effect being somewhat obscure.

17. The ryots also have brought a few cases of cattle rescue against the factory servants. These cases were all connected with the three disturbed Districts abovementioned, and if they contained any truth, the plaintiff succeeded most effectually in concealing it. If a ryot has a complaint, he adds such a number of improbable circumstances and impossible defendants that the case necessarily fails.

18. Some recent events at Danker will afford a good illustration of the cause and effect of these disputes. I relate it partly from personal knowledge, partly from information received from the planter's party.

19. Recently, in consequence of some of the more violent of the villagers having been imprisoned, these villagers became quite quiet, and made settlements for Indigo. Matters had proceeded amicably for a fortnight and more after this settlement, when a letter from one of the "certain persons" abovementioned arrived to this effect:—

"Government has heard of the ryots' troubles and is going to send up the Commissioner and the Magistrate to relieve them of all their debts, repudiate your contracts at once, and meantime send me Rupees 100."

20. I went up to Alamdangah shortly after this and in two days got twenty-six complaints from the ryots. I examined the various plaintiffs regarding their cases, and as their story had not

* The ryots not being prepared for an examination till the day of trial.

yet been got up perfectly,* the cases were revealed to be palpable falsehoods. More of

the ryots were present, wanting to complain; but as I suspended their Mooktear provisionally (I had other reasons to suspect him) they could get no one to write their complaints and went away. An early day was fixed for hearing, and then not a single plaintiff appeared. Meantime the factory accused the principal of them of false complaint. Warrants were sent out, but the whole twenty-six had absconded. This village, which a short time since informed me that twenty battials had attacked one man's house, and three villagers had put them to flight, now complained that two or three Tagadgears had in the face of the whole village carried off twenty men.

I am aware I may seem in this letter to be rather pleading the cause of the planters than regarding the matter from both sides; but it is since I came to this Sub-Division that I have become convinced that Indigo planting is not founded upon violence and oppression, so that my conclusions are the result of experience, not of prejudice.

I conclude with the satisfactory information that the ryots are again settling in nearly every part of the Sub-Division, and I expect to find the number of such cases as the above gradually diminishing towards zero.

From J. G. BOOTHMAN, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of the Nadia Division, (No. 2401, dated the 14th April 1861.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt, with its enclosure, of your letter No. 19, dated the 6th instant, regarding certain proceedings taken by you in connection with the above subject.

subsist between the Manager of the Katchikatta Indigo Concern and the inhabitants of certain villages in the neighbourhood of his factory.

2. Your action on the subject of the complaint of Munooila Biswas and other villagers of Tutoolia Dookee is generally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor; but in regard to the enquiry directed in the 7th paragraph of your letter to the Magistrate, I am to observe that you should be extremely cautious in making, or causing to be made, enquiries calculated to raise a belief in the minds of either Indigo Planters or Ryots that any partial action is to be looked for from Government, or that the Government will interfere in favor of either party.

3. It is always open to doubt whether enquiries such as those directed in your letter to the Magistrate of Nuddea, No. 99, dated the 21st of March last, are not likely to do at least as much harm as good, and it is generally better not to resort to them unless there be reason to anticipate a breach of the peace, and unless the Magistrate himself, who should invariably be first consulted on the subject, concurs in their expediency.

4. His Honor desires me to say that Mr. Westland's letter, of which you furnish a copy, betrays the inexperience of a young Officer and a disposition to adopt an extreme and one-sided conclusion and to support it by ingenious arguments, rather than to form an impartial judgment between the conflicting claims of the planters and ryots and to deal fairly and firmly by both. Mr. Westland cannot expect that a confident and off-hand expression of his opinion on a very difficult question which has long engaged, and still engages, the attention of Officers more able and far more experienced than himself will carry any weight. His Honor therefore desires that Mr. Westland may be instructed to refrain from committing himself to any such decided opinions and from putting on record discursive remarks on a subject of which his knowledge is necessarily very limited.

5. He should also, I am to add, be cautioned against shewing any partiality in adjudicating cases that come before him judicially, and told that any sign of bias or partisanship in his proceedings, to which the tone of his letter, copy of which was forwarded by you, might seem to indicate an existing tendency, will be held to disqualify him for further employment in the District of Nuddea, or in any other District in which disputes on the subject of Indigo are likely to arise.

From H. L. DAWSON, Esq., Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, (No. 78, dated the 6th May 1864.)

In continuation of my letter No. 49, dated 6th ultimo, I have the honor to submit copy of Mr. Joint Magistrate Oliphant's report on the result of his visit to Talook Dookee, &c., in the Choochongah Sub-Division.

2. From the 7th and following paragraphs of the report it appears that the position, as admitted by all parties, is this:—Mr. A. Hills holds unsecured decrees for enhanced rents, for damages, and for arrears of rent to a considerable amount against his tenants in the villages in question. He has most of them entirely at his mercy, and could sell them out at any moment. Having this power Mr. Hills offers the tenants

the alternative of being sold out, or of entering into contracts to grow Indigo on terms which he dictates.

3. A translation of one of the contracts which Mr. Hills requires to be executed is given by Mr. Oliphant. Its terms are most precise, and, as they appear on the face of the document, hard upon the cultivator, such as I suppose no European holding a jote within the estate of another could be induced to accept; and as no reasonable or ordinarily provident man would enter into for the sake of the advantages which the contract secures to him.

4. But Mr. Hills points out that besides the actual payments which are stipulated for in the contracts, he offers great advantages to those tenants who agree to grow Indigo in the shape of allowing them to hold their lands at a lower rent than that which he is entitled to demand, and of remitting portions of the debts which they owe to him; further he states that the tenants of these villages have always behaved very badly, have not paid any rent for a long time, and are deserving of no consideration until they begin to sow; that he has power legally to sell them out; and that he sees nothing to deter him from exercising that power if they will not sow Indigo.

5. It is clear that if Mr. Hills pays the cultivator 1 Rupee for every four bundles of Indigo, and also cancels so much of a debt which the cultivator owes as is equivalent to another Rupee on every four bundles delivered, he is in fact paying for the Indigo at the rate of two bundles for the Rupee, which is remunerative; so also the difference between the rent levied from the tenant and that which the landlord is entitled to demand may be equivalent to a liberal payment on account of Indigo received. But the defect in the whole arrangement is that every liability which the cultivator takes upon him under the arrangement is minutely set forth in the deed of contract and legally secured by it, whereas what are perhaps the main advantages which he is to receive in return, the remissions of debt and the privilege to hold his lands at a low rent, (which the factory engages to allow him), are not mentioned in the deed, which contains no expression from which it can be inferred that any conditions whatever have been made beyond those which appear on its face.

6. Such an arrangement must go far to nullify the value of the concessions which Mr. Hills counts among the advantages which he offers to the cultivators now in question in return for their undertaking to grow Indigo. However well assured the villagers may feel, from their personal acquaintance with the present Manager of a factory, that verbal promises and implied agreements will be scrupulously adhered to during his incumbency, any reasoning man must see that the present Proprietor or Manager may at any moment transfer the Concern to a less scrupulous successor or to a Company, and that in that case nothing would be secured to the cultivator beyond the payment at the rate of 1 Rupee for four bundles as stipulated in the deed of contract. In making these remarks I assume that when the ryot enters into the contract no separate document is executed, either formally cancelling so much of his debt, or guaranteeing to him the privilege of not having his rent raised during the period for which he has engaged to grow Indigo.

I assume this, for I have never heard mention made of any such separate deed; whereas when I have referred to these contingent advantages to the cultivator, it has been replied that the advantages are merely nominal; that they are indefinite; and that the claims are only held in abeyance until the next occasion on which it is required to put pressure on the tenants for any factory purpose.

7. The ryots fairly recognize that they are in the power of their landlord, and I think that much of the opposition which is now offered to Mr. Hills would disappear, and the strong dislike with which Indigo cultivation is now viewed by the ryots would be much diminished if every right, privilege, and advantage which the planter engages to give the cultivator in return for his undertaking to grow Indigo, were specifically detailed and secured to the cultivator in the formal deed of contract. It could be no disadvantage to a factory to give legal security for conditions which it already holds out with the full intention of fulfilling, and to do so would silence the objection that the advantages are given in profession only.

8. With reference to the 14th and following paragraphs of the report I have called for explanation from Mr. Westland and for the records of certain cases. The result of my enquiries shall be reported for the information of Government.

FROM H. L. OLIPHANT, Esq., Joint Magistrate of Nuddes, to the Magistrate of Nuddes, (No. 27, dated the 15th April 1864.)

I HAVE the honor to inform you that, as requested, I have paid a visit to the villages of Dankee, Benodpore, and Bhulanauthpore, and have made an enquiry in accordance with the instructions conveyed in Commissioner's letters Nos. 99 of 21st March, and 141 of 2nd April, and I beg to submit, herewith, a report showing the result.

2. Before entering into the question of the state of feeling existing between the factory and the ryots, I will dispose of the points noticed in the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of the former of the Commissioner's letters.

3. With regard to the case of Haran Biswas, it appeared on enquiry that Haran Biswas died about nine years ago, that his son, Hoormut Biswas, a short time ago, was sentenced, together with others, to six months' imprisonment, and that he was in Jail at the time of the alleged violence. It further appeared that a petition was duly made to the Officers in charge of the Chooodangah Sub-Division by Hossen Biswas, the brother of Hoormut, regarding the alleged attack on his house, and his deposition was recorded in the regular way. His deposition was to the effect that he had been seized and taken away to the Poamaree Factory and made to sign an Indigo contract against his will, and that when he returned home on the same day he found some of the factory servants engaged in plundering his property. This case, together with many others, appears to have been dismissed by the Assistant Magistrate of Chooodangah as false; several of the plaintiffs being at the same time put on their defence, charged with instituting false complaints; and as this case is closely connected with many others which are now pending trial in the Chooodangah Court, I did not consider that it would be proper or expedient for me to take any action in the matter judicially.

4. From enquiries I made on the subject it appears that the plaintiff Hossen (who is a lad of about nineteen or twenty) and his brother Hoormut (who is now in Jail) carry on the business of Mahajuns, and that some of the factory servants who were in their debt carried off their documents in order to prevent them proving any case against them. It was further alleged, as stated in the plaintiff's petition to the Sub-Divisional Officer of Chooodangah, that on the day of the above occurrence he was taken to the factory with the view of making him enter into an Indigo contract, and that this opportunity was taken advantage of by the servants to make off with his documents in his absence.

Apparently no advances were taken or contract entered into, either by him or his brother, previous to the above date, and he asserts that *then* the contract was not made voluntarily, but that he was forced to make it. This, however, appears to have been showed to be false to the satisfaction of the Assistant Magistrate of Chooodangah, who, I have no doubt, had good reasons for acting as he did. Yet I can't help thinking that the case, and especially the charge against the factory servants for entering his house, seems to have been disposed of in rather a hasty manner.

5. With regard to the case of Soojay Sheikh, noticed in the 4th paragraph of the Commissioner's letter No. 99, from what I could ascertain, I think that probably Soojay was slightly assaulted, but certainly not in the manner represented in the petition. He is a man in a very delicate state of health, and constantly confined to his bed, and this circumstance was, there can be no doubt, taken advantage of to exaggerate his case. It appears that he is the servant of a man by name Bhogoban Biswas, of Dankee, and that a warrant of arrest was out against Bhogoban, and it is alleged by Soojay that on a certain day a constable from the Thannah, in company with three of the factory servants, came to Bhogoban's house to look for him, and that not finding him there they set upon him and assaulted him.

Bhogoban was formerly a servant of the factory, but he had been turned out of that employment and had since had cases with the factory in Court, and in one of these cases he was suspected by the Judge of the District of filing some forged documents, and the matter was made over to the Fouzdary Court for investigation. The factory was, of course, anxious to have him punished, and this would account for some of the servants going with the constable to search for him.

The assault, however, if it did take place, was of a comparatively trivial nature, for the defendants had no weapons of any sort, and it was only alleged that a few blows with the hand were given. The plaintiff preferred no complaint, he says, because he was not well enough to go to Court.

Considering the nature of the case, and looking at all the circumstances, I did not consider that there were sufficient grounds for any instituting proceedings under the provisions of Section 65 of the Procedure Code, and I accordingly took no judicial action in the matter.

6. With regard to the 6th paragraph of the Commissioner's letter, I have already remarked that in the former case information was laid before the Assistant Magistrate of the Sub-Division, and in the latter, no information was given by the plaintiff, because he was not in good health.

7. With regard to the 7th paragraph of the Commissioner's letter respecting the relations between the villagers and the factory, I have the honor to state that the following is the result of my enquiry:—

For the last four years no contracts appear to have been taken, and no Indigo sown by the villagers of Daukee, Benodpore, and Bholanauthpore; but this year, however, during the last two months, Kobooliuts have been given and advances taken by nearly all the villagers of the aforesaid villages. The Kobooliuts are in printed forms and for various terms, and the following is a specimen contract given by Jamal Mundul, of Daukee, to the Poamarree Factory:—

"I bind myself to sow seven beegahs of Indigo every year for ten years, and to give to the factory fifty-six bundles of Indigo (eight bundles per beegah) at the rate of four bundles per Rupee. I have received in advance the sum of Rupees 14, and I bind myself to cultivate the land selected by the Factory Gomastah. The land is to be measured by a fifty-five guz russee, (twenty-nine inches to the guz,) and I will cultivate in Kartick and Chyot, getting my seed from the factory.

"I bind myself to take care of the crop without making any objections, and on the crop being ripe to cut it and take it to the factory, and have it measured by a six foot chain. I am then to obtain a "hat-chitta" showing the amount, and at the end of the season to go to the factory and make up my accounts at the rate prescribed above. I bind myself not to sell any surplus Indigo that I may obtain from the crop to any third party, and not destroy or injure any. If I do, or if through any neglect or fault of mine a less quantity than that stipulated for should be delivered by me at the factory, then I will make good the quantity sold,

destroyed, or deficient by giving the price* of the manufactured Indigo. If I don't, the Planter shall be able to realize the amount from me under the Law in force, and no excuse of mine will be valid. I will continue to take advances from the factory and cultivate Indigo in the manner prescribed for the period of the contract, and if on the expiry of the term I have not worked off all the advances given to me, then I will continue to grow Indigo on the same terms until I have done so; this contract shall be binding on me and my heirs."

* This, I am informed, is about Rupees 80 per beegah.

Before me it was urged by the majority of the ryots that these contracts had been forcibly made, that is to say, that they (the ryots) had been carried off to the factory and threatened until they would agree to the terms proposed. On the other hand, it was asserted by the factory that the contracts had all been entered into voluntarily, and that the ryots were now merely trying to repudiate their advances.

8. The proceedings in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Officer of Choadaungah certainly go to show that no force or illegal measures were used to obtain these contracts, for all the complaints made by the ryots on this point appear to have been dismissed as false. While many of them have been punished for making false complaints; but at the same time after what was proved before the late Indigo Commission, it is almost impossible to conceive that any one should be induced to bind himself down to such an agreement unless actual force was used, or very great pressure of some kind brought to bear on him.

9. That very great pressure has been used, and is now being used, is not denied by Mr. Hills.

Mr. Hills holds large decrees against most of the ryots of these villages. Some obtained from the Small Cause Court last year for breaches of Indigo contracts in 1859-60, and others from the Act X. Courts for rent. He has further obtained decrees for enhanced rents at the rate of 12 annas and 1 Rupee per beegah in place of 6 annas a beegah, as it was before, and he has told the ryots now that they must sow Indigo, and that if they don't, he will execute his decrees and sell them out. Placed in such circumstances as these, many of the ryots of course have given in and have taken what is alleged to be a voluntary contract, the arrangement made with them, I believe, being that if they will sow Indigo the rent of their land shall not be increased more than 2 annas beyond the old rates, and a great portion of the debt due from them to the factory shall be remitted.

10. The ryots of the neighbouring village of Belgachee have all lately settled with the factory; and they have done so, they say, because they cannot hold out any longer against their Zemindar; they are now in his hands, and he has ordered them to sow Indigo, or take the consequences, and they have no course left them but to agree to his terms. Some of the villagers of Benodpore, Bholanauthpore, and Daukee have also come to terms in the same way, but they say also that though the Indigo cannot but prove a losing speculation to them, yet they have no option in the matter.

11. The majority of ryots, however, of these villages are still holding out. All the villages are in a very wretched condition, and some of the ryots have already deserted. They admit that their present condition is owing to the misunderstandings which have existed between them and their Planter Zemindar for the last four years, and that he has the power to sell most of them out at any moment he likes. They further heard their landlord tell them in my presence that it was his intention that they should sow Indigo for him, or that if they did not they should not remain. Under these circumstances there was little to be said on my part. Mr. Hills is not acting illegally, and the ryots did not say he was. Some said they could not help what their Zemindar intended to do, they never would cultivate Indigo again; others again were undecided, anxious not to have anything to do with Indigo, and yet not seeing how to avoid it.

12. I suggested to Mr. Hills that I thought the terms of his contracts were rather unfair to the ryots, and that he should somewhat relax them; but he was of opinion that these villages should do as all his other villages have done. He said that the advantages he offered them, *vis.*, of holding their land at a less rent than they otherwise would, and of having a portion of their debt remitted were very great; that the ryots of these villages had always behaved very badly, had not paid any rent for a long time, and were deserving of no consideration until they commenced to sow. He had power legally to sell them out he said, and if they would not sow Indigo, he did not see why he should not exercise that power. There were altogether 10,000 beegahs of land in these three villages, and he only required 470 to be sown in Indigo, and he did not think there was anything unreasonable in this.

13. I could, therefore, merely advise the ryots that as it appeared that their complaints against the factory for having forcibly taken their Kobooliuts had been dismissed as false, and that as they had clearly heard what the intention of their landlord with regard to Indigo was, it would be well for them to endeavor to come to some terms with him and so save themselves from immediate ruin. They all behaved in a quiet and orderly manner, and appeared to me at last to think that this was the best course they could pursue.

14. During the enquiry I received very numerous representations against the proceedings of the Assistant Magistrate of Chooadangah; indeed the complaints of the ryots generally were directed far more against the Sub-Divisional Court than against the factory, and I therefore deem it my duty to notice a few of them:—

A. It was urged, as stated in the petition of the 29th March, made by Manoolah Biswas, that the trial of their cases after having been fixed for a certain day was altered to another day without their knowledge, and the cases then all struck off in default.

B. That several of them were put into hajut and detained there for eight days, no bail being allowed, although the offence was bailable.

C. That some of them were summoned to answer a charge of making a false complaint, when no one charged them for such an offence, and when it does not even appear from the Assistant Magistrate's judgment that the complaints were false.

D. That their legal advisers in the Court have been suspended, and that they can now get no one to render them any assistance.

E. That the Assistant Magistrate wouldn't allow the factory to come to terms with them by withdrawing the cases and compromising, but insisted that they all should be punished.

F. That they received great injustice from him in the cases noticed in the 2nd paragraph of their petition to the Commissioner.

15. With regard to the first point there are, I think, grounds for their being dissatisfied.

On the 19th March eight* cases were instituted

* No. 247.
" 249.
" 250.
" 251.
" 252.
" 253.
" 254.
" 255.

by the ryots against the servants of the factory, and the trials were fixed for the 1st April, on which day they were ordered to produce their witnesses.

On the 22nd March, however, fresh orders were issued to the effect that the cases would be heard on the following day (the 23rd) and that fresh notice was to be issued to the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs got information, it appears, on the morning of the 23rd, but having to collect together their witnesses were unable to go off at once, and afterwards when they reached the Court they found that all the cases had been dismissed in default.

16. With regard to the next point it is urged

Jillao Fucker.
Hyder Kabar.
Shadoo Mondul.
Hennat Mondul.
Lat Mohamed Mondul.
Hamed Shaikh.
Kocher Mondul.

that the eight men named in the margin were illegally detained in hajut for eight days.

From the record it appears that they were "chained" into Court by

the Police in execution of a warrant on the 30th March, and on the record there are two orders in Bongallee, dated 30th and 31st March, respectively, to the effect that the prisoners were to be put in hajut, but these orders are not signed; and there is another order in English of 31st, to the effect that they must furnish Rupees 50 security, or in default be committed to hajut. The prisoners were charged with making a false complaint, which is a bailable offence, and therefore the order in English was a regular one.

The petitioners, however, insist that they were not given the option of furnishing security until the 7th April when their defence was taken, but whether this was the case or not it is impossible to say without further enquiry from the Assistant Magistrate.

17. With regard to the 3rd point it appears that eight cases were instituted by the ryots on the 19th March and eighteen on the 21st, all against the factory, and they were all disposed of by the Assistant Magistrate in one decision on the 23rd March. The Assistant Magistrate writes as follows:—

"In these eight (i. e., the former eight,) I merely took the substance of the complaint, but the second day when eighteen were presented, I examined on some of the leading points in the case. The plaintiffs had not prepared their story, and were taken by surprise. The whole thing was sufficiently shown to be a concoction of lies. Other complainants from the same villages were ready to present their complaints but did not do so," and the whole twenty-six cases were dismissed, the first eight at any rate being manifestly dismissed in default. Several of the plaintiffs were at the same time charged by the Assistant Magistrate with having instituted false complaints and warrants issued for their arrest, and among those against whom warrants were issued were three of the plaintiffs* in the

* Hissat No. 247.
Hyder " 254.
Shadoo " 252.

first eight cases which were dismissed, not recorded because they were false, but merely on default. This is what appears from the record; whether there are any other circumstances connected with their arrest or not I am, of course, unable to say.

18. As regards the next point it seems that two Mookteurs were suspended from employment, but reinstated after two or three days.

19. With respect to the fifth point it appears that some of the ryots on seeing that their complaints were dismissed, and that the Assistant Magistrate was determined to prosecute them for bringing false complaints, endeavored to effect a compromise with the planter, Mr. Meares; that Mr. Meares stated to the Court that he had come to an arrangement with the ryots now, and he hoped that no further action would be taken by the Court in the matter; but the Assistant Magistrate did not allow any such compromise, and directed that the cases should be proceeded with.

20. With regard to the last point I need only observe that in the one case twenty-four men out of thirty got released by the Appellate Court (Magistrate) and that in the others all the defendants were acquitted at the Sessions by the Judge.

P. S.—The petition that came with the cases

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 775T, dated the 16th June 1864.)

In continuation of the letter from this Office,

Letter from Secretary, Landholders' and Commercial Association, dated 14th April last.

From Secretary, Landholders' and Commercial Association, dated 3rd ultimo, with enclosure.

From Commissioner of Nuddea, No. 70, dated 6th idem, with enclosure.

To Secretary, Landholders' and Commercial Association, No. 518T, dated 4th instant.

To Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society, No. 515T, dated 4th idem.

To Commissioner of Nuddea, No. 514T, dated 4th idem.

To the Registrar, High Court, No. 3319, dated 5th ultimo.

From Commissioner of Nuddea, No. 67, dated 25th April last, with enclosure.

To Officiating Registrar, High Court, No. 3018, dated 16th ultimo.

papers marginally noted, having special reference to the affray which took place at the Bagadanga Factory on the 25th February last.

2. The other papers noted in the margin, a

From Commissioner of Nuddea, No. 49, dated 6th April last, with enclosure.

To Commissioner of Nuddea, No. 5401, dated 14th idem.

From Commissioner of Nuddea, No. 73, dated 6th ultimo, with enclosure.

From Commissioner of Nuddea, No. 71, dated 6th ultimo.

To Registrar, High Court, No. 3125, dated 26th ultimo.

Indigo cultivation.

N o. 2 4 5 7, dated the 16th April last, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of the

copy of which is also enclosed, bear on the same subject in so far as it is connected with the general question of

As facilities of communication by rail increase the cost transport of bullion will necessarily decrease, and the value of money become more and more equalized throughout the Empire; and even at present it is not reasonable to suppose that any loss can accrue to the State by allowing to the public the privilege of making, at a trifling cost, small remittances of money which can in no way touch the interests of the Banker or interfere with the exchange operations of the country. I have already suggested to the Supreme Government the advisability of permitting an extension of the Money Order system, but have not received any reply to my Report on the subject.

From H. RONALDSON, Esq., Officiating Controller, Money Order Department, to H. SANDERMAN, Esq., Civil Pay-Master, Bengal,—(dated the 10th June 1864.)

With reference to paragraph 3 of the letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1135T, dated 9th October 1863, I have the honor to submit a Statement showing the operations of this Department for the year ending 30th April last.

2. From this Statement it will be seen that during the twelve months 26,032 Money Orders were issued, aggregating Rupees 15,61,897-6, and that 28,819 Orders were paid during the same period of a total value of Rupees 15,02,261-2. The amount of commission realized on the issue of Orders was Rupees 16,860-14.

3. Taking the total number and the value of Orders issued and paid the average value of each Order issued would be Rupees 60, and of each Order paid Rupees 52.

4. Comparing these results with those of the first six months it appears that, whilst the total number of Orders issued during the year, and the amount of commission realized thereon, was more than double that of the first six months, the total value of the Orders issued was rather less, which demonstrates that the Department has been more largely availed of for the purposes for which it was primarily established, viz., the remittance of small sums. On the other hand the total number and the value of Orders paid were both more than double the corresponding figures of the first six months.

5. With few exceptions the number of Orders issued by each Agent during the year was more than double that of the first six months. In eight Districts the number was trebled and quadrupled, and in a few Districts the increase was even more marked. As in Burdwan the Orders issued in 1863-64 were 270 as against 44 during the first six months; in Cuttack 2,553 as against 923; in Gya 1,417 as against 61; in Midnapore 304 as against 62; in Mynensing 1,018 as against 238; and in Pubna 284 as against 62.

6. Of the total amount of Orders paid during the year Rupees 9,51,500 was disbursed from the Calcutta Office on 16,639 Orders, giving an average value of about Rupees 57 for each Order. The remainder of the payments, amounting to Rupees 6,10,461 on 12,210 Orders, were distributed amongst the Mofussil Stations, thus showing that the system has largely afforded the means of making remittances between Mofussil Stations that were previously wanting.

7. The foregoing results are exclusive of the transactions of the Money Order Offices at Mooteharee and Lohurdugga, the accounts of which are still outstanding, and therefore cannot be included in the present Statement.

Report on the working of the Money Order system in Bengal for the year 1863-64.

From H. SANDERMAN, Esq., Civil Pay-Master, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 6, dated the 14th June 1864.)

I HAVE the honor, in reply to your letter No. 1913, dated 18th ultimo, to forward to you a copy of a Report drawn up by Mr. Ronaldson, Officiating Controller, upon the working of the Money Order system during the year ending 30th April last.

2. Mr. Ronaldson has left me but little to add beyond the general remark that the system has both worked well and been highly appreciated by the public. The greatly increased demand for orders on the part of remittance makers affords unanswerable testimony to the fact that every confidence is placed upon the security of the means thus afforded to them of sending small sums of money from one Station to another, while the facility with which the Orders are obtained and cashed is such as has never before existed in India, and can scarcely be maintained under any other system of remittance drafts. It is impossible, however, to expect that the system can be of any very material or extensive use, or that any important financial results can be obtained, while the Money Order system remains confined to its present limited circle; it is only when it is extended to the whole of the Bengal Presidency, and then to the Sister Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, that really beneficial results may be looked for.

8. In addition to the commission realized from the issue of Money Orders a further sum of Rupees 240-0 was received in Postage Stamps in this Office on account of second commission for the issue of duplicate Orders, transfers, re-payments, &c. A sum of Rupees 857-13 is also available on account of lapsed Orders, that is, Orders remaining unpaid more than

	Rs.	As.	P.
First commission ...	16,800	14	0
Second Ditto ...	200	9	0
Lapsed Orders ...	857	13	0
Total ...	17,857	4	0

twelve months, and to which all claim has been lost by the respective remitters under the Rules of the Department. These items added to the first commission give a total of Rupees 17,859-4, as shown on the margin, and which is available to meet the expenditure of the Department for the year.

9. The charges of this Office for salaries and contingencies during the year amounted as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Controller's salary ...	3,600	0	0
Establishment ...	2,381	6	0
Contingent charges ...	323	4	0
Total Rupees ...	6,309	10	0

To this must be added the commission to Mofussil Agents, which at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on both sides of the account will amount to Rupees 2,527-11-0, giving a total of Rupees 8,837-5-0, so that there remains a balance of Rupees 9,121-10-3 in favor of Government as the net receipts of the Department.

10. Many of the Collectors not having reported on the working of the system in their Districts, it is not possible at present to furnish any Report on the general working of the system, the extent of its popularity, and whether it might be further extended in any District by opening out new Offices. A Circular still has been made to Collectors, a copy of which is herewith forwarded, and when the replies thereto have all been received a further Report on the subject will be submitted. Meanwhile, however, it may be remarked that in

some Districts where banking facilities exist the rate of commission charged on Orders is considered too high, and also that the remuneration allowed to Agents is quite incommensurate with the responsible nature of their duties and the amount of security they are required to deposit. These are points that will be more fully noticed when reporting on the working of the different Offices.

11. There can be no doubt from the results now shown that the introduction of the Money Order system into this country has been attended with immense advantages to the public having to make small remittances. It is only at large and important Stations that any facilities have hitherto been afforded for obtaining money drafts, few, if any, means having been available for sending monies between Stations in the interior. The introduction of Currency Notes has doubtless afforded means that did not previously exist, but the risk attending their transmission through the Post is great, and, judging from the constant intimations in the public papers, the losses must be heavy, as few, if any, of such Notes ever find their way back again to their legitimate owners. The recent decision also of the Small Cause Court that parties who receive lost or stolen Notes in good faith, even though such Notes may have been advertized and stopped at the Banks, cannot be made liable for the amount to their rightful owners, ought to make the public more cautious in adopting that mode of remittance.

12. Instances are not unfrequent of the loss of Money Orders in the Post, but it is hardly possible that any use can be made of such Orders by those into whose hands they may fall, the checks observed in paying Orders being generally sufficient to prevent others than the rightful owners obtaining the money. This security taken with the various means that are afforded in the Department of transferring Orders after once issued from one party to another, or from one Station to another, granting duplicate Orders, &c., are facilities that do not exist elsewhere, and that cannot fail to be appreciated by the public.

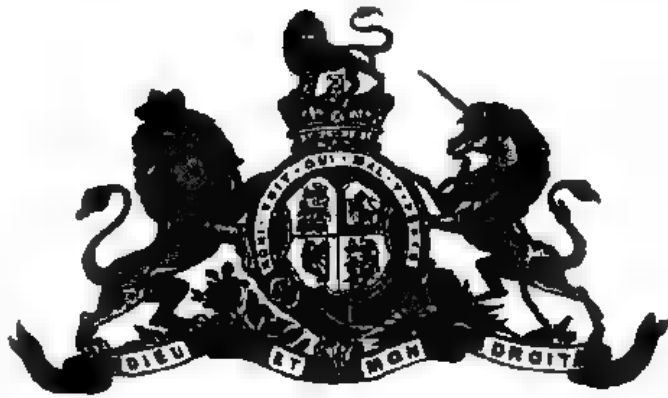
Statement of the Number and Amount of Money Orders issued and paid and the Commission realized by Money Order Agents during the year 1863-64.

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Number of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued.	Commission.	Number of Orders paid.	Amount of Orders paid.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
Alipore ...	23	1,666 8 0	17 12 0	80	2,465 7 0
Arrah ...	157	5,779 11 0	69 12 0	422	22,129 14 0
Bahadore ...	1,016	78,426 7 0	812 14 0	333	24,451 13 0
Bancoorah ...	134	7,669 0 0	83 4 0	80	3,307 3 0
Bauleah ...	379	15,629 0 0	174 14 0	204	12,451 15 0
Berhampore ...	413	13,665 4 0	167 0 0	358	16,718 0 0
Bhaugulpore ...	671	24,005 14 0	283 0 0	459	11,478 6 0
Bograh ...	355	17,659 14 0	192 8 0	54	3,183 5 0
Burdwan ...	270	7,701 2 0	97 6 0	371	18,889 13 0
Burrisaul ...	758	42,929 3 0	462 4 0	185	6,843 15 0
Cachar ...	140	27,382 15 0	311 6 0	99	7,279 5 0
Calcutta ...	1,798	1,50,163 14 0	1,587 2 0	16,689	1,799 15 0
Cherra Poonjee ...	420	14,070 0 0	178 2 0	69	2,893 1 0
Chittagong ...	722	32,146 1 0	362 12 0	371	25,843 10 0
Chuprah ...	838	5,868 0 0	85 10 0	453	25,591 14 0
Chyobassa ...	41	6,498 6 0	73 12 0	5	79 12 0

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Number of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued.			Commission.			Number of Orders paid.	Amount of Orders paid.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
Cuttack	2,558	1,80,581	14	0	1,964	12	0	313	20,662	11	0
Dacca	515	20,163	7	0	235	8	0	1,872	92,548	8	0
Darjeeling	596	33,022	4	0	360	14	0	706	64,002	4	0
Deoghur	254	14,564	10	0	152	10	0	19	1,309	4	0
Deebrooghur	481	21,820	1	0	247	6	0	84	6,036	13	0
Dinagopore	539	24,805	9	0	275	0	0	111	2,860	9	0
Furreedpore	772	46,989	7	0	495	0	0	208	8,890	■	0
Gowulparah	388	16,832	10	0	187	12	0	89	6,511	1	0
Gowhatty	562	22,348	4	0	257	6	0	352	18,278	3	0
Gyah	1,417	12,155	14	0	153	8	0	218	9,214	12	0
Hazareebaugh	357	12,416	11	0	152	0	0	78	4,651	6	0
Hooghly	122	4,209	9	0	50	2	0	492	15,032	11	0
Jessore	1,356	1,11,061	12	0	1,134	12	0	204	8,295	9	0
Kishnaghur	180	7,398	4	0	84	14	0	333	11,601	0	0
Maldah	318	0,858	14	0	115	2	0	64	2,058	18	0
Midnapore	304	10,617	5	0	120	4	0	160	8,119	18	0
Monghyr	280	8,022	11	0	97	10	0	201	10,077	6	0
Mozufferpore	277	7,552	3	0	94	6	0	241	10,722	2	0
Mymensing	1,018	59,608	12	0	630	2	0	172	8,180	4	0
Noakhally	675	45,175	0	0	467	8	0	70	3,462	14	0
Nowgong	397	23,449	7	0	253	4	0	196	15,369	6	0
Nya Doomka	73	20,003	8	0	204	0	0	6	81	13	0
Pakour	62	1,563	4	0	20	8	0	39	2,332	15	0
Patna	301	8,919	4	0	120	0	0	631	17,888	7	0
Poorce	340	23,610	13	0	246	0	0	97	3,251	8	0
Pubna	284	7,559	10	0	92	4	0	224	10,555	5	0
Purneah	711	32,706	15	0	398	8	0	181	7,713	5	0
Puruleah	358	21,625	2	0	228	12	0	61	2,403	3	0
Rajmehal	78	3,925	9	0	36	8	0	48	2,123	7	0
Rungpore	658	38,072	10	0	405	10	0	152	10,530	3	0
Sahebgunge	45	1,619	0	0	17	10	0	9	86	7	0
Seebnugor	223	9,698	8	0	107	14	0	158	6,259	10	0
Sooree	284	8,456	5	0	104	14	0	219	9,929	13	0
Sylhet	714	33,372	0	0	373	2	0	391	16,802	9	0
Tezapore	246	11,544	12	0	132	12	0	114	8,631	9	0
Tippurah	2,431	1,84,166	1	0	1,897	2	0	164	6,161	8	0
Tumlook	78	2,462	14	0	29	12	0	10	373	12	0
	26,032	15,61,897	6	0	16,860	14	0	28,849	15,62,261	2	0

(Sd.) H. RONALDSON,
Officiating Controller, Money Order Department.

Cony. Day



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 3788.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 2nd July 1864.*—Lieutenant J. Gregory, Assistant Commissioner of Seebangur, is vested with the full powers of a Magistrate.

The 4th July 1864.—Lieutenant J. Gregory to be a Member of the Ferry Fund Committee at Seebangur.

The 6th July 1864.—Mr. H. H. Lock to be Principal of the Industrial School of Art, Calcutta.

The 7th July 1864.—Moulavy Abdoor Rabb, Budder Ameen of Purneah, to officiate temporarily as District Registrar of Deeds in Purneah.

The 8th July 1864.—Mr. A. J. Fraser, Sub-Assistant Commissioner of Deoghur, is transferred temporarily to Rajmehal.

Dr. R. C. Chundra, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Deoghur, to officiate also as Sub-Assistant Commissioner of that District, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861.)

Baboo Nilmoney Mitter, Officiating Moonsiff of Baraset, to officiate temporarily as Deputy Registrar of Deeds in Baraset.

The 11th July 1864.—Mr. G. Dillon, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lohurdugga, is promoted to the Third Grade.

Mr. Charles A. S. Bedford to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of Maunbhoom, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861.)

The 12th July 1864.—Mr. V. H. Schalch, Chairman of the Justices, to officiate also as Commissioner of Police for the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.

Captain W. Bevelay to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.

Mr. C. G. Baker, v. c., to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the Third Circle.

Lieutenant H. B. Sanderson to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Hooghly.

Mr. W. H. Verner to be Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861.) in that District.

Dr. W. Brown to be a Member of the Howrah General Hospital Committee.

The 13th July 1864.—Mr. S. Lobh, M. A., to be Professor of Mathematics in the Civil Engineering College.

Baboo Hem Chunder Ker, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, to the temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Chocadangah.

The 14th July 1864.—Mr. F. Wyer to be Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Purneah, and to have charge of the Sub-Division of Arrareeah, exercising the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861) and Section I., Act X. of 1854, and those of a Deputy Collector, in that District. Mr. Wyer is also empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of that Code, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions; to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions; and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 30th June 1864.*—Mr. E. S. Pearson, Judge of Tirhoot, for fifteen days, under Section XII. of the Covenanted Absentee Rules.

The 1st July 1864.—Mr. H. C. Wilcox, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sarun, for three months, on Medical Certificate, under paragraph 11 of the revised Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Mr. F. J. Alexander, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bhaugulpore, for three months, under Section XII. of the Covenanted Absentee Rules.

The 7th July 1864.—Mr. W. G. Black, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Balasore, for two months, under the Financial Notification dated the 5th July 1863.

22d 8th July 1864.—Baboo Luckheernarain Mitter, Principal Sudder Ameen of Rungpore, for four months, on Medical Certificate, from the 1st instant, under paragraph 11 of the revised Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Moulavy Mahomed Fyzoollah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jessore, for three months, under the Financial Notification dated the 31st July 1863

The 9th July 1864.—Baboo Shama Churn Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tunlook, for one week, under paragraph 16 of the revised Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Moulavy Anwurooldeen Ahmed, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rungpore, for three months, on Medical Certificate, under paragraph 11 of the revised Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 4th of March last.

Mr. J. Monro, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Saran, for one month, under Section XII. of the Covenanted Absentee Rules.

The 11th July 1864.—Lieutenant J. H. Worsley, District Superintendent of Police, Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, for thirty-nine days, to enable him to appear before the standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

Baboo Bhor Sing Secim, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, for two months, on Medical Certificate, under paragraph 11 of the revised Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 4th of March last.

Mr. W. J. Platts, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gawalnarruh, for fifteen months, on Medical Certificate, under paragraph 11 of the revised Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 12th July 1864.*—The services of Captain W. Macdonald, District Superintendent of Police, Sylhet, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department, at his own request.

The services of Mr. D. Cargill, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Howrah, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

The following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is published for general information :—

No. 1142. Simla, the 1st July 1864.—*Notification.*—It is hereby notified that, under the authority contained in Section XI. of Act XVI. of 1862, the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to extend the provisions of that Act to the year commencing from the 31st day of July 1864; and to direct, in conformity with Section I. of the above Act, that within the Territories subject to the Government of Madras,

Ditto of Bombay, save and except the Town and Island of Bombay,
Ditto of Bengal, save and except the City of Dacca,
Ditto of the North-Western Provinces,
Ditto of the Punjab,
Chief Commissioner of Oude,
Ditto ditto of the Central Provinces,
Ditto ditto of British Burmah,

the general or special notices required by Sections XXXVII. and XXXVIII. of Act XXXII. of 1860 shall not be issued

for the year commencing from the 31st day of July 1864 in respect to the duties contained in Schedules 1 and 3 of the said Act; and that in the said Territories the Returns of profits or income chargeable with duties under the said Schedules, as prescribed by Section XXXIX. of the said Act, for the year commencing as above, shall not be required; but that in the place of such notices a general notice shall be issued by

The Governor of Madras.

Ditto of Bombay,

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

Ditto of the North-Western Provinces,
Ditto of the Punjab,

The Chief Commissioner of Oude,

Ditto of the Central Provinces,

Ditto of British Burmah,

to the effect that, except as hereinafter provided, the assessment of the duties contained in the said Schedules for the year commencing as above upon the several persons liable thereto, either on their own behalf or on behalf of any other person, shall be at the same rate and on the same amount as and on which such persons were or shall be assessed for the year ending on the 31st day of July 1864.

The following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is re-published for general information :—

No. 557, the 6th July 1864.—The following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No 161, dated 25th May 1864, are published for general information :—

1. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty :—

• • • • •
• • • • •

Assistant-Surgeon G. K. Poole.

• • • • •
• • • • •

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 30th June 1864.*—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor, under the power vested in him by Section 194 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) is pleased to direct that in every District of the Lower Provinces the evidence of witnesses shall be taken down by the Magistrate with his own hand and in his own vernacular language, unless he be prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any witness, in which case he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. His Honor is further pleased to direct that if the vernacular language of any Magistrate be neither English nor the language of the District in which his Court is held, he may take down the evidence in English, or in the language of the District, instead of in his own vernacular.

The 13th July 1864.—Under the provisions of Sections III. and IV. of Act III., 1864, of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council it is hereby declared that from the 1st proximo the provisions of the said Act are extended to the Station of Jessore, comprising the undermentioned villages :—

Poorana Cusba,
Gope,
Barandi,

Bijpara ; also those portions of the following three villages in which Act XX. of 1856 has hitherto been in operation, *viz.* :—

Nilgunge.
Khunki.
Chunchra.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Members of the Municipal Committee of Jessore under the Act :—

Mr. T. T. Allen, *Vice-Chairman*.
„ J. Cockburn.
Mr. J. C. Shaw.
Rajah Burrodokant Roy Bahadoor.
Baboo Annund Mohun Mojoomdur.
„ Mudun Mohun Mojoomdur.
Moulvi Goyratolla.

The 14th July 1864.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the formation of a Sub-Division in the District of Purneah to be called the Arrareeah Sub-Division, to have its Head Quarters at Toorkelly, and to comprise the following Thannahs :—

Thannah Arrareeah.
„ Muteesree.
Northern portion of Thannah Dumdaha.

The 14th July 1864.—Under the provisions of Section III. and IV. of Act III., 1864, of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, it is hereby declared that from the 1st August next the provisions of the said Act are extended to the City and Suburbs of Dacca.

The limits of the City of Dacca shall be taken to be as shown in the Map of the City of Dacca surveyed by N. T. Davey, Esquire, Revenue Surveyor, in July 1859, and published by the Surveyor-General of India, and the following places, being Suburbs of the said City, shall be united therewith for the purposes of the Act :—

On the North-West.

Mohullah Jaffrabad.
„ Oothm Bazar.
„ Sultangunge.
„ Beebee Bazar.
„ Ray's Bazar.
„ Brahmintolly.

On the West.

Mohullah Goraltooly.
„ Gobag Mohal.
„ Kalloo Nuggur.
„ Nobespoore.
„ Hazaresbaugh.
„ Borhampore.
„ Kazeerbagh.
„ Koolal Mohal.
„ Buddenuggur.
„ Bhagulpore.
„ Enattgunge.
„ Gorumtollae.

On the South-East.

Mohullah Sheebgunge Jamalpore, *alias* old Shorafutgunga.
„ Dhalkarnuggur.
„ Nuggur Jattrapore.
„ Furreedabad.
„ Kaporeeahnuggur.
„ Allungunge.

On the East.

Mohullah Halkholah.
„ Naraudeah.
„ Bose's Bazar.
„ Company Gunge, *alias* Begungunge.
„ Doyagunge.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Members of the Municipal Committee of the City and Suburbs of Dacca under the Act :—

Mr. A. D. Dunne, *Vice-Chairman*.
„ J. P. Wise.
Dr. A. Simpson.
Mr. D. Lyall.
„ G. Bellett.
„ J. Fogose.
„ N. Fogose.
„ M. David.
Khajeh Abdool Gunny.
„ Assanoollah.
Baboo Juggernath Roy Chowdry
„ Meeterjeet Sing.
„ Gobind Chander Datt.
„ Mudhoo Soodun Dass.
Mirza Golam Peer.
Mahomed Akmul Khan.
Syed Abdool Mujsed.
Baboo Ramcoomar Bose.

The 19th July 1864.—In pursuance of the Notification No. 1142, dated the 1st instant, published by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, in the *Gazette of India* of the 2nd idem, the Lieutenant-Governor is hereby pleased to notify, for general information, that the general or special notices required by Sections XXXVII. and XXXVIII. of Act XXXII. of 1860 will not be issued within the Territories (with the exception of Dacca City) subject to the Bengal Presidency for the year commencing from the 31st July 1864, in respect to duties set forth in Schedules 1 and 2 of the said Act, and that the Return of Profits or Income chargeable with duties under those Schedules, as prescribed by Section XXXIX. of the said Act, will not be required for the said year. In place of such notices the Lieutenant-Governor directs that the assessment of such duties upon the several persons liable thereto, either on their own behalf, or on behalf of any other person, shall be at the same rate and on the same amount at and on which such persons were or shall be assessed for the year ending with the 31st of July 1864.

DECLARATION UNDER ACT VI. OF 1857.

The 6th July 1864.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for conservancy purposes connected with the Town of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a tract of land measuring 7 biggahs 16 cottahs 4 chittacks 1 kutchah, more or less, situated in Dhee Panchannogram, District 24-Per-gunnahs, and known as Holdings Nos. 20 and

21, Sub-Division K., Grand Division IV., is required.

The land is bounded as follows:—On the North by Holding No. 19, the property of Dwarkanath Bose; on the South by Holdings Nos. 74 and 118-1, the properties of W. C. Blaquere; on the East by Holdings No. 8, the property of Radha-canto Sett; and on the West by Holding No. 22, the property of Womachurn Law.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section II., Act VI. of 1857, to all to whom it may concern.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 11th July 1864.*—It is hereby notified, in accordance with the Rules laid down by the Government of Bengal under Section XI., Act V. of 1861, that from the date of the introduction of Act V. of 1861 up to 31st December 1863 the following sums have been credited to the Police Superannuation Fund of the several Circles, exclusive of Assam, and invested in Treasury Notes:—

Amount credited in favor of the Fund.			Amount invested in Treasury Notes.		
FIRST OR PATNA AND BHAUGULPORE CIRCLE.					
	Rs.	As. P.		Rs.	As. P.
From the introduction of Act V. of 1861 up to 31st December 1862	7,608	7 10	January 1863	...	800 0 0
From January ending 30th June 1863	12,187	13 2	February "	...	2,300 0 0
From July ending 31st December 1863	13,007	2 8	March "	...	2,200 0 0
THIRD OR NUDDEA AND RAJSHAHEE CIRCLE.			April "	...	2,000 0 0
From the introduction of Act V. of 1861 up to 30th June 1863	1,713	7 7	May "	...	2,000 0 0
From July ending 31st December 1863	8,116	1 2	June "	...	2,200 0 0
FOURTH OR BURDWAN AND CUTTACK CIRCLE.			July "	...	3,100 0 0
From the introduction of Act V. of 1861 up to 31st December 1862	1,396	2 0	August "	...	5,200 0 0
From January ending 30th June 1863	6,553	15 6	September "	...	16,800 0 0
From July ending 31st December 1863	8,105	3 4	October "	...	5,900 0 0
FIFTH OR DACC A AND CHITTAGONG CIRCLE.			November "	...	4,400 0 0
From the introduction of Act V. of 1861 up to the end of 30th June 1863	3	9 0	December "	...	3,900 0 0
From July ending 31st December 1863	2,937	5 0	Balance in hand on the 31st December 1863 to be invested during the year 1864		
SIXTH OR CHOTA NAUPORE CIRCLE.			...	*18,714	11 11
From the introduction of Act V. of 1861 up to the end of June 1863	4,493	4 9			
From July ending 31st December 1863	4,292	3 10			
Total Rupees ...	70,414	11 11	Total Rupees ...	70,414	11 11

* Invested during the months of January, February, and March 1864.

A. HENRY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public-Works Department,—Bengal.

No. 214.

The 22nd July 1864.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 210.

The 19th July 1864.

Notifications.—The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are re-published for information :—

No. 180 of the 8th July 1864.—Notification.—Gopal Chunder Coondoo, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Bengal,* is removed from the Public Works Department having failed to qualify for permanent employment.

* Temporarily attached to the Local Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department in Bengal, and employed on the Behar, (Local Roads,) Division.

No. 187 of the 13th July 1864.—Appointment.—Mr. W. A. Smith* is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Probationary Assistant Engineer and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

* At present employed as a Probationary Assistant Overseer in the Mahanuddy Division.

No. 211.

The 20th July 1864.

Mr. C. Ducas, Executive Engineer of the Fourth Class, assumed charge of the Nudda, (Local Roads,*) Division from Mr. P. T. Smallwood, Executive Engineer of the Third Class, on the 13th current before noon.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 200 of the 12th July 1864.

No. 212.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. P. T. Smallwood, Executive Engineer of the Third Class, Local Public Works Establishment, is allowed privilege leave for one month from the 18th instant.

No. 213.

The 21st July 1864.

Transfer.—Mr. J. A. Ellis, Overseer, from the Bhawalpore Division to the Behar Circle.

Notification.—That part of the Notification from this Department, No. 159 of the 26th May 1864, posting Mr. H. Beck, Assistant Overseer, to the Behar Circle, is cancelled, and he is attached to the Presidency Circle with effect from the 7th current, the date on which he joined the Damooda Division.

No. 215.

Transfers.—The following transfers in the Lower Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department have been made with the sanction of the Government of India :—

Jowahir Loll, Sub-Overseer of the First Class, from the North-Western Provinces to Bengal.

Elahee Bux, Sub-Overseer of the First Class, Second Grade, from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 216.

The 25th July 1864.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. W. R. Powell, Executive Engineer, (of the Second Class,) Burra-kur Bridge Division, is allowed three months' leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, under Sections XI. and XX., Rule I., of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, with effect from this date.

J. P. BEADLE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

in the P. W. Dept.

No. 3525A. of 1863.

Notification.

Dated Nyneo Tal, the 30th October 1863.

The following Tea Plantations and Factories in Kumaon and the Deyrah Doon are offered for sale at the upset prices specified. Tenders will be received by William Jameson, Esq., Superintendent,

Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, Saharanpore, until 1st October 1864, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted:—

1st.—Hawulbaugh in Kumaon, forty-six miles from the plains, and six miles from Almorah. The Plantations, (including the two small Nurseries, viz., Kupeena and Lutchmaiesur, in the immediate neighbourhood of Almorah,) consists of about one hundred acres of land planted with tea.

There are on the Estate three large slated houses; numerous slated offices; a large slated factory; two large slated godowns; a slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations, and in working order.

2nd.—Ayar Toli in Kuttipoor, Kumaon, distant about 80 miles from the plains, and about 40 miles from Almorah.

There are on the Estate a slated house, a slated factory, and a large slated godown; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete for the tea operations, and in working order.

This Plantation consists of about 1,300 acres of land, of which about 350 acres are planted with tea, two hundred acres of cleared land fitted for tea planting, and the remainder covered with pine, &c., forests, the timber of which is well adapted for making tea chests, &c.

The yield of the two Estates last season was lbs. 14,700 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds.

The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 17,000 of tea, and 1,800 maunds of seeds.

These two Estates will be sold in one lot, in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rupees 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.)

A small portion of the Plantation of Ayar Toli, named Buncolie, belonging to the Temple of Nag-nath, will bear an annual rental of Rupees 24, (twenty-four Rupees per annua.)

This land is leased in perpetuity from the Temple of Nag-nath on this rental.

3rd.—Bhartpore in Kumaon, ten miles from the plains, twelve miles from the Sanatorium of Nynce Tal, and thirty miles from Almorah.

It is about 1,300 acres in extent, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation with tea. The remainder consists of pine and oak jungle and barren rocks.

There are on the Estate a slated house; slated factory; godowns; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c. The stock and block of the factory are complete and in full working order. The yield last season was lbs. 2,255 of tea and 135 maunds of seeds. The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 5,000 of tea and 250 maunds of seeds. This Estate will be sold in fee simple free of all demands of Land Revenue at an upset price of Rupees 25,000.

4th.—Kowlaghir, in the Deyrah Doon, distant two miles to the west of the Town of Deyrah. It consists of 430 acres of land, of which about 350 acres are under cultivation with tea, and the

remainder adapted for tea cultivation. Through the property a branch of the Beejapore Canal runs.

There are on the Estate three bungalows; an extensive pukka tea factory; two large pukka godowns; a barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete, and in full working order.

The yield of last season was lbs. 16,000 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds. This season the yield may be estimated at lbs. 25,000 of tea and 1,600 maunds of seeds.

This Estate will be sold in fee simple free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rupees 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.) The Plantations will be transferred to the purchasers on the 1st November 1864, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

(Sd.) R. SIMON,
Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

No. 1618A. or 1864.

Notification.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Nynce Tal, the 4th June 1864.

WITH reference to the Notification in this Department, No. 3525A., dated the 30th October last, it is hereby notified that W. Jameson, Esq., or the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, for the time being, will receive Tenders for the purchase of the Government Tea Plantations in Kumaon and Deyrah Doon, addressed to him at Saharanpore, up to 4 P. M. of the 1st of October 1864.

All Tenders must be made in writing.

Every Tender should be superscribed "Tender for Tea Plantation," and will be registered by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens on the date of receipt in a book which he will keep, together with the tenders, in his own custody, under lock and key.

The highest registered Tender at the time being for any Lot will be communicated by the Superintendent to any enquirers up to the time of sale, but the names of parties who have entered shall in no case be disclosed.

The Register of Tenders will be examined ■ noon, on the 1st of October 1864, by a Committee consisting of the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, the Judge and the Collector of Saharanpore, at the Office of the Superintendent, and in the presence of all parties who may attend, and the amount of the highest Tender for each lot, or, if there be more than one Tender of equal amount, the number and amount of such Tenders, but not the names of the parties tendering, will ■ publicly declared, and the highest Tender in writing above the upset price at 4 P. M. will be accepted on the part of Government by the Committee.

Agents must be supplied by their Principals with sufficient Powers of Attorney.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

(Sd.) R. SIMON,
Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

STATEMENT of Gratuities granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the late 2nd Bengal Military Police Battalion published for general information.

Names of Applicants.	Designation and place of employment.	Amount of Gratuity granted.
		Rs. As. P.
Mobarruck Khan	Subadar	300 0 0
Sheik Unwar	Ditto	300 0 0
Rampurgus Singh	Ditto	250 0 0
Sheik Bhuttun	Jemadar	180 0 0
Sheik Ghulam Hossein	Ditto	150 0 0
Bisessur Singh	Ditto	180 0 0
Ramdeen Panday	Ditto	150 0 0
Sheik Khodoo	Havildar	70 0 0
Chattardharee Doobey	Ditto	84 0 0
Sahawun Ram	Naick	60 0 0
Ubbilak Singh	Ditto	60 0 0
Doobha Singh	Ditto	60 0 0
Issuree Singh	Ditto	60 0 0
Sheik Wuzeer	Ditto	48 0 0
Sewsahae Singh	Sepoy	35 0 0
Ram Churn Ram	Ditto	35 0 0
Sheik Abdoolah	Ditto	35 0 0
Sheik Putroo	Ditto	28 0 0
Sheik Kulloo	Ditto	21 0 0

STATEMENT of Gratuities granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the late 3rd Bengal Military Police Battalion published for general information.

Names of Applicants.	Designation and place of employment.	Amount of Gratuity granted.
		Rs. As. P.
Gurmay Khan	Havildar	42 0 0
Joebun Singh	Ditto	42 0 0
Musaa	Ditto	42 0 0
Jham Singh	Ditto	42 0 0
Ludhoo	Ditto	42 0 0
Hyatha	Ditto	42 0 0
Goojur Singh	Naick	36 0 0
Manomed Yar	Ditto	36 0 0
Ramotar	Ditto	36 0 0
Matab	Havildar	42 0 0
Nahal Singh	Ditto	42 0 0
Khooshyal Singh	Ditto	42 0 0
Jhunda Singh	Ditto	42 0 0
Nathay Khan	Ditto	42 0 0
Hurbanjan Singh	Jemadar	90 0 0
Jowahir Singh	Naick	36 0 0
Chakutha	Havildar	42 0 0
Khyrmodar	Naick	36 0 0
Jhamed Khan	Havildar	42 0 0
Kan Singh	Jemadar	90 0 0

STATEMENT of Gratuities granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the late 5th Bengal Military Police Battalion published for general information.

Names of Applicants.	Designation and place of employment.	Amount of Gratuity granted.
		Rs. As. P.
Bulram Singh	Subadar	600 0 0
Ruttun Singh	Ditto	600 0 0
Bole Singh	Jemadar	270 0 0
Khod Bux	Ditto	90 0 0
Dabie Churn	Havildar	42 0 0
Monie Singh	Ditto	126 0 0
Khellah Singh	Ditto	126 0 0
Nolo Singh	Ditto	126 0 0
Madoo Ram	Ditto	126 0 0
Chunder Singh	Ditto	126 0 0
Khellah Singh 2nd	Ditto	126 0 0
Bassee Ram	Naick	36 0 0
Goon Singh	Ditto	36 0 0
Bux Ali	Ditto	20 0 0
Sheik Sullim	Bugler	21 0 0
Mudun Meah	Sepoy	21 0 0
Palla Ram	Ditto	21 0 0
Goluck	Ditto	21 0 0
Dhun Singh	Ditto	21 0 0
Joolah Dhun	Ditto	21 0 0
Mannolah	Ditto	21 0 0
Mongul Singh 2nd	Ditto	14 0 0
Nazib Khan	Ditto	21 0 0
Hurry Singh	Ditto	14 0 0
Rajdhan 2nd	Ditto	21 0 0
Sudder Ali	Ditto	21 0 0
Kristo Mohun	Ditto	21 0 0
Ship Singh	Ditto	21 0 0
Radah Singh	Ditto	21 0 0
Goyal Singh	Ditto	21 0 0
Monsoor Ali	Ditto	21 0 0
Assein Meah	Ditto	21 0 0
Rutna Singh	Ditto	21 0 0
Laloo Meah	Ditto	14 0 0
Ahkool Meah	Ditto	21 0 0
Toonra Singh	Ditto	21 0 0
Gunga Singh	Ditto	21 0 0
Heramon Paray	Ditto	14 0 0
Nida Gazee	Ditto	7 0 0
Joy Singh	Ditto	21 0 0
Pooran Singh	Ditto	21 0 0

STATEMENT of Gratuities granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the late 6th Bengal Military Police Battalion published for general information.

Names of Applicants.	Designation and place of employment.	Amount of Gratuity granted.
		Rs. As. P.
Rughoobar Singh	Jemadar	150 0 0
Hurnoger Panday	Havildar	70 0 0
Permassur Ojabah	Ditto	70 0 0
Rajah Ram Panday	Naick	36 0 0

Names of Applicants.	Designation and place of employment.	Amount of Gratuity granted.
		Rs. As. P.
Jhoomuck Sing	Naick	30 0 0
Rye	Naick	21 0 0
Drigpaul Pattuck	Sepoy	21 0 0
Musohuroo Maj-ber	Ditto	21 0 0
Madhur Kama	Ditto	21 0 0
Jusbeer Rye	Ditto	21 0 0
Ekbur	Ditto	21 0 0
Fondal Sing Son-war	Ditto	21 0 0
Dhemraj Goorung	Ditto	21 0 0
Buch Raj	Ditto	21 0 0
Janka	Ditto	21 0 0

STATEMENT of Gratuities granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Non-Commissioned Officers of the late 8th Bengal Military Police Battalion published for general information.

Names of Applicants.	Designation and place of employment.	Amount of Gratuity granted.
		Rs. As. P.
Yod Ally Khan	Havildar	56 0 0
Chouckowrie Sing	Ditto	84 0 0
Hossein Mahomed	Ditto	84 0 0
Weezer Khan	Naick	49 0 0
Sheik Sadoola	Ditto	72 0 0
Gunness Ram	Ditto	40 0 0
Taz Mahomed	Ditto	40 0 0
Sheik Yearally	Private	42 0 0
Chilmyah	Ditto	42 0 0
Burjoo Pandee	Ditto	42 0 0
Rodund Mohanty	Ditto	42 0 0
Kistana Dorah	Ditto	42 0 0
Sheik Mhybbool-lah	Ditto	42 0 0
Hossein Khan	Ditto	42 0 0
Mudhos Singh	Ditto	28 0 0
Nirrunjau Singh	Ditto	21 0 0
Kupil Doss	Ditto	21 0 0
Ameer Beg	Ditto	21 0 0
Sheik Nuunoo	Ditto	28 0 0
Pylad Sing	Ditto	42 0 0
Juggernath Sing	Ditto	42 0 0

STATEMENT of Gratuities granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the late 10th Bengal Military Police Battalion published for general information.

Names of Applicants.	Designation and place of employment.	Amount of Gratuity granted.
		Rs. As. P.
Boorah Khan	Subadar	200 0 0
Sahel Sing	Ditto	150 0 0
Bhoop Sing	Jemadar	120 0 0
Suntok Sing	Ditto	120 0 0
Jancel Sing	Havildar	56 0 0
Hara Sing	Ditto	56 0 0
Eadab	Naick	86 0 0
Sahel Sing	Sepoy	21 0 0
Blugwan Doss	Ditto	21 0 0
Leas	Ditto	21 0 0
Prubbdoyal	Moonshee	90 0 0

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1862-63, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Thursday, the 4th August 1864, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 4,145 Chests, viz. :—

Behar Opium	2,230
Benares ditto	1,865
Total Chests	4,145

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual : they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 9th November 1863 and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th August respectively that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 9th August 1864, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Friday, the 19th August 1864.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1862-63, will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 5th Sept. 1864	2,280	1,865	4,145
Ditto Wednesday, 19th Oct. "	2,280	1,865	4,145
Ditto Friday, 11th Nov. "	2,280	1,865	4,145
Ditto Monday, 5th Dec. "	2,280	1,865	4,145
Total	9,120	7,470	16,590

By Order of the Board of Revenue

H. T. Paterson,

Off. Secy. to the Board.

PORT WILLIAM,
The 28th June 1864.

SALT FOR EXPORTATION.

STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts:—

NAMES OF Districts.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity allotted for private exportation in 1864.	Quantity exported on private trade or assigned to applicants up to 15th June 1864.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 16th June 1864.	REMARKS.
		INDIAN MAUNDS.	INDIAN MAUNDS.	INDIAN MAUNDS.	
Godavery	Coringa	1,40,000	78,015	71,984	Boats are easily procurable. Boats are easily obtainable at the first four Ports, and at Ringinipalli they can be procured from the neighbouring Ports.
	Iskypalli	40,000	7,100	41,900	
	Varini	80,000	.....	80,000	
Nellore	Kristnapatnam	80,000	.....	80,000	
	Pakala	20,807-298rs.	.....	20,807-298rs.	
	Ringinipalli	8,000	.....	8,000	
Madras	Madras	1,00,000	13,002	86,998	
	Ezmore	80,000	33,540	46,460	
	Cavelour	80,000	.....	80,000	
Tanjore	Kattanamavadi	50,000	13,080	36,920	
	Kelakani	14,400	.....	14,400	
Madura	Davi Pattanam	54,000	.....	54,000	
	Thondy	38,000	.....	38,000	
	Total	7,31,176-208rs.	1,46,898	5,85,178-208rs.	

N. B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rate of 15 Rupees per 16 Indian Maunds, which includes charges of shipment, except at the Port of Madras, where the Salt will be delivered on the bench.

R. A. DALYELL,

Sub-Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, 5th July 1864.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

BOARD OF REVENUE; }
Fort William,
The 25th July 1864. }

H. T. PRINSEP,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

Notice.

ALL Treasury Officers under the Government of Bengal are informed that the following Forms will be supplied on Indent by the Superintendent of Stationery:—

- No. 1. Supply Bill Advice.
- No. 2. Advice of Transfer Receipts payable in Calcutta.
- No. 3. Ditto payable at Mofussil Treasuries.
- No. 4. Cash Balance Report to be sent on the 1st of every month.
- No. 5. Mid-monthly Cash Balance Report.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,

Deputy Auditor and Acctt.-Genl., Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th July 1864. }

Notification.

It is requested that Officers when communicating with the undersigned on personal matters by Telegraph will certify in their Telegrams that the reply is prepaid; when this is not done, the reply will be sent by ordinary post.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Civil Pay-Master.

The 6th July 1864.

Notice.

THE Office of the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, Nuddea Division, has been removed to No. 18-3, Theatre Road.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE; }
Nuddea Division,
Calcutta, the 18th June 1864. }

Notification.

MR. A. WARRER, Assistant Commissioner of Manbhoom, has this day been authorized to receive charge of the Manbhoom Treasury from Lieutenant R. C. Money, Deputy Commissioner, and to draw Bills on all other Treasuries.

E. T. DALTON,

Commissioner.

CHOTA NAGPORE,
The 28th June 1864. }

[1470]

Monthly Account of Salt on sales, 30th June 1864.

1. Assessors.	2. Salt in store the manufacture of years previous to 1864 or 1861-62.	3. 1862 or 1861-62.	4. 1863 or 1862-63.	5. TOTAL QUANTITIES IN STORE.			6. Price per 100 Mds.
				Pungah.	Kurkutch.	Aggregate.	
<i>Hidgelyes.</i>	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	No. As. P.
Pungah Salt, Ghaut	1451 0 0	60599 0 0	30540 0 0	122596 0 0	0 0 0	122596 0 0	380 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kinnagur	10392 0 0	223040 0 0	0 0 0	232458 0 0	0 0 0	232458 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Ramnagur	10468 0 0	135234 0 0	0 0 0	151702 0 0	0 0 0	151702 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kinnagur	12708 0 0	244231 0 0	36296 0 0	263234 0 0	0 0 0	263234 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Poonerghatta	0 0 0	61699 0 0	0 0 0	61699 0 0	0 0 0	61699 0 0	
Total	41018 0 0	744019 0 0	66836 0 0	554879 0 0	0 0 0	554879 0 0	
<i>Tumlook.</i>							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Nannipore	0 0 0	59201 0 0	126869 0 0	186070 0 0	0 0 0	186070 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kussolpore	32887 0 0	36734 0 0	0 0 0	69601 0 0	0 0 0	69601 0 0	408 0 0
Total	32887 0 0	95935 0 0	126869 0 0	255671 0 0	0 0 0	255671 0 0	
<i>Sulkea.</i>							
Kurkutch Salt, Madras Permit	742039 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	742039 0 0	742039 0 0	396 0 0
Ditto do, Chikka	151607 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	151607 0 0	151607 0 0	386 0 0
Ditto do, Seinde	600000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	600000 0 0	600000 0 0	418 0 0
Mixed Kurkutch Salt	2679 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2679 0 0	2679 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Cuttack	107186 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	431 0 0
Ditto do, Balasore	191837 0 0	439228 0 0	0 0 0	631065 0 0	0 0 0	631065 0 0	
Ditto do, Khordah	100929 0 0	61084 0 0	0 0 0	231067 0 0	0 0 0	231067 0 0	
Ditto do, Chikka	242572 0 0	36044 0 0	0 0 0	280616 0 0	0 0 0	280616 0 0	
Ditto do, Ramnagur	47199 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	47199 0 0	0 0 0	47199 0 0	
Ditto do, Poonerghatta	63218 0 0	33368 0 0	0 0 0	116586 0 0	0 0 0	116586 0 0	
Ditto do, Kinnagur	130120 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	130120 0 0	0 0 0	130120 0 0	
Ditto do, Nannipore	295000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	295000 0 0	0 0 0	295000 0 0	
Total	2624423 0 0	561729 0 0	0 0 0	1780837 0 0	1395325 0 0	3186162 0 0	
<i>Ghoseerry.</i>							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kinnagur	101186 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	101186 0 0	0 0 0	101186 0 0	421 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kussolpore	43503 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	43503 0 0	0 0 0	43503 0 0	
Mixed Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kinnagur—1266-66-67	43842 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	43842 0 0	0 0 0	43842 0 0	
Total	188531 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	188531 0 0	0 0 0	188531 0 0	
<i>Chittagong.</i>							
Pungah Salt, Sadler Ghaut	0 0 0	267445 0 0	0 0 0	267445 0 0	0 0 0	267445 0 0	592 0 0
Pungah Salt, Bhangally	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Arracan	0 0 0	2185 0 0	20107 0 0	22292 0 0	0 0 0	22292 0 0	424 0 0
Kurkutch Salt, Madras	0 0 0	159403 0 0	0 0 0	159403 0 0	0 0 0	159403 0 0	371 0 0
Kurkutch Salt, Judda	2889 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2889 0 0	0 0 0	2889 0 0	
Total	2889 0 0	433093 0 0	20107 0 0	290737 0 0	160163 0 0	450900 0 0	
<i>Cuttack.</i>							
Pungah Salt	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	187705 0 0	0 0 0	187705 0 0	300 0 0
Total	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	187705 0 0	0 0 0	187705 0 0	
<i>Pooner.</i>							
Pungah Salt	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	268088 0 0	0 0 0	268088 0 0	300 0 0
Kurkutch Salt	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	117071 0 0	117071 0 0	348 0 0
Total	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	268088 0 0	117071 0 0	385159 0 0	
<i>Balasore.</i>							
Pungah Salt	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	58035 0 0	0 0 0	58035 0 0	300 0 0
Total	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	58035 0 0	0 0 0	58035 0 0	
Grand Total	2887421 0 0	1823776 0 0	213617 0 0	3804085 0 0	3728196 0 0	7532281 0 0	

N. B.—The above Salt is deliverable in quantities of fifty mounds and upwards at the Government Depots specified in Column 1, and at the Prices stated in Column 6, to all applicants producing *Rouquahs*, which are procurable for all descriptions of Salt at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Fort William,
The 21st July 1864.

H. T. PUNJABI,
Offo. Junior Assistant.

Statement of Jail Manufactures for 1862-63.

District.	Deficit Balance of last year.	Total Receipts.	Total Charges.	Balance.	Commission to the Jail Dar- gahs at 15 per cent.	Net Profits.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Daneoorah	11,003 7 0	5,996 8 0	5,006 15 0	751 0 0	4,255 15 0
Beerbhoom	1,575 1 6	644 13 6	930 4 0	139 8 0	790 12 0
Behar	5,184 5 5	2,745 1 1	2,439 3 8	365 14 0	2,073 5 8
Bograh	1,805 8 0	1,123 6 3	682 1 1	102 4 0	579 13 9
Bhaugulpore	10,394 3 6	4,261 13 1	6,132 11 4	919 12 0	5,212 10 4
Burdwan	20,510 0 0	10,349 15 7	10,160 0 5	1,525 5 8	8,634 10 9
Cachar	1,549 8 4	1,725 14 11	176 6 7	Deficit.	.....
Chumparun	2,713 10 5	2,508 13 0	204 13 5	30 9 1	174 0 0
Cuttack C. D.	4,368 6 11	2,489 2 6	1,879 4 5	281 13 7	1,597 6 10
" N. D.	1,771 5 1	1,684 15 1	86 5 4	12 14 4	73 7 0
" S. D.	22 8 0	.....	22 8 0	3 4 9	19 3 3
Dacca	4,898 13 0	5,455 0 0	556 8 1	Deficit.	.....
Darjeeling	140 7 0	79 5 0	61 2 0	9 2 8	51 15 4
Dinagapore	14,518 12 0	8,313 5 6	6,205 6 1	930 13 0	5,274 11 1
Deoghur
Furzedpore	7,475 8 11	4,194 3 6	3,281 5 5	492 3 3	2,789 2 2
Gowalparah	2,283 10 1	2,060 6 4	1,223 4 5	183 7 10	1,039 12 7
Heerunpore
Hazareebaugh	8,115 12 9	1,311 11 8	1,804 9 1	270 9 0	1,534 0 1
Jessore	37,708 7 9	17,685 0 0	20,023 7 9	3,003 7 2	17,020 0 7
Jorehaut	2,139 11 0	817 0 6	1,822 9 1	273 4 9	1,549 4 9
Kamroop	4,760 5 5	1,990 13 9	2,769 7 8	415 5 8	2,354 2 0
Lohardugga	782 12 0	652 11 6	110 0 6	16 8 0	93 8 6
Luckimpore	820 10 9	73 14 0	746 12 9	111 14 4	634 14 5
Midnapore	12,135 10 5	9,550 0 0	2,585 10 5	387 12 0	2,197 14 5
Moorshedabad Agent
Manbhoom	1,056 2 0	684 11 0	371 7 0	55 10 4	315 12 8
Nuddah	1,153 6 4	10,978 6 7	7,200 0 0	2,625 0 3	398 12 0	2,231 4 3
Nya Doonka
Nowgong	1,209 13 11	224 6 0	985 7 11	147 12 0	837 11 11
Patna	7,209 12 8	5,432 5 7	1,777 7 1	266 9 10	1,510 13 3
Pubna	1,000 12 0	830 10 0	260 2 0	39 0 3	221 1 9
Purneah	8,600 3 8	4,979 12 2	3,620 7 4	543 0 0	3,077 7 4
Rajshahye	9,842 5 0	6,219 11 4	3,622 9 8	543 4 9	3,079 4 11
Rajmehal
Sarun	3,640 7 0	2,800 0 0	840 7 0	126 0 0	714 7 0
Shahalgunge
Tipperah	7,065 2 0	2,919 14 0	5,045 4 0	756 12 0	4,288 5 0
Tirhoot	8,228 2 1	5,259 2 0	2,969 0 1	445 5 7	2,523 10 6

NOTE.—A Supplementary Statement of the Districts which are not entered in this Statement will follow.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 18th July 1864. }

F. J. MOUT,
Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces.

Notice.

THE next Examination of Candidates for employment and promotion in Public Works Department will be held in the Civil Engineering College on Monday, the 1st August, and the following days. Applications from Candidates will be received till the 30th instant.

T. MARTIN,
Offg. Principal.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
The 13th July 1864. }

Notice.

CERTAIN Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Andrew Gair, who died intestate at the Charity Hospital of this Station during November 1863, have been placed under the seal of this Court, and will be delivered to any person who may be legally authorized to receive the same.

H. MADDOCKS,
Offg. Judge.

ZILLAH BHAUGULPORE;
Judge's Office,
The 5th July 1864. }

Municipal Loan.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and under the powers vested in them by Act VI. of 1863, B. C., are prepared to receive Tenders for Loans on Debentures for Twelve Lacs of Rupees, on the security of the Rates, Taxes, and Dues imposed and levied under the aforesaid Act, for the execution of works for drainage and for the general improvement of the Town of Calcutta.

2. The Debentures will have a currency of twenty years, be transferable by endorsement, and carry interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum from the 1st of January 1865, payable half-yearly, on the 30th June, and 31st December, at the Bank of Bengal.

3. The Loans are to be paid into the said Bank of Bengal in two instalments — that is, the first of forty per cent. on the 15th of September next, and the second of sixty per cent. on the 1st of November.

4. The Tenders are to be for the sum of Five Hundred Rupees and multiples thereof, and are to be forwarded, sealed and superscribed "Municipal Loan," to the Secretary of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, at the Office, No. 1, Chowringhee Road, and will be received up to noon of the 31st August next.

5. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Bengal, to the credit of the Justices of the Peace, a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount tendered, the Bank receipt for which must accompany the Tender.

6. If the Tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken in part of the 1st instalment, but it will be forfeited if after acceptance of the Tender the balance of the first instalment be not paid on or before the date fixed for payment.

7. The deposit on Tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

8. A Tender, however small, at a high rate will be accepted in preference to a Tender for a large amount at a lower rate; and in case of equality of Tenders above the amount required, a pro rata allotment will be made.

9. The Justices reserve to themselves the right of refusing all Tenders below a certain minimum rate, to be fixed by the Chairman, on the advice of the Finance Committee, at noon of the 31st August next, previous to the opening of the Tenders.

10. The Tenders will be opened on the 31st August, at one o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Chairman, and of not less than three Members of the Finance Committee.

11. Scrip Receipts will be granted to the parties whose Tenders may be accepted for each instalment as paid in, and Debentures will be issued in exchange for the Scrip fifteen days after payment the last instalment.

12. Anticipation interest up to the 31st December 1864 will be paid on the issue of the Debentures.

By Order of the Justices of the Peace,

ROBERT TURNBULL,

Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JUSTICES
OF THE PEACE,
Calcutta, the 5th May 1864.

Public Works Contract.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, up to noon on the 14th August 1864, for constructing and fixing an Iron Pile Wharf in the Rangoon River at Rangoon, British Burmah.

Time allowed for completion, twenty months.

The Contract must not be sub-let.

The Tenders will be received and opened at the above time and place by the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend, and all such as may be in proper form, and on which the required amount of deposit money has been lodged, will be forwarded to the Executive Engineer, Rangoon Division, by the Mail Steamer of the 16th August.

No Tenders will be received without a deposit of Rupees (3,000) three thousand in Bank of Bengal Notes or Government Paper, which will be returned to unsuccessful competitors on the rejection of their Tenders, and will be forfeited in the event of the successful competitor failing to sign the Contract and furnish the required Security within three days from the date of acceptance of his Tender being notified to him.

The Security offered for the due performance of the Contract must be either cash, or other property readily convertible into cash, to the value of 10 per cent. of the full amount of the Contract.

Blank forms of Tenders can be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division.

The Plans and Specifications of the work may be seen, and tracings of any part thereof can be taken, and all other particulars ascertained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division.

The Executive Engineer, Rangoon Division, will notify to parties concerned the acceptance or rejection of their Tender.

ALEX. H. B. BRUCE, Captain, S. C.,

Offg. Executive Engineer,

Rangoon Division, P. W. D.

EXE. ENGINEER'S OFFICE;
Rangoon Division,
The 27th April 1864.

NOTICE.

The following Bye-laws, in addition to the existing Bye-laws 1 to 20 and in substitution of Bye-law No. 21, are published in conformity with Section 220 of Act VI. of 1863, B. C.

21. Every licensed keeper of a Public Necessary or of a Tola Mehter's Depôt shall construct such Deposit and removal of Night Soil. Public Necessary or Tola Mehter's Depôt in such manner and with such out-offices and appurtenances as the Justices shall from time to time determine.

22. Every keeper of a Public Necessary or of a Tola Mehter's Depôt shall provide himself with such number of tubs and carts as the Justices may deem necessary for the stowage and removal of night soil, and such tubs and carts shall be supplied by the Justices at the charge of the said keepers, at such prices as the Justices shall from time to time fix.

23. Every keeper of a Public Necessary or of a Tola Mehter's Depôt shall maintain the tubs and carts which may be supplied to him under the preceding Bye-laws in good and proper order.

24. The Justices shall specify in the license granted to each keeper of a Tola Mehter's Depôt the boundaries within which he shall exercise his calling, and shall from time to time fix the rate of monthly wages which shall be paid to the keeper of a Tola Mehter's Depôt for the removal of night soil.

25. Every keeper of a Tola Mehter's Depôt shall remove the night soil from every house within the limits specified in his license on receipt of such rate of monthly wages as aforesaid from the occupier of such house.

26. Every keeper of a Tola Mehter's Depôt shall collect daily the night soil of the several houses, for which his services have been engaged, between such hours as the Justices may from time to time fix, in the tubs supplied to him under Bye-law No. 2, and shall keep such tubs securely screwed down, when passing from house to house, and when in use for the stowage of night soil, so as to prevent any offensive smell issuing from the said tubs.

27. Every keeper of a Public Necessary or of Tola Mehter's Depôt shall remove, between such hours of each day as the Justices may from time to time fix, the night soil which may have been collected at his Public Necessary or Tola Mehter's Depôt during the previous twenty-four hours, to such night soil depôt as the Justices may from time to time notify by a notice to be affixed to the said Public Necessary or Tola Mehter's Depôt, and shall there deposit the tubs as directed by the Overseer in charge of such night soil depôt.

28. The night soil shall be conveyed, as prescribed in the preceding Bye-law, in the tubs and by carts provided by the Justices, and in no other tubs and by no other carts.

29. The night soil shall be removed by such routes and such streets only as the Justices may

from time to time notify by notice affixed to the several licensed Public Necessaries and Tola Mehters' Depôts, and no person employed in such removal shall unnecessarily stop or delay on the said routes.

30. When carts are used for the conveyance of night soil, the lamp attached to them shall be kept alight during the removal of the night soil until sunrise.

31. Every keeper of a Public Necessary or of a Tola Mehter's Depôt shall each day after delivery of the night soil at the night soil depôt receive and convey back to his premises the tubs which may have been delivered by him on the previous day at the night soil depôt, and shall cause them to reach his premises before 8 A.M. and shall keep such tubs in such place and in such manner as the Justices may appoint, and in no other.

32. When any private privy or cesspool is to be constructed for the first time, or any such privy or cesspool previously constructed has to be altered or repaired, a plan of the privy proposed to be constructed, repaired, or altered shall be submitted to the Justices, and no such privy or cesspool shall be constructed, altered, or repaired except in such manner as may be approved of by the Justices.

33. No person shall deposit or cause or permit to be deposited any dust, dirt, dung, ashes, garden, kitchen, and stable refuse or other rubbish in any street on which the deposit of such rubbish has been prohibited by the Justices by a notice published in not less than two English and two Vernacular Newspapers, and hung up in some conspicuous part of the said street. In streets in which such notifications have been duly made all such matters as aforesaid shall, if deposited between the hours fixed by the Justices under Section 119 of Act VI. of 1863, within the premises at a distance of not more than ten yards from the entrance gate be removed by the Justices free of charge, except in the case provided for by the following Bye-law.

34. No refuse resulting from any business, trade, or profession shall be removed by the Justices, except on payment of such rate for removal as the Justices may from time to time fix, and no such refuse as aforesaid shall be deposited in the public streets without permission of the Justices.

35. Every person who shall commit a breach of any of the foregoing Bye-laws by doing any act prohibited by any Bye-law, or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done by any Bye-law under the said Act, will and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rupees twenty for every such offence, and in case of his continuing such offence after notice thereof from the said Justices to a further penalty not exceeding Rupees ten for every day after such notice during which such offence is continued.

R. TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Justices of the
Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th July 1864. }

Calcutta Municipality.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
FOR THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, the 18th July 1864.

Sir,

We the undersigned request the favor of your convening, under Section XX. of Act VI. of 1863, a Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta for the purpose of re-considering the Resolution of this day's date, to the effect, that "in the opinion of the Justices the letter of the Government of Bengal No. 1814, dated the 18th March 1864, should have been submitted to the Justices for consideration, and that the reply thereto should have proceeded from them as a body."

We have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servants,

ABDOOL LUTEEF.
HUGH SANDEMAN.
K. M. CHATTERJEE.
H. HYDE.
W. ANDERSON.
CLAUDE H. BROWN.
JOHN B. BARRY.
ESHAN CHUNDER BOSE.
GEORGE W. BLAKER.
KALI PROSVIND SINGH.
HENRY CROOKER.
PATRICK KEITH.
J. A. CRAWFORD.
HUGH FRASER.
PETER ANDERSON.
J. REMFRY.
J. B. KNIGHT.
H. HUNTER.
JOHN N. BULLEN.
J. P. MACKILLIGAN.
JOHN MACINTOSH.
J. O'B. SAUNDERS.
S. G. CHICKERBUTTY, M. D.
PEABY CHAND MITTER.

NOTICE.

In compliance with the foregoing requisition a Special General Meeting of the Justices will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 4th August 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M.

By Order of the Chairman,

ROBERT TURNBULL,

Secretary to the Justices.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th July 1864. }

To Let,

THE Lower-storied House No. 3, Lower Circular Road, with out-offices, next to the Sealdah Small Cause Court. Rent Rupees 80 per month. Apply to the Officiating Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, No. 7, Writers' Buildings.

W. R. G. HICKEY, C. E.,
Offg. Ex. Engr., P. Division.

The 6th June 1864.

Notice.

MOULVIE ZAINOODEEN HOSAIN, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the current duties of the Patna Treasury, and authorized to draw Bills upon other Treasuries.

G. F. COCKBURN,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'s OFFICE ;
Patna Division,
The 13th July 1864. }

Notice.

INDIA Medals for the undermentioned Volunteers of the late Behar and Shahabad Police are now available at the Office of the undersigned, to whom early application is requested. Any information in respect to the addresses of the men, or the names of relatives or friends of those who are dead or absent from India, will be thankfully received.

G. F. COCKBURN,
Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ;
Patna,
The 14th June 1864. }

LIST.

Members of the late Behar and Shahabad Police.

Names.	Occupation.
Andrew, G.	Trooper late Behar and Shahabad European Mounted Police.
Anthony, Peter	ditto ditto ditto.
Banks, J.	ditto ditto ditto.
Bingham, J. B.	ditto ditto ditto.
Bird, R.	ditto ditto ditto.
Boddy, W.	Corporal ditto ditto.
Brady, G.	Trooper ditto ditto.
Brack, C.	ditto ditto ditto.
Brown, J.	ditto ditto ditto.
Calderell, J.	ditto ditto ditto.
Cavanagh, A. G.	ditto ditto ditto.
Carr, C.	ditto ditto ditto.
Clemmens, J. C.	Sergeant ditto ditto.
Clinton, J.	Trooper ditto ditto.
Coffin, W. H.	ditto ditto ditto.
Cole, W.	ditto ditto ditto.
Cannolly, Thomas	Sergeant-Major ditto ditto.
Crooke, A. N.	Trooper ditto ditto.
Fairlie, M.	Corporal ditto ditto.
Fairlie, Robert	Pay Sergeant ditto ditto.
Fairlie, W. E.	Trooper ditto ditto.
Ganuel, S.	ditto ditto ditto.
Gassie, Joseph	Corporal ditto ditto.
Hely, F. O. B.	2nd in Command ditto ditto.
Howard, H.	Trooper ditto ditto.
Huson, G.	ditto ditto ditto.
Kent, Robert	Veterary Surgeon ditto ditto.
Kent, Thomas	Sergeant ditto ditto.
Kuhree, Andrew	Trooper ditto ditto.
Lauchlin, J.	ditto ditto ditto.
Langford, R. S.	Sergeant ditto ditto.
Leadbetter, James Horsey	Trooper ditto ditto.
Leadbetter, Joseph Morris	ditto ditto ditto.
Leadbetter, Thomas	ditto ditto ditto.
Lathorn, F. C.	ditto ditto ditto.
Lickfold, C.	ditto ditto ditto.
Lowe, W.	ditto ditto ditto.
MacGregor, J.	ditto ditto ditto.
Maughey, S.	Corporal ditto ditto.
Marsh, C.	Trooper ditto ditto.
Morris, Thomas	ditto ditto ditto.
Painter, J.	ditto ditto ditto.
Parry, Thomas	ditto ditto ditto.
Tasby, W. H.	ditto ditto ditto.
Webber, J.	Trooper ditto ditto.
Wilson, R. D.	Trooper ditto ditto.
Wood, Jeffrey	ditto ditto ditto.
Wood, John	ditto ditto ditto.

Notice.

Mr. W. Scott received charge of the Rajshahye Treasury from MOULVI AHMED, B. A., Deputy Collector, on the 30th June 1864, and has been authorized to draw Bills on the Public Treasuries.

C. H. CAMPBELL,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMRS. OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN. ; }
Berhampore,
The 5th July 1864. }

Notice.

Mr. W. Scott received charge of the Rajshahye Treasury from Mr. D. Cunliffe, the Collector, and has been authorized to draw Bills upon other Treasuries.

C. H. CAMPBELL,
Offg. Commissioner.

COMMRS. OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN. ; }
Berhampore,
The 11th July 1864. }

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and
Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

7. Mr. J. Sutcliffe to officiate as Registrar of the University, *vice* Mr. H. Scott Smith, deceased.

8. Mr. Sutcliffe took charge of the office on the morning of the 30th June.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Officiating Registrar

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY OFFICE, }
The 21st July 1864. }

Notice

Is hereby given that a Circuit House will be opened at Chittagong on the first of August 1864.

J. D. WARD,
Magistrate of Chittagong.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 23rd July 1864.

MONTH.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	THERMOMETER.		Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of Humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
			Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.								
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	○	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
July	17	Sunday	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.43	32
	18	425	87.4	80.8	6.6	83.4	80.7	78.8	93.7	S. E. & N. E.	1.72	17
	19	461	81.2	80.0	1.2	84.7	81.4	78.1	84	S. E. & S. & E.	...	24
	20	433	74.9	81.0	6.0	82.8	80.3	78.3	87	E. & N. & N. W.	0.00	34
	21	360	85.2	80.0	5.4	82.0	78.2	78.0	81	E. (high.)	0.18	34
	22	429	83.7	79.4	4.3	80.9	78.0	77.3	80	S. & E.	0.61	34
	23	468	83.8	80.6	3.2	84.6	80.7	78.0	81	S. & S. E.	0.10	22

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	... 11.8
The Max. Temperature during the past week	... 91.2
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	... 89.7
The mean humidity during the past week	... 0.85
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	... 0.83
	Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	... 3.66
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 23rd current	... 42.74
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	... 27.51
Rain indicated by the gauge attached to the Anemometer during the past week	... 3.61

GOPEBNAUTH SEN,
Offg. in charge of the Observatory.

23rd July 1864.

[1476]

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Abstract Comparative Statement of the Exhibition of Stimulants, &c., in Native Military Hospitals within the Bengal Presidency during the period embraced from January to December 1863, the Half-yearly Wine Returns received by Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospitals from which it has been compiled having been prepared on the principle of the Calendar Year.

Divisions.	DAILY AVER- AGE.		Daily ratio per Cent of Sick to Strength.	SPIRITS.		WINE.		MALT LIQUOR.		EFFERVES- CING LI- QUIDS.		LIME JUICE.	
	Strength.	Sick.		Bottles.	Per Cent on Sick.	Bottles.	Per Cent on Sick.	Bottles.	Per Cent on Sick.	Bottles.	Per Cent on Sick.	Bottles.	Per Cent on Sick.
Presidency	880	32	3.6	36	112.50	13	40.62	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barrackpore	2,073	110	5.3	65	59.09	40	36.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	3,201	130	4.1	35	26.92	33	25.38	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dinapore	1,703	51	3.0	20	39.22	21	41.18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benares	1,007	50	4.9	32	64.00	23	46.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	1,545	123	8.1	41	33.33	20	16.26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agra	9,876	551	5.6	128	22.03	67	11.53	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meerut	4,359	143	3.3	129	90.21	73	51.05	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lucknow	2,839	74	2.6	15	20.27	20	27.03	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saugor	4,031	93	2.3	27	29.03	8	8.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sirhind	1,863	50	2.7	35	70.00	17	34.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meeran Meer	6,319	353	5.6	179	50.71	138	39.69	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sealkote	678	19	2.8	12	63.16	17	89.47	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peshawar	11,677	527	4.5	447	61.40	416	57.22	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	52,114	2,530	4.9	1,204	47.48	909	35.73	..	..	..	..	..	..

FORT WILLIAM;
EXAMINER'S OFFICE, MEDICAL DEPT.,
7th 11th July 1864.

C. R. FRANCH, M. B., Surgeon Major
Examiner of Medical Accounts.

[1477]

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN showing the expenditure of Spirits, Wines, Malt Liquor, Effervescing Liquids, and Lime Juice in European Military Hospitals in the Bengal Presidency during the month of March 1864, the strength of the charges, and the percentages of expenditure on the aggregate number of sick diets, compiled from Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospitals' Returns agreeably to the Headings prescribed in Memorandum No. 5465, dated 13th January 1863, from the Military Finance Department.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S CIRCLE.	STRENGTH.		NUMBER OF DIETS.		SPIRITS.		WINES.		MALT LIQUOR.		EFFERVES- CING LIQUIDS.		LIME JUICE.	
	Combatants.	Non-Combatants.	Hospital Apprentices.	Sick.	Number of Bottles.	Per Cent. on Sick.	Number of Bottles.	Per Cent. on Sick.	Number of Bottles.	Per Cent. on Sick.	Number of Bottles.	Per Cent. on Sick.	Number of Bottles.	Per Cent. on Sick.
Presidency...	825	353	158	7,920	26	10.31	3.2	151.4	1,028	307.32	404	160.15	19	7.53
Barrackpore ...	1,501	316	41	2,315	11	14.73	79	33.71	256	341.47	22	29.46	13	17.40
Dacca ...	355	247	...	523	...	...	1	5.92	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore ...	1,685	439	82	3,513	20	17.65	72	33.39	973	240.91	405	357.38	85	75.01
Benares ...	1,473	119	154	3,781	2	1.04	21	17.22	331	287.78	2	1.04	23	18.86
Cawnpore ...	2,728	881	395	6,301	15	7.27	37	17.05	419	217.78	12	5.82	40	10.40
Agra ...	3,740	589	63	7,121	13	5.74	131	60.67	951	419.90	215	90.70	115	60.78
Meerut ...	5,601	922	167	13,138	25	5.90	238	78.55	2,121	500.46	478	112.70	101	21.51
Lucknow ...	4,096	921	31	7,444	22	9.16	185	77.46	535	223.80	189	57.89	73	30.40
Bangor ...	2,053	327	31	5,080	10	6.10	88	53.79	370	224.72	133	81.16	16	9.74
Birhind ...	5,363	879	555	7,621	69	21.15	170	69.15	794	322.98	113	43.07	41	17.90
Meeran Meer ...	3,681	453	303	6,912	40	20.39	135	60.32	820	417.85	100	81.55	67	31.15
Sealkote ...	1,594	287	82	2,514	5	7.43	59	73.04	311	400.73	217	269.65	25	30.86
Peshawar ...	6,030	726	360	11,536	55	14.78	230	61.81	2,013	550.10	391	97.02	161	44.07
Total ...	41,401	7,170	2,380	94,708	287	10.81	1,902	69.56	10,371	379.27	2,663	97.48	788	29.92

ABSTRACT.	Expended during the month.		As per previous month's Return.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Total Bottles of Spirits ...	307	360	...	83
" " " Wines ...	1,002	1,717	186	...
" " " Malt Liquor ...	10,371	8,641	1,730	...
" " " Effervescing Liquids ...	2,663	2,190	473	...
" " " Lime Juice ...	788	506	123	...

C. R. FRANCIS, M. B., Surgeon-Major,
Examiner of Medical Accounts.

FORT WILLIAM;
EXAMINER'S OFFICE, MEDICAL DEPT., }
14th July 1864.

[1478]

Analysis of the Return.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S CIRCLE.	SPIRITS.	WINE.	MALT LIQUOR.	EFFERVESCENT LIQUIDS.	LIME JUICE.
	Per Cent. on Sick.	Per Cent. on Sick.	Per Cent. on Sick.	Per Cent. on Sick.	Per Cent. on Sick.
Presidency	10.81	151.43	407.52	160.13	7.53
Barrackpore	14.73	93.73	341.47	29.46	13.39
Dacca ... ..	...	5.92	...	...	...
Dinapore	17.65	63.53	240.91	357.38	75.01
Benares	1.64	17.22	287.78	1.64	18.86
Cawnpore	7.27	17.95	217.79	5.82	19.40
Agra	5.74	66.67	419.90	96.70	50.73
Mecrut	5.80	70.55	500.46	112.70	24.54
Lucknow	9.16	77.46	222.80	57.89	30.40
Saugor	6.10	53.70	225.79	81.16	9.76
Sirhind	21.15	69.15	322.98	45.97	17.90
Meean Meer	23.39	69.32	417.05	81.55	34.15
Sealkote	7.43	73.04	400.78	268.65	30.85
Peshawur	14.78	61.81	539.10	97.02	44.07
Total	10.86	69.56	379.27	97.46	28.82
As per previous month's Return	14.59	65.92	351.75	84.08	22.88
Increase ... ..	...	3.64	47.52	13.38	5.94
Decrease	3.73	...	...	...	...

C. B. FRANCIS, M. B., Surgeon-Major,

Examiner of Medical Accounts

PORT WILLIAM;
EXAMINER'S OFFICE, MEDICAL DEPT.,
11th 18th July 1862.

[1479]

NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863 if the undermentioned unclaimed Packages are not cleared from the Custom House on or before the 6th August 1864 they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharfage, and any other charges due on them :—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, May 5th ...	1 Case, [J G,] C and B	... Waverley.
" 11th ..	2 Cases, Burdwan Patten	... Burman.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 26th July 1864. }

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CUSTOMS.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, April 29th ...	2 Cases, Major-General Garvoek, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	... Indiana.
May 2nd ...	■ Cases, Surgeon-Major Kinsey, Ogilvie and Co...	Ditto.
April 29th ...	9 Cases, C A W	... Ditto.
" 29th ...	1 Case, M. W. Carr	... Ditto.
" 29th ..	1 Case, D J	... Ditto.
March 30th ..	30 Cases, [A N]	... Raby Castle.
May 5th ...	1 Case, "	... Waverley.
" 3rd ...	1 Cask, R M D	... Ditto.
April 29th ...	4 Casks, [C. L. S. and Co.]	... Ditto.
May 15th ..	1 Case, Dr. JH. D. Fowler	... Jane Porter.
April 20th ..	1 Cask, 6 Crates, B N L.	... Ditto.
May 9th ...	10 Cases, [S]	... City of Cashmere.
April 9th ...	1 Cask, [A N]	... Coringa.
May 12th ...	19 Boxes, 2 [D]	... City of Canton.
April 22nd ...	1 Case, C N	... Str. Alpee.
May 19th ...	44 Cases, O and W	... John Rennie.
" 20th ...	20 Cases, [180,] B. L. and Co.	... Ditto.
March 1st ...	1 Case, O. and Co.	... Str. Erymanthe.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 26th July 1864. }

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

Notice.

Mr. G. E. PORTER, Assistant Collector, received charge of the Burdwan Treasury from Deputy Collector BABOO RAMNARAIN SUMMODHUR, and has been authorized to draw Bills on other Public Treasuries.

C. F. MONTRESOR,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'s OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVISION;
Hooghly,
The 21st June 1864. }

Notice.

Mr. H. CLARK, Assistant Collector, has received charge of the Bancoorah Treasury, and is authorized to draw Bills on other Public Treasuries.

C. F. MONTRESOR,
Commissioner.

COMMR.'s OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVISION;
Hooghly,
The 1st July 1864. }

No. 23.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the undersigned at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 29th July 1864, and opened there at noon on the day following in the presence of attending persons, for the supply, by contract, of the Sheets specified in the subjoined Schedule.

2. Form of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned on application.
3. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for Sheets."
4. Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.
5. Tenderers must lodge with their Tenders the necessary Security by Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal Receipt for Cash there deposited to the credit of the undersigned. Particular attention to this is requested, as Tenders will be rejected without examination which are not accompanied by the prescribed Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal Receipt. No other description of Security will be accepted.

SCHEDULE.

Number.	Name of Article.	Estimated Number probably required, more or less.	Where and to whom deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Security for Contract to be lodged with Tender.	Quality of Supply.	REMARKS.
1	Sheets ...	9,000	At Commissariat Godown, Baloo Ghaut. To Executive Officer or his Assistant.	On or before 1st Sept. 1864... 2,000 " " 15th " " ... 2,000 " " 1st Oct. " " ... 2,000 " " 15th " " ... 2,000 " " 20th " " ... 1,000 Total ... 9,000	10 per cent. on value.	Very Best.	Sheets to be equal to the sealed Bedding Muster in the Godown.

FORT WILLIAM;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 12th July 1864. }

T. H. SISKIN, Major,
Assistant Commissary General.

[1481]

Advertisement.

No. 5.

SEALED Tenders are invited by the undersigned for the supply, by Contract, of Beef and Mutton to the British Troops at Dinapore and Hazareebaugh and on the march from 1st September 1864, or from date of sanction of Contract by the Commissary General to 30th April 1865, and from 1st September 1864, or from date of sanction of Contract by the Commissary General to 30th April 1867. Forms with specifications of terms to be had, on application, at the Commissariat Offices at Dinapore and Hazareebaugh. Tenders will be received up to 4 P. M. of 5th August 1864; all received up to that hour accompanied by the Earnest Deposit (*vide* Schedule) will be publicly opened at the Executive Commissariat Offices, Dinapore and Hazareebaugh, at noon of 6th August 1864, in the presence of all who may attend. The Earnest Deposit of rejected Tenders will be returned on the same day.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalment deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited on acceptance of Tender by Commissary General.	Quality of Supply.	REMARKS.
1	Beef ..	From 1st September 1864, or from date of sanction of Contract by Commissary General to 30th April 1865.	222,614 lbs.	Ration Grounds and Hospitals of Dinapore and Hazareebaugh. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Half an hour before sun-rise daily according to daily Indents, &c.	Rs. 500.	At 25 per cent. on estimated outlay, the maximum amount not to exceed Rupees 10,000.	Best Grass fed.	Earnest Money to be lodged with the Bank of Bengal at Patna, and the Receipt to be sent to this Office.
	Mutton ..		30,538 lbs. 32,995 "			" 500.			
2	Beef ..	From 1st September 1864, or from date of sanction of Contract by Commissary General to 30th April 1867.	8,86,412 lbs.	Ration Grounds and Hospitals of Dinapore and Hazareebaugh. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Half an hour before sun-rise daily according to daily Indents, &c.	Rs. 1,900	At 10 per cent. on estimated outlay, the maximum amount not to exceed Rupees 20,000.	Best Grass fed.	Earnest Money to be lodged with the Bank of Bengal at Patna, and the Receipt to be sent to this Office.
	Mutton ..		1,33,452 lbs. 1,21,869 "			" 1,900			
			Dinapore ... 1,33,452 lbs. 1,21,869 "						
			Hazareebaugh ... 30,538 lbs. 32,995 "						

DINAPORE;
Executive Commissariat Office,
22d 6th June 1864.

G. L. KERR, Lieutenant,
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

[1482]

No. 18C.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 P. M. of the 1st August 1864, and opened there at noon on the day following, for the supply of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

2. Form of Tender will be supplied by the undersigned, and no others will be received.
3. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for Stores for the Clothing Agency."
4. Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.
5. Tenders must show a rate for each and every Article of the Class or Classes to which they have reference.
6. Competitors may offer for one or more Classes.
7. Tenderers must lodge with their Tenders the necessary Security by Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal Receipt for cash there deposited to the credit of the undersigned.

SCHEDULE.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.		Aggregate Quantity required, more or less.	Where and to whom deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and when.			Security for contract to be lodged with Tender.	Quality of Supply.	REMARKS.
CLASS A.						Yards.			
Cloth, American Drill,	Water proof	10,000	To the Army Clothing Agent at Allipore through the Commissariat Godown, Baloo Ghaut.	On or before the	20th	August 1864	1,000		
				Ditto	1st	Sept. "	1,000		
				Ditto	15th	" "	1,000		
				Ditto	1st	October "	1,000		
				Ditto	15th	" "	1,000		
				Ditto	1st	Nov. "	1,000		
				Ditto	15th	" "	1,000		
				Ditto	1st	Dec. "	1,000		
				Ditto	15th	" "	1,000		
				Ditto	31st	" "	1,000		
				Total			10,000		
CLASS B.									
Cloth, American Drill,		25,000		On or before the	20th	August 1864	10,000		
				Ditto	20th	Sept. "	5,000		
				Ditto	5th	October "	5,000		
				Ditto	20th	" "	5,000		
				Total			25,000		
CLASS C.									
Helmets, Wicker, with	Covers and Turbans No.	3,000		On or before the	31st	August 1864	1,000		
				Ditto	1st	October "	1,000		
				Ditto	15th	" "	1,000		
				Total			3,000		
CLASS D.									
Leather Straps for	Cloaks No.	3,000		All to be delivered on or before 15th Oct. 1864					
Leather foot Straps	Artillery Pairs	3,300		Ditto		ditto.			
Leather Straps for	Valises No.	2,000		Ditto		ditto.			

FORT WILLIAM;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 20th July 1864.

T. H. SIMLEY, Major,
Assistant Commissary General.

[1483.]

No. 23M.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at No. 6, Park Street, up to 4 o'clock P. M. of the 29th July 1864, and opened there at noon on the day following, for the supply of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

2. Form of Tender will be supplied by the undersigned and no others will be received.

3. Tenders to be superscribed—"Tender for Marine Stores."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.

5. Tenders must show a rate for each and every Article of the Class or Classes to which they have reference.

6. Competitors may offer for one or more Classes.

7. Tenderers must lodge with their Tenders the necessary Security by Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal Receipt for Cash there deposited to the credit of the undersigned. Particular attention to this is requested, as Tenders will be rejected without examination which are not accompanied by the prescribed Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal Receipt. No other description of Security will be accepted.

SCHEDULE.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Estimated total requirements.	Where and to whom deliverable.	Installments deliverable and when.	Security for Contract to be lodged with Tender.	Quality of Supply.	REMARKS.
CLASS A.	No. Tons. Cwt. Qr. lbs.	At the Dock Yard, Kidderpore, through the Commissariat Godown, Fulloo Ghaut.	Whole to be delivered between the 5th and 20th August 1864.	25 per cent. on value of tendered Articles.	Very Best.	Musters can be seen at the Dock Yard.
Oil, Castor, 1st quality ... Impl. gals.	300 0 0 0 0					
" Coconut, unadulterated, 1st quality ... "	600 0 0 0 0					
" Mustard, 1st quality ... "	400 0 0 0 0					
" Linseed, boiled, Europe, 1st quality ... "	300 0 0 0 0					
CLASS B.						
Cloth, Chintz ... yards	80 0 0 0 0					
" Dungaree, single ... "	500 0 0 0 0					
Thread, Cotton ...	0 0 2 0 0					
CLASS C.						
Canvas, Country ... yards	380 0 0 0 0					
" Europe, No. 1 ... "	2,500 0 0 0 0					
CLASS D.		To Naval Store-keeper.				
Lead, Black ...	0 0 0 1 0					
Paint, Black, 1st quality ...	0 1 5 0 0					
" Blue, Prussian, 1st quality ...	0 0 0 0 7					
" Green, 1st quality ...	0 0 7 0 0					
" White, best ...	0 1 5 0 0					
" Yellow, best ...	0 0 5 0 0					
Pitch, Europe, 1st quality ...	0 1 0 0 0					
Rosins ...	0 0 10 0 0					
Varnish, Bright, in a Cask ... Impl. gals.	25 0 0 0 0					
" Copaul ... "	10 0 0 0 0					
Wax, Bees ...	0 0 0 1 0					
CLASS E.						
Coal, Steam, Country, best quality, without dust ...	0 200 0 0 0					
CLASS F.						
Coal, Steam, English, best quality, without dust ...	0 300 0 0 0					

NAMES OF ARTICLES.		Estimated total require- ments.	Where and to whom deliverable.	Installments deliver- able and when.	Security for Con- tract to be lodged with Tender.	Quality of Supply.	REMARKS.
CLASS G.		No. Tons. Cwt. Qr. lbs.	At the Dock Yard, Kidderpore, through the Commissariat Godown, Bahadur Ghaut. To Naval Store-keeper.	Whole to be delivered between the 5th and 20th August 1864.	25 per cent. on value of tendered Articles.	Very Best.	Masters can be seen at the Dock Yard.
Hides, Bellows or Tanned	...	25 0 0 0 0					
" Corrah	...	25 0 0 0 0					
Hose, Leather, fire engines, 2½ inches diameter inside, 30 feet each	Lengths	2 0 0 0 0					
Hose, Leather, fire engines, 2½ inches diameter inside, 30 feet each	"	1 0 0 0 0					
Ropes, Hide, 3 inches	Fathoms	50 0 0 0 0					
CLASS II.							
Ropes, Bolt, Western Indian Hemp, 1½ inches	Coils	4 0 4 2 2					
" Bolt, Western Indian Hemp, 1 inch	"	3 0 1 3 12					
" Jute	...	0 1 0 0 0					
" Ratline, 21 Thread	Coils	5 0 4 1 10					
" " 12 "	"	6 0 1 3 4					
" " 6 "	"	4 0 1 0 0					
" Manilla, 1½ inches	"	3 0 1 3 2					
" " 2½ "	"	3 0 3 2 4					
" " 3½ "	"	2 0 4 2 16					
Spun yarn, Tarred, 2 yarn	...	0 0 8 0 0					
" Untarred, 4 yarn	...	0 0 10 0 0					
CLASS I.							
Brass, old	...	0 0 6 0 0					
Conductor, Lightning, with Copper Spindles, for mast head made of Copper wire, 1 inch circumference, 25 fathoms each	...	2 0 0 0 0					
Copper Sheets, 26 oz.	...	0 1 5 0 0					
" " 28 "	...	0 1 5 0 0					
Deckclies, Copper, with covers of sizes	...	0 0 2 0 0					
Lead Sheets, ½ inch	...	0 0 18 0 0					
" " ¼ "	...	0 1 4 0 0					
" " ⅜ "	...	0 1 4 0 0					
Lotah, Copper, 1 quart size	...	1 0 0 0 0					
Nails, Spelter, 1½ inches	...	0 0 8 0 0					
Spelter or Zinc Tiles	...	0 0 1 0 0					
" Sheets, 20 oz.	...	0 0 15 0 0					
Tin Block	...	0 0 3 0 0					
CLASS J.							
Angles, Iron, 4 inches	Bars	20 0 0 0 0					
" " 3½ "	"	20 0 0 0 0					
" " 3 "	"	25 0 0 0 0					
" " 2½ "	"	20 0 0 0 0					
Bars, Flat Iron, 5 × 2 inches...	"	10 0 0 0 0					
" " 3 × 1½ "	"	20 0 0 0 0					
" " 1½ × 1 "	"	40 0 0 0 0					
Keys, Steel	"	0 0 0 8 0					
Locks, fore Iron, Swedish	...	0 0 1 2 0					
Nails, composition, 1 inch	...	0 0 10 0 0					
" " 1½ "	...	0 0 10 0 0					
Plate or Sheet Iron, 6 feet × 2½ feet × ¼ inch	Sheets	20 0 0 0 0					
Plate or Sheet Iron, 6 feet × 2 feet × ⅜ inch	"	30 0 0 0 0					
Plate or Sheet Iron, 8½ feet × 2½ feet × ⅜ inch	"	26 0 0 0 0					

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Estimated total require- ments.	Where and to whom deliverable.	Instalments deliver- able and when.	Security for Con- tract to be lodged with Tender.	Quality of Supply.	REMARKS.
<p>CLASS J.—(Concluded.)</p> <p>Plate or Sheet Iron, 7 feet × 4 feet × $\frac{1}{8}$ inch ... Sheets 26 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Plate or Sheet Iron, 7 feet × 2½ feet × $\frac{1}{8}$ inch ... " 30 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Plate or Sheet Iron, 6 feet × 3 feet × $\frac{1}{8}$ inch ... " 15 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Plate or Sheet Iron, 6 feet × 3 feet × $\frac{3}{16}$ inch ... " 20 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Plate or Sheet Iron, 6 feet × 2½ feet × $\frac{1}{8}$ inch ... " 26 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Plate or Sheet Iron, 6 feet × 2 feet × $\frac{1}{8}$ inch ... " 14 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Plate or Sheet Iron, 4 feet × 4 feet × $\frac{1}{8}$ inch ... " 30 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Plate or Sheet Iron, 4 feet square ... " 17 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Plate or Sheet Iron, 7 feet × 3 feet × $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, Low Moor ... " 26 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Plate or Sheet Iron, 7 feet × 3 feet × $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, Low Moor ... " 10 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Plate or Sheet Iron, 6½ feet × 2½ feet × $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, Low Moor ... " 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Plate or Sheet Iron, 4 feet square × $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, Low Moor... " 12 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Rivets, Iron ... 0 1 10 0 0</p> <p>Steel, Spring, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, square ... Bars 6 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " 1½ × ½ inch ... Feet 14 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" Cast, 1½ inches square ... Bars 5 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " Octagon, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ... " 20 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " " 1½ " ... " 5 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " Round, $\frac{3}{4}$ " ... " 1 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " " $\frac{1}{2}$ " ... " 3 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " " 1 " ... " 4 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " " 1½ " ... " 4 0 0 0 0</p>		To Naval Store-keeper. At the Dock Yard, Kidderpore, through the Commissariat Godown, Baloo Ghaut.	Whole to be delivered between the 5th and 20th August 1894.	25 per cent. on value of tendered Articles.	Very Best.	Musters can be seen at the Dock Yard.
<p>CLASS K.</p> <p>Chisels, Cold Steel, large size ... 20 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " Rivet cutting, large size ... 20 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Chopper, Country, large size ... 12 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Drifts, Steel, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ... 10 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " $\frac{1}{4}$ " ... 10 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Files, flat, coarse, 16 inches ... 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " bastard, 18 " ... 74 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " smooth, 12 " ... 50 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" half-round, bastard, 18 inches ... 50 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " " 14 " ... 12 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " round " 7 " ... 10 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " smooth, 6 " ... 25 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " " 8 " ... 25 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " " 10 " ... 25 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " " 12 " ... 25 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " " 14 " ... 25 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" square, coarse, 14 " ... 12 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Frame, Saw, 14 " ... 2 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Gimblets, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ... 5 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" $\frac{1}{4}$ " ... 5 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" $\frac{1}{8}$ " ... 5 0 0 0 0</p>						

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Estimated total require-ments.	Where and to whom deliverable.	Instalments deliver-able and when.	Security for Con-tract to be lodged with Tender.	Quality of Supply.	REMARKS.
<p>CLASS K.—(Concluded.)</p> <p>Hammers, Chipping, Europe ... 20 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" Flagging, " ... 20 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" Hand, " ... 20 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" Rivetting, " ... 20 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Hasps and Staples, Brass Sets 2 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Hoops, Ash, 6 inches ... 24 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Ladles, Iron Pitch ... 6 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Screws, Iron, 1 inch ... Gross 10 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " 1½ inches ... " 10 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " 2 " ... " 10 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " 3 × ½ " ... " 208 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Tongs, Rivetting ... 12 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" Smith ... 12 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Tools, Snapping, ½ inch ... 24 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " ¾ " ... 24 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " 1 " ... 24 0 0 0 0</p>	<p>No. Tons. Cwt. Qr. Lbs.</p>	<p>To Naval Store-keeper. At the Dock Yard, Kilderpore, through the Commissariat Godown, Baloo Ghāt.</p>	<p>Whole to be delivered between the 5th and 20th August 1864.</p>	<p>25 per cent. on value of tendered Articles.</p>	<p>Very Best.</p>	<p>Musters can be seen at the Dock Yard.</p>
<p>CLASS L.</p> <p>Bamboo Seives ... 2 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Brushes, Paint, No. 1 ... 25 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " " 2 ... 25 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" Tar, short handles ... 6 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Charcoal ... 0 0 10 0 0</p> <p>Chunam, dust or dry ... 0 2 0 0 0</p> <p>Clay, Black ... 0 2 10 0 0</p> <p>Coke, English, 1st quality ... 0 5 0 0 0</p> <p>Dung, Cow, dry ... 2,000 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Felt, tarred ... Sheets 1,000 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Glass for Ports, 1 inch thick × 9½ inches diameter ... 12 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Glass, Pane, 2 feet 5 inches × 14½ inches ... 4 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" " 18 inches × 14 inches ... 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Husk, Paddy ... 0 0 3 0 0</p> <p>Lamps, Argand, complete ... 2 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Lanterns, Globe, " ... 6 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Luggies, Soondry, 2½ feet each ... 25 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Lights, Billiard, with Reflector ... 2 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Mud, Mugrah ... 0 2 10 0 0</p> <p>Pump, Portable, patent, complete, with Hose, Nozzle, &c. ... 1 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Soap, Dacca ... 0 0 2 0 0</p> <p>Sand, Amptah ... 0 1 0 0 0</p> <p>" Moulding ... 0 1 0 0 0</p> <p>" Mugrah ... 0 1 0 0 0</p> <p>Skin, Chamols, best quality Pieces 4 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Soorky ... 0 1 0 0 0</p> <p>Spiles, Wooden ... 1,00,000 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Sticks, Bamboo ... 100 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" Wooden ... 100 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Scale, Patent, to weigh up to 140 lbs. ... 1 0 0 0 0</p> <p>" large, with Iron Beam and weight complete Set 1 0 0 0 0</p> <p>Tape, Measuring, Metallic, 100 feet each ... 2 0 0 0 0</p>		<p>To Naval Store-keeper. At the Dock Yard, Kilderpore, through the Commissariat Godown, Baloo Ghāt.</p>	<p>Whole to be delivered between the 5th and 20th August 1864.</p>	<p>25 per cent. on value of tendered Articles.</p>	<p>Very Best.</p>	<p>Musters can be seen at the Dock Yard.</p>

FORT WILLIAM;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 15th July 1864.

T. H. SIBLEY, Major,
Assistant Commissary General.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The following Contracts have been concluded in the Commissariat Department for the period specified :—

BAREILLY DIVISION.		Bareilly.		Shajee- hanpore.		Moorad- abad.		Nynee Tal.			
<i>Hospital Clothing.</i>		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Quilts, Colton	per each	8	0	0	8	4	0	8	4	0	
Mattresses	"	8	0	0	8	4	0	8	4	0	
Blankets lined with											
Chintz	"	8	4	0	8	4	0	8	4	0	
Pillows, large	"	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	
" small	"	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	
Pillow Cases, large	"	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	
" small	"	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	
Sheets, Linen	"	1	15	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	
Shirts, "	"	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	
Drawers, "	"	0	15	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	
Socks, Cotton	per pair	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	
" Woollen	"	0	12	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	
Drawers, Flannel	per each	3	0	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	
Banians, "	"	2	14	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	
Gowns, double	"	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	
" single	"	1	12	0	1	14	0	1	14	0	
" lined with Loe	"	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	
Putty, Flannel	"	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	
Round Jack Towels	"	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	
Hand, Patna, "	"	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	
Caps, Flannel	"	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	
" Linen	"	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	
Suttrunjees	"	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	
Slippers	per pair	1	4	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	
Kharowah	per yard	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	
Thread	per Re. 1 lb. 8 oz.	1	lb. 8 oz.	1	lb. 8 oz.	1	lb. 8 oz.	1	lb. 8 oz.	1	
<i>Bedding.</i>		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Quilts	per each	5	7	0	5	7	0	5	7	0	
Sheets	"	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	
Blankets	"	1	12	0	...	1	12	0	1	14	0
Suttrunjees	"	1	6	0	...	1	6	0	...		
<i>Bareilly Station.</i>											
Firewood at Station and in Camp, 15 and 30 miles	...	225	lbs.	per Re.	} Sree Ram ...						
On Command	...	200	"	"							
<i>Shajeehanpore.</i>											
Firewood at Station and in Camp, 15 miles	...	321	lbs.	per Re.	} Kishoree Lall ...						
Firewood at Station and in Camp, 30 miles	...	305	"	"							
On Command	...	251	"	"							
<i>Moradabad.</i>											
Firewood at Station	...	291	lbs.	per Re.	} Bhugwan Doss ...						
" in Camp, 15 and 30 miles	...	250	"	"							
On Command	...	225	"	"							
<i>Nynee Tal.</i>											
Firewood at Station	...	330	lbs.	per Re.	} Sree Ram ...						
" in Camp, 15 and 30 miles	...	330	"	"							
On Command	...	200	"	"							
<i>Firewood for Chimnies.</i>											
At Station	...	4	mds.	per Re.							

From 1st May
1864 to 30th
April 1865.

From 1st May
1864 to 30th
April 1865.

Moradabad Station.

Potatoes at Station and in Camp, 15 miles	...	■ lbs.	per Re.	} Saidh Mull	...
Potatoes at Station and in Camp, 30 miles	...	81	"		
On Command	...	15	"		

Bareilly Station.

Tinning at Station and in Camp, 15 and 30 miles	...	No. 30	per Re.	} Kullon	...
On Command	...	" 13	"		

Moradabad.

Tinning at Station	...	No. 18	per Re.	} Ruheem Bux	...
" in Camp, 15 and 30 miles	...	" 16	"		
On Command	...	" 16	"		

LUCKNOW DIVISION.

RS. AS. P.

Lucknow.

Leeches at Station	...	2 14 8	per 100	} Hajee Ramjan	...
Fowls	...	6 5 0	per score		
Chickens	...	4 6 0	"		
Eggs	...	2 0 0	per 100		
Milk	...	0 0 7	per pint		
Butter	...	0 7 10	per lb.		

LUCKNOW DIVISION.

Ordnance Supplies.

Bamboos, 1st size	...	3 0 0	per each	} Hurro Chunder Dey	...
" 2nd "	...	1 12 0	"		
" small	...	15 0 0	per 100		
Baskets, Bamboo or Wicker	...	0 3 3	per each		
Camphor	...	1 8 0	per lb.		
Cloth, Canvas, Country, fine	...	0 5 0	per ft.		
Cow Dung, dry	...	0 4 6	per cwt.		
Flour	...	0 0 6	per lb.		
Glass Panes for Lanterns	...	0 3 10	per each		
Hides, Buffalo, half hides, dressed	...	2 12 0	per each		
" Bullocks	...	3 10 0	"		
Khus-Khus	...	5 0 0	per cwt.		
Line, Cotton, Tent, Rope	...	83 0 0	"		
Needles, Sail-maker	...	■ 0 3	per each		
Oil, Linseed, Country	...	0 1 11	per lb.		
Paint, dry, lamp, black	...	2 9 0	"		
" yellow, Ochre, for paulins	...	0 9 0	"		
" Red Lead	...	0 8 0	"		
" White	...	0 10 6	"		
Pencils, Black Lead	...	0 6 0	per doz.		
Rope, Jute or Hemp, Country	...	9 0 ■	per cwt.		
Skins, Sheep, raw	...	■ 5 6	per each		
Soap, Country	...	0 1 0	per lb.		
Tent Mallets	...	0 7 3	per each		
" Suleetaha, Gunny	...	3 14 0	"		
Twine, coarse, Country	...	0 1 6	per lb.		
Wool, Sheep	...	0 6 0	"		
Worsted, sewing	...	3 0 0	"		

From 1st May
1864 to 30th
April 1865.

EARTHEN-WARE ARTICLES.

At Lucknow Station.

Jallaha, large	...	0 4 0	per each	} Hajee Ramjan	...
" small	...	0 1 6	"		
Naungla, large	...	0 3 0	"		
" small	...	0 0 2	"		

RS. AS. P.

Gumlahs, large	...	0	1	6	per each	} Hajee Ramjan ...
" small	...	0	0	8	"	
Stool Pans	...	0	1	0	"	
Ghurrahs, large	...	0	0	10	"	
" small	...	0	0	3	"	
Scorahies	...	0	0	5	"	
Cups	...	0	0	2	"	
Handeepots	...	0	0	4	"	
Gumlahs, glazed	...	0	4	0	"	
Naunds, "	...	0	2	0	"	
Gurrahs, "	...	0	1	6	"	
Privy Pans, "	...	0	3	0	"	
Receivers, "	...	0	3	0	"	
Pots and Pans	...	0	0	2	"	

AGRA DIVISION.

Agra.

Firewood at Station	...	■	7	1	p. 100 lbs.	} Hurbeelas ...
" on Command	...	0	8	11	" "	

AT AGRA.

Earthen Vessels.

Jallahs, large	...	No.	4	per Re.	} Shaick Mohamed Bux ...
Naunds, large	...	"	3	"	
" small	...	"	4	"	
Jallahs, small	...	"	5	"	
Koondahs	...	"	9	"	
Gumlahs	...	"	18	"	
Ghurrahs, large	...	"	20	"	
" small	...	"	30	"	
Pyalahs	...	"	50	"	

At Muttra.

Jallahs, large	...	"	3½	per Re.	} Moolchund ...
Naunds, large	...	"	3	"	
" small	...	"	4	"	
Jallahs, small	...	"	7	"	
Koondahs	...	"	16	"	
Gumlahs	...	"	8	"	
Ghurrahs, large	...	"	16	"	
" small	...	"	25	"	
Pyalahs	...	"	16	"	

At Agra.

Tinning Cooking Utensils	...	RS.	AS.	P.	per 100	Laloo Mull ...
Lamp Oil (Til)	...	lbs.	oz.	d.	per Re.	Sham Lall and Ram Lall ...
Fowls	...	RS.	AS.	P.	per score	Rojawbully and Elahie Bux ...
Eggs	...	...	...	...	"	Proovoo Lall, Brother of Hurdo Doss ...
Lime, Unslaked	...	...	...	...	per md.	

FYZABAD DIVISION.

Fyzabad,—Hospital Clothing.

Banians	...	2	10	0	per each	} Baneepersand ...
Suttranjees	...	1	0	0	"	
Blankets	...	2	2	0	"	
Gowns, double	...	2	3	0	"	
" single	...	1	2	0	"	
Mattresses	...	2	11	0	"	
Cotton Caps	...	0	1	0	"	
Pillows, large	...	0	8	0	"	
" small	...	0	4	0	"	
Pillow Cases, large	...	0	4	0	"	
" " small	...	0	2	0	"	
Shirts	...	1	8	0	"	
Shirts	...	1	0	0	"	
Socks, Woolen	...	0	8	6	per pair	

From 1st May 1864
to 30th April 1865.

Rs. As. P.

Socks, Cotton	...	0	5	6	per pair	} Bancepersand ...
Towels, Patna, Hand	...	0	3	0	per each	
Trowsers, Flannel	...	2	11	0	"	
" Cotton	...	0	12	6	"	
Towels, large	...	0	4	0	"	
Jharuns	...	0	2	0	"	

Barley, Europe.

At Station and in Camp, 15 and 30 miles	...	0	6	6	per lb.	} Choona Lall ...
On Command	...	0	8	0	"	

DELHI DIVISION.

Hospital Clothing at Station.

Blankets lined with Chintz	...	2	15	0	per each	} Peary Lall and Hoolass Roy ...
Blankets	...	1	12	0	"	
Bolster Cases	...	0	5	0	"	
" " small	...	0	3	0	"	
Dusters	...	0	2	0	"	
Flannel Banians	...	2	6	0	"	
" Drawers	...	2	8	0	"	
Gowns, double	...	3	3	0	"	
" single	...	1	12	0	"	
" lined with Loe	...	2	2	0	"	
Linen Drawers	...	0	13	0	"	
" Caps	...	0	0	6	"	
" Shirts	...	1	7	2	"	
Mattresses	...	2	12	0	"	
Pillows, large	...	0	6	0	"	
" small	...	0	4	0	"	
Quilts	...	4	0	0	"	
Sheets	...	1	7	5	"	
Slippers	...	0	8	0	per pair	
Socks, Knitted	...	0	3	0	"	
" Woollen	...	0	4	0	"	
Suttrunjers	...	0	14	0	per each	
Towels, Jack	...	0	2	0	"	
" Round	...	0	4	0	"	
" Hand	...	0	2	0	"	

From 1st May 1864
to 30th April 1865.

Barrack and Hospital Supplies at Station.

Basins	...	0	1	2	per each	} Gourie Sahoy ...
Charcoal	...	1	1	0	per md.	
Chatties or Handies	...	0	0	6	per each	
Ghurrahs	...	0	0	11	"	
Gumlahe	...	0	1	4	"	
Glass Lamps	...	0	5	0	"	
Jars, large	...	0	1	4	"	
" small	...	0	0	9	"	
Lime	...	1	10	0	per md.	
Nets for Charcoal	...	0	1	0	per each	
Oil, Linseed	...	12	0	0	per md.	
Dhooanah	...	8	0	0	"	
Naunds	...	0	6	0	per each	
Tin Lamps	...	0	0	0	"	
Privy Pans	...	0	2	0	"	

Delhi Magazine Stores.

Bamboos, small	...	6	4	0	per 100	} Bhugwan Dass and Peary Lall ...
Baskets, Bamboo or Wicker	...	0	0	6	per each	
Dubbers, 2 mannds	...	4	8	0	"	
" 1 "	...	3	8	0	"	
" 1/2 "	...	2	0	0	"	
Flour	...	0	0	0	per lb.	

Rs. As. P.

Glass Panes for Lanterns	...	0	4	0	per each
Hemp, Country or Jute	...	8	0	0	per cwt.
Hides, Bullocks, undressed	...	5	8	0	per each
Khum-Khum	...	4	0	0	per cwt.
Lime	...	8	0	0	"
Line, Cotton, Tent, Rope	...	70	0	0	"
Lock, Pad, Iron, single, 1½ inch	...	1	0	0	per each
Oil, Linseed, Country	...	0	4	0	per lb.
Paint, dry, lamp, black	...	6	0	0	"
" yellow, Ochre, for paulins	...	0	4	0	"
" black, rotten	...	4	0	0	"
Rivets and Washers, Copper, for Engine Hose	...	0	1	0	per each
Skins, Sheep, raw	...	0	8	0	"
Soap, Country	...	0	2	6	per lb.
Tent Bags, Gunny Pin, spare	...	2	8	0	per each
" " Pin	...	0	1	0	"
" Poles, En., Privates Ridge	...	2	8	0	"
" " " " standing	...	8	0	0	"
" " Suleetabs, Gunny	...	4	8	0	"
Twine, coarse, Country	...	0	2	0	per lb.
" Country, No. 8	...	0	8	0	"
Vinegar	...	0	1	0	"
Worsted, sewing	...	0	12	0	"

Bhugwan Doss and Peary Lal

DELHI DIVISION.

Bedding at Station.

Quilts	...	4	4	3	per each
Sheets	...	1	14	10	"
Blankets	...	2	10	0	"
Suttrunjees	...	1	12	0	"

Hurnarain

Firewood.

At Station	...	240	lbs.	per Ra.
In Camp, 15 miles	...	280	"	"
" 30 "	...	210	"	"
On Command	...	180	"	"

Jumna Doss

EGGS AND CHICKENS.

At Station.

Eggs	...	0	8	0	per score
Chickens	...	No. 5½	per Re.		

Elabee Bux

GWALIOR DIVISION.

Gwalior.

Firewood at Station	...	222	lbs.	per Re.
" in Camp, 15 miles	...	212	"	"
" " 30 "	...	208	"	"
On Command	...	190	"	"

Bedding.

Quilts	...	5	10	0	per each
Sheets	...	1	9	0	"
Blankets	...	2	10	0	"
Suttrunjees	...	1	10	0	"

Kedarnauth

Leeches at Station and in Camp, 15 and 30 miles	...	No. 26	per Re.
On Command	...	" 25	"

Punchum

Hospital Clothing.

Antians, Flannel	...	8	4	0	per each
Blankets, Country, lined with Chintz	...	3	0	0	"
Suttrunjees	...	1	0	0	"
Cloves, double	...	2	8	0	"
" single	...	1	10	0	"
Suttrunjees	...	2	12	0	"

Gungaram

From 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.

From 15th May 1864 to 30th April 1865.

Ra. As. P.

Pillows, large	...	0	7	0	per each	Gungaram	...
" small	...	0	5	0	"		
Pillow Cases, large	...	0	5	0	"		
" " small	...	0	4	0	"		
Quilts, Cotton	...	5	0	0	"		
Shirts, Linen	...	1	6	0	"		
Sheets, "	...	1	9	0	"		
Socks, "	...	0	5	0	per pair		
" Worsted	...	0	9	0	"		
Towels	...	0	4	0	per each		
Trowsers, Linen	...	0	14	0	"		
Cloth, Kharowah	...	0	5	0	per yard		
Trowsers, Flannel	...	3	4	0	per each		
Caps, white	...	0	1	0	"		
Slippers	...	0	9	0	per pair		

Gwalior.

Lime	...	1	1	0	per md.	Kedarnauth	...
Charcoal	...	0	15	0	"		
Jars, Water	...	0	2	0	per each		
Ghurrahs	...	0	0	6	"		
Gumlahs	...	0	0	9	"		
Privy Pans	...	0	1	6	"		

TINNING COOKING UTENSILS.

Gwalior.

Tinning at Station	...	3	2	0	per 100	Umroodeen	...
" on Command	...	10	0	0	"		

Jhansi.

Salt, Sumbhur, at Station	...	7	8	0	p. 100 lbs.	Peary Lall and Mohun Lall	...
" " in Camp, 15 miles	...	7	10	0	"		
" " " 30 "	...	7	12	0	"		
On Command	...	9	0	0	"		
Leeches at Station	...	6	8	0	per 100	Gootoo Churn Hazara	...
" in Camp, 15 and 30 miles	...	7	4	0	"		
Tinning Cooking Utensils at Station	...	1	6	9	per score		
" " " in Camp, 15 miles	...	1	8	0	"		
" " " 30 "	...	1	9	0	"		
Chickens at Station	...	6	10	8	"		
" in Camp, 15 and 30 miles	...	8	0	0	"		
Fowls at Station	...	10	0	0	"		
" in Camp, 15 and 30 miles	...	12	8	0	"		
Eggs at Station	...	0	14	0	"		
" in Camp, 15 and 30 miles	...	1	0	0	"		
Firewood at Station	...	0	4	9	p. 100 lbs.		
" in Camp, 15 miles	...	0	5	2	"		
" " 30 "	...	0	6	3	"		
On Command	...	0	8	6	"		
Oil, Mustard, at Station	...	0	2	11	per lb.	Bhuruth	...
" " in Camp, 15 miles	...	0	3	2	"		
" " " 30 "	...	0	3	3	"		
Oil, Sweet, at Station	...	0	2	7	"		
" " in Camp, 15 miles	...	0	2	10	"		
" " " 30 "	...	0	3	0	"		
Cotton Wicks at Station	...	0	8	0	"		
" " in Camp 15 and 30 miles	...	0	9	0	"		
Wicks, Thread, at Station and in	...	0	12	0	"		
" Camp, 15 and 30 miles	...	0	2	11	per yd.		
Lamp Cloth at Station	...	0	3	8	"		
" in Camp, 15 and 30 miles	...	0	3	8	"		
Milk at Station	...	0	0	6	per pt.		
" in Camp, 15 miles	...	0	0	7 1/2	"		
" " 30 "	...	0	0	8	"		
Butter at Station	...	0	8	0	per lb.		
" in Camp, 15 miles	...	0	8	8 1/2	"		
" " 30 "	...	0	9	2	"		

From 15th May
1864 to 30th
April 1865.

[1493]

Station. Camp, 15
miles.

Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P.

Gumlahe	...	0	2	3	0	2	6 p. ea.	Shama Churna Banerjee
Privy Pane	...	0	3	8	0	4	0 "	
Lime	...	1	■	0	1	4	0 p. md	
Charcoal	...	1	3	0	1	6	0 "	
Ghurrahs	...	0	1	2	0	1	0 p. ea.	
Jars, large	...	0	4	3	0	5	0 "	
Chatties	...	0	0	0	0	0	8 "	
Spitting Cups	...	0	0	6	0	0	0 "	
Goglets	...	0	2	6	0	2	9 "	
Naunds	...	0	4	9	0	5	6 "	

Gwalior.

RS. AS. P.

Basar Medicines.

Alum	...	0	2	0	per lb.	Kedarnauth
Assafoetida	...	1	2	0	"	
Bail Fruit	...	0	1	0	per each	
Camphor	...	1	10	9	per lb.	
Coriander Seed	...	0	1	0	"	
Ginger, dry	...	0	7	0	"	
Gunda Beroza	...	0	4	0	"	
Kaladana	...	0	6	0	"	
Kuth Catechu	...	0	3	9	"	
Linseed Oil	...	0	2	9	"	Kedarnauth
Mustard "	...	0	2	9	"	
" Seed	...	0	2	0	"	
" Europe	...	1	12	0	"	
Orange Peel	...	0	2	0	"	
Pepper, Black	...	0	5	3	"	
Pomegranate Root	...	0	4	0	"	
Poppy Head	...	0	3	0	"	
Rasout	...	0	3	3	"	
Sulphur, Country	...	0	9	6	"	Kedarnauth
Wax, White	...	0	12	0	"	
Cubebs	...	0	14	0	"	
Galnuts	...	0	10	0	"	
Lime Juice	...	0	6	0	per btl.	
Nutmegs	...	1	4	0	per lb.	

From 15th May
1864 to 30th
April 1865.

J. O. MACPHERSON, Colonel,

Commissary General.

No. 24M.

Commissariat Notice.

The undersigned invites sealed Tenders for the supply to the Naval Store Keeper, at the Dock Yard, Kidderpore, of the following Articles :—

Spar Pitch, Pine or yellow, 81 feet long by 18 inches diameter, clear of sap, for lower mast, No. 1.
Ditto Ditto 79 feet by 18 inches Ditto Ditto " 1.
Ditto Ditto 77 " 16 " Ditto Ditto " 1.

Tenders will be received at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 p. m. of the 30th July 1864, and opened there at noon on the 1st August 1864.

The Spars to be of the best quality and to be subject to approval of the receiving Officer.

Delivery, free of all contingent charges, to be completed at the Dock Yard on or before the 5th August 1864.

Each Tender to be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal Receipt for Rupees (100) one hundred, which will be forfeited if approved Spars are not delivered within the prescribed period.

For: WILLIAM;
Commissariat Office,
The 24th July 1864.

T. H. SIBLEY, Major,
Assistant Commissary General.

Notice.**SALE OF WASTE LANDS.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Land, situated in Zillah Durrung, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight per acre, on the 3rd day of November 1864, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Durrung, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

Lot No. 1, about 500 acres, in Mouzah Modopee, Mehal Chardoar, and bounded as follows:—

North—A line east through the jungle from an Uriam tree marked.

South—Mr. C. A. Bruce's Garden and Parakatta Beel adjoining.

East—Grant of the Tezporo Tea Company and others.

West—The Depota River.

Lot No. 2, about 1,050 acres, in Mouzah Orang, Mehal Chardoar, and bounded as follows:—

North—Jungle bordering the Orang Villages.

South—Low land.

East—Jungle and Panchnoi River.

West—Jungle.

Lot No. 3, about 413 acres, in Mouzah Itallishur, Mehal Chardoar, and bounded as follows:—

North—Caulloora Arah Barry.

South—Cola Choona Arah Barry.

East—Carmar Pookoorua.

West—Bathane Jar and Beel.

A. ANDREW,
Offg. Deputy Commr.

ZILLAH DURRUNG, }
Collector's Office, }
The 15th July 1864. }

Notice.**SALE OF WASTE LANDS.**

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 2,650 acres, more or less, situate on the left bank of Kurnafooler River, opposite the Station of Chundergon, in the Chittagong Hills, and bounded as shown at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight an acre, on the 2nd day of August 1864, at the Office of the Commissioner of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred within three months from this date such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of

1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

GEO. MAKHILL,
Offg. Supdt., Hill Tracts.

CHITTAGONG;
Hill Supdt.'s Office,
The 27th April 1864. }

BOUNDARIES.

On the North by the cultivated lands of Mouzah Kodala.

On the East by the Raikhali Khal.

On the South by Jungle.

On the West by cultivated lands of Mouzah Kodala and Registered Lot No. 2.

GEO. MAKHILL,
Offg. Supdt., Hill Tracts.

Notice.**SALE OF WASTE LANDS.**

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 2,358 acres, more or less, situate in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong adjacent to Thannah Fattickcherry, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shown at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight an acre, on the 2nd day of August 1864, at the Office of the Commissioner of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

GEO. MAKHILL,
Offg. Supdt., Hill Tracts.

HILL SUPDT.'S OFFICE; }
Chittagong, }
The 7th June 1864. }

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

On the North by the Baromassa Cherra; on the West by the cultivated lands to the east of the River Halda; on the South by the cultivated lands to the north of the Dolloo Cherra; on the East by the Bundermara Cherra and jungles.

FORM A.**Notice.****SALE OF WASTE LANDS.**

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 469 acres, four hundred and sixty-nine acres, situate in Pergunnahs Borbungshur, Mouzah Satgong, Zillah Kamrup, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2-8, Rupees two and eight annas an acre, on the 2nd day of October 1864, at the Office of the Deputy

Commissioner of Revenue of Kamrup, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

T. LAMB, .

Deputy Commr. of Revenue.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT; }
Zillah Kamrup, }
The 14th June 1864. }

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

North.—Nankar land of Baboo Deobur Bor Doloys, Mouzah Mantacatah and Public Road.
South.—Rivulet issuing from the Chundra Hills.
East.—Jungle lands of Mouzah Satgong.
West.—Mr. Becher's Koboolah, in Mouzah Mantacatah.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that several plots of Waste Lands, in the District of Luckimpore, in Assam, (details of which are shown at the foot of this Notice,) having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight an acre, on the 3rd October 1864, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, in Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

A. K. COMBER,

*Depty. Commr. of Revenue,
Luckimpore.*

DIBROOGHUR; }
Dy. Commr.'s Office, }
Revenue Department, }
The 27th May 1864. }

Lot No. 2.—About 1,000 acres in Mouzah Fakal—
North—Debroo River.
South—Messai Jahn.
East—Jungle and Baboo Boongs.
West—Makoom Allee.

Lot No. 3.—About 1,250 acres in Mouzah Iktratolly, bounded—
North—Chapporee.
South—Naa Allee and Chapporee.
East—Naodwah barrie and Chapporee.
West—Dinjoy Jan and Chapporee.

Lot No. 4.—About 825 acres in Mouzah Nokonkela, bounded—
North—Suddesh Road.
South—Kungah Jhan.
East—Dangory River.
West—Jungle.

Lot No. 5.—About 1,250 acres in Mouzah Suppatholia, bounded—

North—Tipling River.

South—Digboy River.

East—Gorrenarah Jan and Jack Tree.

West—Dehing River.

Lot No. 6.—About 650 acres of Waste Land in Mouzah Madarkhat, bounded—

North—Land held on Pottah by Messrs. Burnell and Riddle.

South—Line cut through the forest from East to West from a cluster of trees in Bhoota Hola to Goroo Koonda Hola.

East—Goroo Koonda Hola.

West—Bhoota Hola.

Lot No. 7.—About 650 acres in Mouzah Tepling, bounded by—

North—Land held by Messrs. Burnell and Riddle on rent-paying Pottah.

South—Tipling River.

East—Line cut through forest.

West—Assam Company's old Jagpore Road.

Lot No. 8.—About 3,000 acres in Mouzah Nowkunkallee, bounded—

North—Dangree River.

South—Buttoo Jan.

East—Bor Krookanee.

West—Majoollee Village.

A. K. COMBER,

Depty. Commr., Luckimpore.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 2,947 acres, more or less, situate in Futtickcherry, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shown at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight per acre, on the 2nd day of September 1864, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

J. D. WARD,

Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE, }
The 18th May 1864. }

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

North—Futtickcherry Stream and Andarmanick.

South—Hargoolah Surry and cultivated lands.

East—Cultivated lands.

West—Sheebourree, Hufta Surra.

Notice.**SALE OF WASTE LAND.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Land, situated in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, and bounded as shown at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees 2 and annas 8 an acre, on the 2nd day of October 1864, at the Office of the Commissioner of Chittagong, at 11 A. M., should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

Geo. MAXGILL,
Offg. Supdt., Hill Tracts.

HILL SUPDT.'s OFFICE;
Chaudergona,
The 29th June 1864.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOTS.**LOT I.**

About 1,800 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Futtickcherri, Zillah Chittagong, bounded as follows:—

North—Hukla River, assessed lands at Feelkhanna and Shah Soonderka Durga.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the West.

South—Munguli Cherra.

East—Saupmara Cherra and Jungle.

LOT II.

About 1,600 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Futtickcherri, Zillah Chittagong, bounded as follows:—

North—Munguli Cherra.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the West.

South—Baromassen Cherra.

East—Baromassen Cherra and Jungle.

LOT III.

About 2,000 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Futtickcherri, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows:—

North—Balookhali Nullah.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the West.

South—Joogni Cherra.

East—Jungle.

LOT IV.

About 2,000 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Futtickcherri, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows:—

North—Jungle.

West—Boundary of the cultivated lands east of Droong Nullah.

South—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the West.

East—Kalapanera Nullah.

LOT V.

About 2,000 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Futtickcherri, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows:—

North—Lehlung Cherra.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the West.

South—Kootub Cherra.

East—Jungle.

The above Lots are under survey.

LOT VI.

About 2,200 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Futtickcherri, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows:—

North—Rukto Cherra.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the West.

South—Lehlung Cherra.

East—A line joining its source with that of the Rukto Cherra.

LOT VII.

About 2,000 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Futtickcherri, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows:—

North—Kootub Cherra.

West and South—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the West.

East—A line joining the source of Kootub Cherra with that of the Futtick Cherra, and the Futtick Cherra.

LOT VIII.

About 1,000 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Futtickcherri, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows:—

North—Southern branch of Rukto Cherra.

West and South—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the West.

East—Gurjonea Cherra and a line joining its source with that of the Rukto Cherra.

LOT IX.

About 2,600 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Hât Hazari, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows:—

North and East—A line joining the source of the Gurjonea Cherra with the point where the Dubboon Nullah crosses the boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the West.

West and South—The Gurjonea Cherra and the boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the West.

LOT X.

About 2,500 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Hât Hazari, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows:—

North—A line joining the point where the Dubboon Nullah crosses the boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west with the source of the southern branch of the Kauskhali Nullah.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South—A line from the South-Eastern extremity of Thannah Hât Hazari, due east, to meet the southern branch of the Kauskhali Nullah.

East—The southern branch of the Kauskhali Nullah.

LOT XI.

About 2,000 acres, more or less, adjacent to Phari Rangonea, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows:—

North—The Isamutti Khal, from the point where it crosses the boundary of the Hill Tracts to a point three furlongs' distance above its junction with the Kochoo Khal.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South—Eastern branch of the Balukhali Nullah, from the point where it crosses the western boundary of the Hill Tracts to a point 1,100 yards upwards towards its source.

East—A line joining the last mentioned point with a point on the Isamutti three furlongs above its junction with the Kochoo Khal.

Lot XII.

About 1,900 acres, more or less, adjacent to Phari Rangonea, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows :—

North—Ghugura Nullah, for one mile and 800 yards of its length before it crosses the western boundary of the Hill Tracts.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South—The Blik Cherra for a distance of 1,100 yards, before it crosses the western boundary of the Hill Tracts.

East—A line joining the extremities, towards the east, of the northern and southern boundaries above specified.

Lot XIII.

About 1,700 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Satkane, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows :—

North—Sunkoo River.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South—Kattooa Nullah and a line drawn from its source, due east, to meet the Sonluck Kheong.

East—Sonluck Kheong.

Lot XIV.

About 3,000 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Satkane, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows :—

North—Gurulla Nuddee.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South—Loomustra Kheong.

East—A line drawn from the source of the Gurulla Nuddee to that of the Loomustra Kheong.

Lot XV.

About 1,800 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Satkane, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows :—

North—Southern boundary of Lot XIV.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South—Northern branch of the Hungur Nullah.

East—A line joining source of the said Nullah with source of the Loomustra Kheong.

Lot XVI.

About 1,800 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Satkane, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows :—

North—Southern boundary of Lot XV.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South—Middle branch of the Hungur Nullah.

East—A line joining sources of the Northern and middle branches of the Hungur Nullah.

Lot XVII.

About 2,800 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Satkane, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows :—

North—The southern boundary of Lot XVI.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South—The southern branch of the Hungur Nullah.

East—Abhangura Nullah and a line joining its source with that of the middle branch of the Hungur Nullah.

Lot XVIII.

About 3,000 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Satkane, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows :—

North—Southern boundary of Lot XVII.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South—Umohrah Kheong.

East—Soogree Kheong and a line joining its source with that of the Umohrah Kheong.

Lot XIX.

About 3,000 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Satkane, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows :—

North—Southern boundary of Lot XVIII.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South—Souk Cherra Kheong.

East—A line joining the sources of the Umohrah Kheong and the Souk Cherra Kheong.

Lot XX.

About 3,000 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Satkane, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows :—

North—Southern boundary of Lot XIX, and a line drawn from the source of the Souk Cherra Kheong to that of Rajbari Nullah.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South and East—Rajbari Nullah.

Lot XXI.

About 1,500 acres, more or less, adjacent to Thannah Satkane, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as follows :—

North—Southern boundary of Lot XX.

West—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

South and East—Gornatan Nullah.

East—A line drawn due north from the source of the Gornatan Nullah to meet the Rajbari Nullah.

Lot XXII.

About 480 acres, more or less, on the Kernafooli River, about four miles above the Station of Chundergona, in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, and bounded as follows :—

South—The Northern bank of the Kernafooli River between two points; one of which is 660 yards to the North-East, and the other 220 yards to the South-West of the mouth of the Wagong Kheong.

East and West—Two lines drawn from these two points in a line N. N. W., for a distance of 2,640 yards.

North—A line joining the northern extremities of these two lines.

GEO. MARGILL,

Offg. Supt., Hill Tracts.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that four Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 1,970 acres, situate in Mouzabs Rangolighur, *vis.*, Bamoones, Salonah, and Rungagurrah, in Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the " Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the

upset price of Rupees 2 and annas 3 per acre, on the 2nd day of September 1864, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Nowgong, in Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commr. of Revenue.

DEPUTY COMM'R.'S OFFICE;
Zillah Nowgong, in Assam,
The 24th June 1864.

Lot I.—In Mouzah Rungolighur, area 500 acres.

On the North by Dhachnkee Hoolah.

On the South by Seconee Hill.

On the East by Burjooree.

On the West by a straight line drawn from the Seconee Hill, by the foot of a Sam Tree.

Lot II.—In Mouzah, viz., Bamoonce, area 500 acres.

On the North by the Burjolah.

On the South by Pooronee Allee.

On the East by Doeegooring Jan, and an old road.

On the West by a large Tank.

Lot III.—In Mouzah Salonah, area 490 acres.

On the North by a piece of forest on the banks of the Nonoi River.

On the South by the Moorah Booree Hills.

On the East by the old Pothar.

On the West by the Digol Jooree.

Lot IV.—In Mouzah Rungagurrah, area 480 acres.

On the North by the Dijoo River.

On the South by a line from the Nojaun to the point in the Jotia Pothar, the limit of the western boundary, and about 400 yards in length.

On the East by a line marked by posts and drawn from the Nojaun to a bund in the Dijoo River, and about 400 yards in length.

On the West by a line from the Dijoo River to the southern point of the Jotia Pothar, about 1,300 yards in length.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commr. of Revenue.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that three Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 2,600 acres, situated in Mouzahs Bhelogooree, Suckly, and Morung, Solali, and Boralligong, in Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unoccupied Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight an acre, on the 2nd day of August 1864, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Nowgong, in Assam, should no objection be preferred such as

to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Dy. Commr. of Revenue.

DEPUTY COMM'R.'S OFFICE;
Revenue Department,
Zillah Nowgong, in Assam,
The 24th June 1864.

Lot No. I.—In Mouzah Bhelogooree, area about 600 acres.

On the North by Gandhenlibori Jan.

On the South by Burdole.

On the East by Samogooree Tea Garden.

On the West by Moogasoongceah.

Lot No. II.—In Mouzahs Suckly and Morung, area about 1,000 acres.

On the North by Mr. Williamson, Senior's Grant of Ranga Jaun.

On the South by Mr. Williamson, Senior's Grant of Thora Mookh.

On the East by Rice fields, to be marked out by posts.

On the West by Jungle, to be marked out by posts.

Lot No. III.—In Mouzahs Solali and Boralligong, area about 1,000 acres.

On the North by Sikoree Purbur or Hill.

On the South by Bishu Nath Company's Grant.

On the East by jungle, excluding the saul forest in that direction.

On the West by low inundating jungle lands.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Dy. Commissioner of Revenue.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands advertized in the *Calcutta Gazette* dated 20th April 1864, page 806, and in the *Gazette* dated 11th May 1864, page 253, in the margin, for sale at this Office on the 2nd August and 2nd September 1864, will not be put up to sale as advertized.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Dy. Commr. of Revenue.

DEPUTY COMM'R.'S OFFICE;
Nowgong, in Assam,
Revenue Department,
The 24th June 1864.

Notice dated 22nd March 1864.

Lot I.—In Mouzah Kuttiahtally, area about 1,660 acres.

On the North by flooded land and marsh to the Rangolee Jan, thence by a line marked out by posts to a saul post placed close to the Rangolee Jan.

On the South by a line leading from the said road westerly to the Bahmouee Gohain Tabor Pokree, thence by a line in a South-Westerly direction marked out by posts to two Tanks, one called the Bur Pokree and the other the Bonger Pokree.

On the East, partly by the road from Nowgong Station to Dubokah, and partly by a line marked out by four saul posts.

On the West by flooded land from the said Bengor Pokree to a Bot Tree.

Lot II.—In Mouzah Kuttalgooree, area about 500 acres.

On the North by the Hohoia Jooree.

On the South by a Hoolah.

On the East by base of Hills.

On the West by Hohoia Jooree.

Notice dated 1st April 1864.

Lot IV.—In Mouzah Oriagang, area about 225 acres.

On the North by a Bot Tree.

On the South by Rangoloo Jooree.

On the East by jungle, to be marked out by posts.

On the West by Racharigoug.

Lot V.—In Mouzah Bhelogooree, area 200 acres.

On the North by Burdola.

On the South by the Nonoi River.

On the East by the Samogooree Tea Garden.

On the West by Gosain Jarones.

Lot VI.—In Mouzah Dear Bamoonsee, area about 30 acres.

On the North by Mohongia village rice land.

On the South by land held by Mr. John Phillips under rent-paying pottah.

On the East by land held by Mr. John Phillips under rent-paying pottah.

On the West by land held by Mr. John Phillips under rent-paying pottah.

Notice dated 25th April 1864.

Lot II.—In Mouzah Laopanee, area 881 acres.

On the North by Joockata Pothar.

On the South by the Singeemaree Hill.

On the East by a line to be marked by posts.

On the West by the Cham Beejoolee River and Hoozie Than Purbut.

Lot III.—In Mouzah Salonah, area 400 acres.

On the North by Jong Pat Motiah Purbut.

On the South by the Senga Jhan.

On the East by the base of the Meekir Hills.

On the West by the Nonoi River.

H. C. B. C. RAHAN,
Dy. Commissioner of Revenue.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that four Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 2,160 acres, situate in Mouzaha Kuttiahtully and Ozan Rungagurrah, in Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight an acre, on the 2nd day of November 1864, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, in Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed

by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

H. C. B. C. RAHAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMM. 'S OFFICE ;
Zillah Nowgong, in Assam,
The 27th June 1864.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOTS.

Lot I.—In Mouzah Kuttiahtully, area about 1,860 acres.

On the North by a line measuring 764 tars or 3,056 yards, commencing on the east at a saul post on the Rangolee Jan, and ending at a large Bot Tree, the said line bordering on low marsh land.

On the South by a line leading from the Duboka Road westwards to Bahmon Gosain Than Pookri, then south-westerly to the Jomai Moorah Village Tank, thence to the Tank known as the Beng Pookri, extending to 981 tars or 3,824 yards.

On the East partly by a line marked by saul posts from the Rangolee Jan leading southwards, in length 510 tars or 2,040 yards, and partly by the Road from Nowgong to Duboka, from a post marking the boundary of a lot of land sold on 2nd September last, a distance of 118 tars or 472 yards.

On the West by a line marked on the margin of the flooded lands near the Nonoi River, and measuring 550 tars or 2,200 yards.

Lot II.—In Mouzah Ozan Rungagurrah, area about 170 acres.

On the North by line drawn from northern extremity of western boundary to extreme northern point of eastern boundary marked by posts.

On the South by Road to Samogooree and Oodmaree Villages.

On the East by the Nonoi stream from Oodmaree ghât to boundary post No. 1, 495 yards in length.

On the West by the Government road from village road to boundary post No. 3, 495 yards in length.

Lot III.—In Mouzah Ozan Rungagurrah, area about 150 acres.

On the North by line drawn from extreme northern point of western boundary to extreme northern point of eastern boundary and marked by posts.

On the South by line drawn from extreme southern point of western boundary to extreme southern point of eastern boundary and marked by posts.

On the East by the Nonoi stream from post No. 1 to post No. 2, 550 yards in length.

On the West by Government road from post No. 3 to post No. 4, 550 yards in length.

Lot IV.—In Mouzah Ozan Rungagurrah, area about 180 acres.

On the North by Hooroghooia Jan.

On the South by line drawn from extreme southern point of western boundary to extreme southern point of eastern boundary and marked by posts.

On the East by the Nonoi stream from post No. 2 to where Ghooia Jan leaves the Nonoi, 1,540 yards in length.

On the West by the Government road from post No. 4 to bridge over Ghooia Jan, 330 yards in length.

H. C. B. C. RAHAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 2,643 acres, more or less, situated in Darjeeling, Zillah Darjeeling, and bounded as shown at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per acre, on the 2nd November 1864, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

BOUNDARIES OF LOTS.

LOT I.—East by Mr. Stoelke's Farming land.
North by Hospital Jhora.
West by Kayah Jhora.
On the South by the land belonging to Jail.
LOT II.—East by the New Cart Road.
South by the Native Road into Nepal.
North by a straight line with Posts at both ends.
West by Ditto ditto ditto.
LOT III.—North-West, Bing Jhora.
East, the New Cart Road and the Dootureah Road.
South, Dootureah Road and a Jhora, which separates it from Dootureah Estate.
North, a line separating it from the land belonging to the Saddle Cattle Shed.
LOT IV.—East by the Mana River.
West by the Mahanuddi River and Buffoonpanee Jhora.
South by the junction of the Mana and Mahanuddi Rivers.
North, a straight line connecting the two Rivers.

H. C. WAKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH DARJEELING;
Deputy Commr.'s Office,
The 14th July 1864.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in a cause wherein George das Merces and others are Plaintiffs, and Anthony Cones and others are Defendants, and dated the 21st day of April 1864, by the Registrar of the said Court, at the Town Hall, on a day of which due Notice will be given,—

Lot No. 1.—That well-known daily Newspaper the *Phanis*, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Joseph Cones, together with the Presses, Types, and other materials belonging to the said Newspaper. The present monthly income of the said Newspaper derived from its Subscribers and Advertisements amounts to Rupees 1,200.

Lot No. 2.—Also the Printing Press carried on by the said Mr. Cones under the style of Messrs. Sanders, Cones and Company, together with the Presses, Types, and other materials used in such Printing business.

Particulars may be obtained at the Offices of the undersigned; at the *Phanis* Office, Bow Bazar; and at the Office of the Registrar, St. Paul's School, Chowringhee.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, & FERGUSON,
Solicitors for the Defendants,
A. CONES and others.

Nuddoa Rivers.

Report showing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 18th to 19th July 1864.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
MATABANGAR.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	14 6	On the 18th July 1864.
On the Entrance Shoal ...	6 7	
Thence to Hât Bouleah, 44 miles ...	6 0	
Hât Bouleah to Alickdeah ...	1 8	
Alickdeah to Kisesengunge, 38 miles ...	8 0	
Kisesengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ..	4 9	
BHAUGIBUTTES.		
Entrance ...	9 6	
Thence to Jeagunge ...	7 6	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	10 0	
Cutwa to Nuddoa, 46 miles ...	8 9	
JELLINGHET.		
Entrance ...	} Closed.	
Thence to Kurempore, 19 miles ...		
Kurempore to Tecakatta, 35 miles ...	4 10	On the 18th July 1864.
Tecakatta to Nuddoa, 60 miles ...	6 6	

Height on Gauge at Bhatnagar, on the 1st July 1864, plus feet 2½ inches.

M. PRINCE, Capt., R. N.,
Bt. Engr., Bhatnagar Division.

BHARATPORA,
The 21st July 1864.

[1501]

REPORT

BY THE

DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL,

FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1864.

The period that has elapsed since the Directors last had the pleasure of addressing the Proprietors, has been marked by a gradual but great improvement in the Money Market. Towards the end of January, the great monetary pressure began to abate. Silver commenced to flow in in large amounts, and by the end of February, the extreme pressure was at an end.

The demand for accommodation having continued steady during the first quarter of the current year, the Directors did not feel justified in making any reduction in the rates of interest and discount till April. At the same time, they met the improved state of the Market for Government Securities by narrowing the margin on deposits for loans.

As the amount of the Bank's Capital was proved, during the severe financial crisis already referred to, to be quite inadequate to the wants of the public; and, as the Branches, recently established, have opened a wide field for the profitable employment of the Bank's funds, the Directors, by Notification, dated the 12th of March last, called for an addition to the Capital of Rupees one crore, ten lacs, nine thousand and ninety-one. The latest date of subscription is the 15th August, and the amount subscribed up to the 30th June was Rupees 77,31,449-15-2.

The Authorities at Patna not being able longer to afford office accommodation to the Patna Branch, the Directors have secured a very suitable property for the Agency at a cost of Rupees 20,000.

The amount of Securities held in the Agency Department of the Bank, on 30th June, was Rupees 1,82,52,702-14-4, and the profits of this particular Department for the half-year Rupees 18,469-4-10.

The Government having established Circles of Issue at Allahabad, Central India, and the Punjab, to be under the exclusive control of their own Officers; the Bank has been relieved from the obligation to pay and satisfy, on demand, to the holders, the amount of all Government Currency Notes of the Circle of Calcutta, so far as their Agencies at Benares and Mirzapore are concerned; these two Stations having been included in the Allahabad Circle.

The profits at Head Office and Branches, for the half-year, after deducting the expense of Establishment, and other incidental charges, and providing for payment of interest on New Stock, and the Income Tax, amount to Rupees 12,07,219-5-0, which is equal to a dividend of Rupees 21-15-5½ per cent. The Directors, however, bearing in mind the expediency of strengthening the Reserve Fund, have declared a Dividend at the rate of only 20 per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital of Rupees 1,09,00,909; and, after writing off Rupees 24,265-10-9 to doubtful debts, have carried the surplus to the credit of Reserve Fund, in addition to the sum of Rupees 1,89,015 arising from re-valuation of the Bank's investments in Government Securities at present improved prices. The Directors have now the satisfaction of stating that, although the Reserve Fund had been seriously encroached upon at the close of the last half-year, by the valuation of the Bank's investment in Government Securities at the then ruling rates, it has now been nearly restored to the figure at which it stood on 30th June 1863.

For details connected with the accounts, the Directors refer the Proprietors to the annexed statements.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Half-year ending 30th June 1864.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Rs.	As. P.		Rs.	As. P.
Proprietor's Capital paid-up...	1,09,00,909	0 0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1	33,07,067	8 0
Subscriptions to New Stock...	77,51,449	15 2	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	1,02,49,850	0 0
Reserve Fund	18,98,378	7 0	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	11,00,000	11 4
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 24,01,800	1 9	Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,00,40,540	10 3
General Treasury Balance at Branches	64,90,000	10 3	Dead Stock	3,50,000	7 7
Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,03,31,700	11 1	Stamps	10,000	4 0
Post Bills, Rs.	2,00,000	10 0	Advances with other Banks	10,00,000	10 10
Bills Outstanding	2,71,100	0 0	Handries	1,00,000	10 0
	20,00,100	0 0			
			Treasury Reserve in Cash at Head Office	Rs. 22,34,000	11 7
			ditto at Branches	20,00,000	11 0
			Bank's Reserve in Notes at Head Office	37,07,070	0 0
			ditto in Silver	1,11,00,700	11 0
			Bank's Reserve in Notes at Branches	5,07,200	0 0
			ditto in Silver	60,00,000	0 0
				22,34,000	11 7
				2,01,00,000	0 0
Report	2,44,00,000	7 0	Report	2,44,00,000	7 0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Amount received in Discount, Interest, and Commission at Head Office and Branches Rs. 14,95,284 13 2

DISBURSEMENTS.

Establishment at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 1,70,440	2	10
Pensions	" 2,900	0	0
Directors' Fees	" 5,575	0	0
Law Charges	" 6,236	2	3
Contingencies—Stationery	Rs. 6,574	1	3
Lighting	" 1,764	2	8
Printing	" 3,798	13	5
Advertisements	" 1,735	10	6
Office Rent, Assessments, and Miscellaneous Charges at Head Office and Branches	" 29,761	14	3
Cheque and Pass Books	" 680	11	8
Allowance for wear and tear of Bank property	" 5,807	13	6
	Rs. 50,213	3	3
		Rs. 2,35,364	8 4
Net profit realized			Rs. 12,59,920 4 10

DEDUCT.

Income Tax...	Rs. 17,344	14	9
Interest due on payments on account of New Stock	" 35,356	1	1
		Rs. 52,700	15 10
		Rs. 12,07,219	0
Amount of Dividend declared at 20 per cent. per annum	Rs. 10,99,090	14	4
Amount written off to doubtful Debts	" 24,365	10	9
Surplus transferred to Credit of Reserve Fund	" 83,862	11	11
		Rs. 12,07,219	5 0

RESERVE FUND.

Reserve Fund at 31st December 1863		Rs. 13,35,240	9 7
By Profit realized on sale of Government Securities	Rs. 3,02,599	2	7
" Estimated Profit on Investment	" 1,89,015	0	0
" Surplus at Credit of Profit and Loss Account, after providing for a Dividend at 20 per cent. per annum	" 83,862	11	11
		Rs. 6,75,476	14 6
		Rs. 19,10,717	8 1
To Old Outstanding Bank of Bengal Notes paid during the Half-year		" 18,444	1 1
Balance of Reserve Fund		Rs. 18,92,273	7 0

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (IN THE ORDER OF ROTATION.)

Govt. Directors. { R. P. HARRISON, Esq., Accountant and Auditor General, *President of the Board.*
ARTHUR GROTE, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue.
J. L. LUMINGTON, Esq., Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.
DAVID COWIE, Esq., of MESSRS. COLVIN, COWIE AND CO.
A. WALKER, Esq., of MESSRS. GIBBORNE AND CO.
JAMES ROME, Esq., of MESSRS. CROOKE, ROME AND CO.
HENRY DUNN, Esq., of MESSRS. SHAND, FAIRLIE AND CO.
HON'BLE JOHN N. BULLEN, of MESSRS. KITTLEWELL, BULLEN AND CO.
HON'BLE C. H. BROWN, of MESSRS. JARDINE, SKINNER AND CO.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta,
The 11th July 1864.

By Order of the Board,

C. N. COOK,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 5th July 1884.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	Rs.	As. P.	Government Securities, Investment No. 1	Rs.	As. P.
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...
Reserve Fund	...	...	Accounts of Credit on ditto	...	...
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 37,19,553 8 0 }	...	Mercantile Bills discounted at	...	...
Ditto at Branches	70,53,643 2 8 }	...	Dead Stock	...	...
			Stamps	...	...
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	Balances with other Banks	...	...
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	Sundries	...	...
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	Rs.	As. P.
Sundries	...	...	Ditto at Branches	24,02,943 8 10	...
			Ditto invested in Government Securities and claims against Government	...	...
			Bank's Reserve in Notes at Head Office	Rs.	As. P.
			Ditto in Silver	1,11,711 9 9	...
			Ditto in Notes at Branches	6,37,020 0 0	...
			Ditto in Silver	81,11,944 4 1	...
Rupees	...	5,32,88,613 11 6	Rupees	...	5,32,88,613 11 6
W. E. CARRERI,			By Order of the Directors,	C. N. COOPER,	
Offg. Chief Accountant.			Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.		

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 12th July 1884.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	Rs.	As. P.	Government Securities, Investment No. 1	Rs.	As. P.
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...
Reserve Fund	...	...	Accounts of Credit on ditto	...	...
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 44,41,193 15 3 }	...	Mercantile Bills discounted at	...	...
Ditto at Branches	75,27,022 10 3 }	...	Dead Stock	...	...
			Stamps	...	...
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	Balances with other Banks	...	...
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	Sundries	...	...
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	Rs.	As. P.
Sundries	...	...	Ditto at Branches	20,94,003 3 3	...
			Ditto invested in Government Securities and claims against Government	...	...
			Bank's Reserve in Notes at Head Office	Rs.	As. P.
			Ditto in Silver	48,22,150 0 0	...
			Ditto in Notes at Branches	1,04,83,765 1 5	...
			Ditto in Silver	4,73,310 0 0	...
			Ditto in Notes at Branches	81,13,769 13 6	...
			Ditto in Silver	...	...
Rupees	...	5,35,81,943 9 9	Rupees	...	5,35,81,943 9 9
W. E. CARRERY,			By Order of the Directors,	C. N. COOPER,	
Offg. Chief Accountant.			Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.		

[1504]

BANK OF BENGAL,

12TH MARCH 1864.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that as the present Capital of the Bank is insufficient to meet its requirements, in consequence of the increase of business, principally arising from the establishment of Branches subordinate to the Bank in various parts of the Bengal Presidency, the Directors have determined, under the authority vested in them by Section 6, Act IV. of 1862, to increase the Capital from one crore, nine lacs, ninety thousand, nine hundred and nine Rupees, to two crores and twenty lacs, by the issue of new Shares or consolidated Stock under the following conditions:—

1st.—Holders of old Shares will be entitled to claim new Shares at par, in the proportion of one Share for every Share of which they may be registered as Proprietors in the Books of the Bank. Registered Proprietors of consolidated Stock will, in like manner, be entitled to an equivalent amount of new Stock at par.

2nd.—Holders of Shares or Stock, whether in India or elsewhere, shall be allowed to the 15th day of August 1864 to claim the new issue. All Shares or Stock not claimed by the said date shall be at the disposal of the Directors, who shall cause the same to be sold for the benefit of the Bank, in such manner and at such times as they may deem expedient.

3rd.—Payments in one sum of the amount of Subscription on any whole, half, or quarter Share or Stock, to which any Proprietor may be entitled under this Notification, may be made, at any time, after the publication thereof. On all such payments, prior to the 30th June next, interest will be allowed, at the rate of 8 per Cent. per annum, from date of payment to the 30th June; and the Shares or Stock so paid up shall, thenceforward, be entitled to dividend. On all payments, made subsequent to the 30th June, interest will similarly be allowed (at the rate of 8 per Cent.) until the 31st December following, from which date the Shares or Stock so paid up shall, in like manner, become entitled to dividend.

4th.—The transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st of August 1864 inclusive. All Shares or Stock previously subscribed for, but on which the full amount of Capital shall not be paid by the last mentioned date, will lapse to the Bank and will be at the disposal of the Directors as provided in Clause 2.

By Order of the Directors,

C. N. COOKE,

Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice

Is hereby given that application has been made, pursuant to Act XXII. of 1863, to the Government of Bengal, for providing Dock and Wharf accommodation for the Shipping frequenting the River Hooghly at the Port of Calcutta.

The objects of the above work are to provide accommodation for vessels now using the deep water of the River at Moorings by constructing floating Docks at Garden Reach and Kidderpore, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and the boundaries of such Docks are intended to be as follows:—On the North by Tolly's Nullah; on the West by the River Hooghly and land belonging to the Secretary of State for India in Council and the India General Steam Navigation Company "Limited"; on the South by land in the occupation of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; and on the East by the Jheel known as the Motee Jheel and land and premises belonging to Mr. Voss and others; or on the North by Tolly's Nullah; on the West partly by the Public Highway leading from Calcutta to

Garden Reach, by the River Hooghly, and land belonging to the said Secretary of State; on the East by the Public Highway called the Circular Garden Reach Road; and on the South by land and premises belonging to Gobin Chunder Bannerjee and others.

It is also intended to construct a River Embankment and continuous Wharf frontage between Chandpaul Ghat and Clive Street Ghat in Calcutta.

The estimated cost of the construction of the above works is one million Pounds Sterling.

The Promoters have formed a Company in England for the purpose of providing the necessary funds for constructing the said Docks and Wharfs, and it is proposed such Company should be authorized to levy tolls in such manner as shall, on agreement, be fixed by Government upon vessels entering the Port, and goods landed. Dated the 30th June 1864.

BARNES, SANDERSON, AND FERGUSON,
Solicitors for the Promoters.

Bank of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, 26TH JULY 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that agreeably to the XXXIIIrd Section of the Charter (Act IV. of 1862) the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 1st proximo, at 11 A. M., when the Accounts of the Bank to the 30th June 1864 will be submitted.

By Order of the Directors,

C. N. COOKE,
Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay.

At a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank, held under Section XL. of Act X. of 1863, on Thursday, the 9th June 1864, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon—

PRESENT:S. D. BRICH, Esq., *President, in the Chair.*

H. E. JACOMB, Esq.

COWASJEE JEHANGHIER, Esq.

HON'BLE WALTER R. CASSELLS.

HON'BLE R. J. JEEJEEBHROY.

SORABJEE COWASJEE POWALLA, Esq.

ARDASSEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq.

ARDASSEE BOMANJEE, Esq.

CURSETJEE PALLONJEE POWALLA, Esq.

JERANGHIER HORMUSJEE CHENY, Esq.

CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE CHENY, Esq.

DADABHOY BAZOJEE KATRUO, Esq.

F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.

GEORGE INVERARITY, Esq.

R. McILWRAITH, Esq.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL TAPP, C. B.

TAPPIDASS VABUZDASS, Esq.

COLONEL TREYON, R. E.

THOMAS JONES, Esq.

H. A. MANGLES, Esq.

COWANJEE MANOCKJEE LINJEE, Esq.

The Secretary having read the requisition and Notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and Newspapers calling the Meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter under which it was convened—

The following Resolution was proposed by the Hon'ble W. R. Cassels, seconded by Ardaseer Bomanjee, Esq., and carried that the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of the Proprietors held on the 7th March last be rescinded, and that it is now resolved to issue one new share for each old share in place of one for every two as formerly resolved, making the paid up Capital of the Bank Rs. 2,09,00,000.

The Resolution was seconded by ARDASSEE BOMANJEE, Esq., and carried.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X. 1863, it has been determined to raise the new Capital by issuing new shares in the following manner:—

1st.—That one share be allotted and offered to each Proprietor at par for every old share which he may hold on the first of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such new share to be issued as hereinafter stated.

2nd.—That the amount of the new shares shall be paid by instalments as under:—

Rupees 300 on or before the 1st of October 1864.

Rupees 300 on or before the 1st of November 1864.

Rupees 400 on or before the 1st of December 1864.

3rd.—That upon all instalments paid up on account of the new shares from the first of October to the thirty-first of December interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment will be allowed.

4th.—That any Proprietor failing to pay the several instalments within fifteen days of the due dates respectively, shall be charged interest thereon at twelve per cent. per annum from the due date until payment.

5th.—That if all the instalments, together with any interest which may be due on the same respectively, shall not be paid on or before the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it will be in the discretion of the Directors to cancel the allotment and to forfeit any instalment or instalments which may have been paid in respect thereof, and thereupon to re-allot or dispose of the share as they may think fit.

6th.—That when and as soon as all the instalments of each new share (with any interest due in respect thereof) shall have been paid, the Directors will issue to the Proprietors the new share in exchange for the receipts for the instalments.

7th.—That the holders of the new shares shall be entitled to dividends from the first of January 1865.

8th.—That all new shares the allotments of which shall be cancelled shall be disposed of for the benefit of the Bank at the discretion of the Directors.

It was then proposed by GEORGE INVERARITY, Esq., seconded by COWASJEE MANOCKJEE LINJEE, Esq., and carried unanimously,—“That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this Meeting.”

Proposed by R. McILWRAITH, Esq., seconded by CURSETJEE PALLONJEE POWALLA, Esq., and carried,—“That a copy of these proceedings be sent to each Shareholder, and that they be advertised.”

Proposed by COWASJEE JEHANGHIER, Esq., seconded by Hon'ble Mr. CASSELLS, and carried unanimously,—“That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.”

The Meeting then dissolved.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice

Is hereby given that application has been made, pursuant to Act XXII. of 1883, to the Government of Bengal, for leave to construct a Railway to be called the *Calcutta Metropolitan and Suburban Railway*, with all necessary works and conveniences connected therewith, at a high level from the Termini of the Eastern Bengal and Calcutta, and South-Eastern Railways at Sealdah, to a terminus on the East side of Tank Square; and also to construct a Branch, with all necessary works and conveniences connected therewith, at a low level from a point situate on the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, about two miles distant from Sealdah, and running through Ballygunge, Bhowanepore, Tollygunge, Allipore, and Kidderpore to a point on the left Bank of the River Hooghly, adjoining the Government Dock-yard at Garden Reach.

The objects of the said works are to connect the said Railways and the Suburbs of Calcutta, with the centre of Calcutta; and also to connect the said Railways and the Town of Calcutta, with its Suburbs, and the proposed Docks of the Calcutta Wet-Dock and Wharf Company "Limited" at Garden Reach.

The estimated cost of the construction of the above works is (exclusive of the cost of the Land) three hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The Promoters propose to carry out the said works by forming a Company in England with powers for such Company to levy tolls, rates, and charges, and to make such arrangements as may be necessary with the said Railways as to the working of the said proposed Railway.

Dated this Seventh of July 1864.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, AND FERGUSON,
Solicitors for the Promoters.

CONNOR vs. HOGG.

To be sold in Lots, pursuant to the decree of the High Court, dated the 8th day of October 1863, made in the case of Edward Triston Connor vs. Charles Swinton Hogg, Administrator-General of Bengal, with the approbation of the Registrar of the said Court, at the Town Hall, early in August, on a day of which due notice will be given, the following property, that is to say:—

Lot 1.—A piece of land at Hathespaon, Mussoorie, in the North-West Provinces of India, near to the Brewery of Messrs. Mackinnon and Company, containing by estimation 70 English acres, with the remains of 2 Pungalows and out-offices situate thereon and known as the Hathespaon Estate.

Lot 2.—A brick-built Bungalow situate on the Fort Road in the Military Cantonments at Agra in the North-West Provinces of India and No. 169, yielding a rent of Rupees 25 per month.

Lot 3.—A brick-built Bungalow, also situate on the Fort Road in the Military Cantonments at Agra aforesaid, and No. 171, yielding a rental of Rupees 16 per month.

Further particulars may be had at the Registrar's Office, St. Paul's School, Chowringhee, and at the Office of Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Ferguson, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

Sheriff's Office, the 26th July 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a Sessions of Over and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions, will be holden by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Court will open every day of the Sessions precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are required to take notice.

J. P. THOMAS,
Sheriff.

সরিক আফিস ২৬ জুলাই ১৮৬৪ সাল।

সম্রাটর দেওয়া হাইকোর্টে আগামি ২৪ আগস্ট ১৮৬৪ সাল বুধবার বেলা এগারো ঘটীর সময় কলিকাতার কোর্ট উইলিয়ামের এবং তাহার অস্ত্রপাতি যে সকল স্থান ত্রিমিত্ত বঙ্গদেশের কোর্ট উইলিয়ামের হাই কোর্ট টাউনহাউসে আপন আদালতঘরে ওয়েস্টার্মিনের এবং এডমিরেলটি অর্থাৎ মহানদ্রসম্পর্কীয় মোকদ্দমা নিষ্পত্তি জন্য এক সেশিয়ান অর্থাৎ মিছিল করিবেন।

এই সেশিয়ান যত কালপর্যন্ত থাকিবেক প্রতিদ্বন্দ এগারো ঘটীর সময় আদালত হইবেক এবিষয় সকলে অবগত রাখুন।

J. P. THOMAS,
Sheriff.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Ed. Shearin, of No. 3, Rowdon Street, in Calcutta, Trader, an Insolvent. On Monday, the 18th day of July instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of September next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Hatch and Stewart, Attorneys.

In the matter of Edward Shearin and James Dalton, formerly of No. 72, Cossitollah, in Calcutta, and now of No. 8, Old Court House Street, in Calcutta, Traders, carrying on business there as Merchants and Agents in co-partnership with Francis Foster, at present of Boston, under the style and firm of Foster, Rogers, and Co., Insolvents. On Monday, the 18th day of July instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of September next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Hatch and Stewart, Attorneys.

In the matter of Bro-joloh Paul, of No. 60, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chorebagan, in Calcutta, late an Assistant in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and a Dealer in Company's Papers, an Insolvent.

Saunders, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 18th July 1864.

In the matter of Amadooddeen Mahomed Is-pahane alias Hajee Ahmed Ispahane, of Rangoon, but at present of Armenian Street, in Calcutta, Merchant, an Insolvent.

The said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carapiet, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 19th July 1864.

In the matter of Henry Price, at present of No. 1, Hastings' Street, in the Town of Calcutta, heretofore carrying on trade and business in co-partnership with John Bishop Willstead, at the East India Dock in Sulkea, in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs, and at No. 11, Strand, in the said Town of Calcutta, Dock Master and Ship-builders and General Traders, (which partnership has since been mutually dissolved,) and lately carrying on the trade of Dock-Master and Ship-builder at the said East India Dock, Sulkea, and at No. 1, Hastings' Street, alone under the style or Firm of H. Price and Co., an Insolvent.

Downing and Mookerjee, Attorneys.

In the matter of Henry Price, an Insolvent. Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 2nd day of August next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

"Any Creditors of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Downing and Mookerjee, Attorneys.

On Saturday, the 18th day of July instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of September next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

On Wednesday, the 13th day of July instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of September next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

On Monday, the 25th day of July instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of October next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

In the matter of Vertannes Peter Vertannes, of Waterloo Street, in Calcutta, formerly a Clerk in the service of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Merchants, afterwards out of employ for a considerable time, and at present an Assistant in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, Store Department, an Insolvent.

Shircore, Attorney.

In the matter of Vertannes Peter Vertannes, of Waterloo Street, in Calcutta, formerly a Clerk in the service of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Merchants, afterwards out of employ for a considerable time and at present an Assistant in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, Store Department, an Insolvent.

Shircore, Attorney.

In the matter of Alexander Duggan, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 16th day of July instant, by an order of this Court, the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., Cap. XXI., as to all persons named in his Schedule as Creditors or claiming to be Creditors respectively.

Shircore, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 26th July 1864.

Notice.

Estate of Major Frederick Harris, late of the Madras Staff Corps, and lately holding the appointment of Assistant Commissary General, but now deceased.

THE Administrator in India (Major E. A. B. Travers) being about to close this Estate finally and remit the residue to England, it is especially requested that all persons having claims against, or property belonging to, the Estate will prefer their claims and deliver up such property to the undersigned on or before the 31st of July next, immediately after which date the residue will be remitted to England and there will be no funds available for further payment.

BOYSON AND MILLER,

Solicitors for the Administrator.

HIGH COURT HOUSE ;
Madras,
The 25th May 1864. }

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Fourth Quarter ending 30th April 1864, compared with the corresponding Quarter of the Year 1862-63.

	In the Fourth Quarter ending 30th April 1864.	In the Fourth Quarter ending 30th April 1863.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government Books at the beginning of the Fourth Quarter of past and current year, Rupees	20,93,856 ■ 4	19,27,486 8 ■
Receipts and Credits during the Fourth Quarter of past and current year, Rupees	73,850 3 3	67,969 15 ■
Total, Rupees	21,67,207 2 7	19,95,445 ■ 0
DEDUCT		
Pensions paid in the Quarter under review, Rupees	40,857 15 4	38,945 13 4
Paid fixed Office Establishments and Contingencies, &c., during the Quarter, Rupees	5,080 0 9	4,889 12 11
Interest on Reserve Fund passed to Subscribers qualified to share therein during the Quarter, Rupees	7,778 5 8	5,818 10 8
Total, Rupees	53,216 5 4	49,151 4 6
Net Balance on the 30th April of each year's Fourth Quarter under review in the Government Books, exclusive of Interest upon Capital, Rupees	21,18,990 ■ 3	19,46,293 13 6
MONTHLY RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.		
Subscriptions, Rupees	21,817 2 1	20,708 4 4
DEDUCT		
Pensions to Incumbents, Office charges, estimated Contingencies, and proceeds of surplus divided during 1863-64 among qualified Members of five years' standing, at 29 per cent. in the Widows, and 25 per cent. in the Children's Fund, Rupees	17,199 12 6	16,274 9 5
Net monthly Income, exclusive of Interest upon Capital, Rupees	4,618 ■ 7	4,428 10 11

	Number of Subscribers for Wives only.	Number of Subscribers for Widows and Children only.	Number of Subscribers for Children only.	Total Subscribers.	Number of Wives.	Number of Children.
In the year						
1862-63	258	300	103	661	558	1,061
1863-64	264	308	106	677	572	1,001

H. A. BROWN, }
H. ANDREWS, } Auditors, U. S. P. P. Fund.

G. W. KELLNER,

Accountant and Collector.

Published by Order of the Directors,

R. C. TULLOH,

Secretary.

FUND OFFICE, }
The 18th July 1864. }

Hooghly and Mutlah Ship Canal.

*In compliance with Clause IX. of Act No. XXII. of 1863
FOR WORKS OF UTILITY BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS
OR COMPANIES.*

I HEREBY give notice that it is my intention to cut a Canal from the River Mutlah to be called the "Hooghly and Mutlah Ship Canal."

The opening into the River Hooghly will commence between the lower part of Garden Reach and Acra, and the Canal will be cut diagonally across the land between the rivers aforesaid to Tolly's Nullah. The navigation will continue along the said Tolly's Nullah to its contemplated cut to the River Pallee, and along the said River Pallee to its junction with the River Mutlah.

RALPH MOORE, M. D.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th June 1864. }

Notice.

PUNJAB TRADING COMPANY LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office thereof, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the 1st day of August next, at the hour of 12 o'clock (noon), for the purpose of expunging Clauses 78 and 80 of the Articles of Association of the Company and substituting the following in lieu thereof:—

78. The Directors shall lay before the Company at the General Meeting to be held in the month of March in each year a Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the preceding year made up to the 31st day of December then last past, together with a Statement of any matters in litigation in which the Company may be concerned.

80. A Balance Sheet shall be made out every year and laid before the General Meeting of the Company held in the month of March in each year, and such Balance Sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company on the 31st day of December then last past, arranged under the heads appearing in the form prescribed by the Act, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

And for the transaction of such further business as may be brought forward.

W. H. FITZ AND CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th June 1864. }

Bengal Printing Company "Limited."

The Adjourned Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hasting's Street, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 8 o'clock, to submit the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the half-year ending 30th April 1864.

By Order,
GEO. F. COPLBY,
Secretary.

Eastern Bengal Indigo Company "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Eastern Bengal Indigo Company "Limited" will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on Saturday, the 30th July next, at noon, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts, and transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

WILLIAM MORAN AND CO.,

Agents.

The 30th April 1864.

Bengal River Steam Company "Limited."

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 3, Fairlie Place, on Monday, the 8th of August 1864, at 4 P. M. precisely, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution of the Shareholders passed at the Meeting held on the 6th instant, for raising Funds, for satisfying certain liabilities of the Company, and for reducing the nominal Capital of the Company by cancelling the 144½ unappropriated Shares.

BORRADSAILE, SCHILLER AND CO.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th July 1864. }

Bengal Tea Company "Limited."

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office, No. 14, Strand, Calcutta, on Friday, the 12th of August 1864, at noon, to make seven the number of Shareholders necessary to be present to form a quorum at any Meeting instead of ten, as now provided by the Articles of Association of the Company.

A. H. BLECHYNDEN,
Secretary.

The 7th July 1864.

Dehra Doon Tea Company "Limited."

NOTICE.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company No. 6, Tank Square, Calcutta, at noon, on the 29th August 1864, for the purpose of passing Special Resolutions empowering the Directors to dispose of a portion of the Company's Estates, and to alter Clause No. 23 of the Articles of Association so as to reduce the number of Directors from ten to five.

By Order,
J. H. ALLEN,
Secretary.

Beerbhoom Coal Company "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 9, Hare Street, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the tenth day of August next, at twelve o'clock at noon, at which Meeting it is intended to propose Special Resolutions altering and making new provisions in lieu of, and in addition to, the Regulations of the Company contained in the Articles of Association, *viz.*—

To alter the times of holding the Half-yearly Meetings; the periods to which the Accounts shall be made up; the mode of advertising Meetings; the qualification, remuneration, and rotation of Directors; the time of electing Auditors; to increase the sum which the Directors are empowered to borrow; to authorize the Directors to appoint Managing Agents of the Company, and to grant Leases of portions of the Company's property. And Notice is hereby further given, that the Articles proposed to be altered are those numbered 9, 16, 21, 24, 30, 32, 36, and that headed "Borrowing"; and the proposed alterations and new provisions may be seen at the Registered Office of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,
A. WILSON,
Officiating Secretary.

Notice.**HUNTER AND CO. "LIMITED."**

THE Second Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at their Offices, Nos. 23, 24, 25, Dhurumtollah, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at noon, for the purpose of submitting the Directors' Report, with the Accounts audited to the 30th April last, for the declaration of a Dividend, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward.

J. SHERRIFF, F. S.,
Manager.
The 9th July 1864.

Seesaugor Tea Company "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that a Fifth and last Call of Rupees ten per Share on the contributory Shares of this Company is payable to the Agra and United Service Bank, Calcutta, on or before Saturday, the 15th day of October next. Shareholders will please send in their Scrip to us for endorsement accompanied by the Bank's Receipt for the amount of the Call.

By Order of the Directors,
BEGG, DUNLOP & CO.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th July 1864. }

Lost.

In transit by Post from Berhampore, First-halves of the following Government Currency Notes, No. A 37981, for Rupees 100, and Nos. A 11172, 29739, 41002, 60922, each for Rupees 50.

E. BAPTIST.
5, Wellesley Place.

Destroyed.

THE following Government Promissory Notes, *viz.*—

No. 50851 of 1856-57 of the 5 per cent. Loan, dated the 28th Feb. 1856, for Rs.	2,000
No. 28100, " " " "	2,000
" 73221, " " " "	2,000
" 2980 of 4032, " " " "	1,500
" 1026, Public Works Loan " "	1,000
" 1000 of 1854-55 of the 4 per cent. Loan, dated 30th June 1854 " "	1,200
" 23398, " " " "	1,000
" 23397, " " " "	1,000
" 23400, " " " "	700
" 35360, " " " "	1,500

Rs. 13,900,

standing in the name of the late Radamohun Chowdry, deceased, the Proprietor. Payment of the above Notes and of Interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of Duplicate Notes in favor of his Executors.

JOHN HART,
Attorney for the Executors
of the said Radamohun
Chowdry, deceased.

CALCUTTA;
8, Hastings Street,
The 12th July 1864. }

Notice.

THE following Government Currency Notes having been stolen from the Bhullooah Treasury between the 11th and 16th February 1864, parties are cautioned against receiving the same, payment of which has been stopped:—

No. 19454 for Rs.	1,000
" 17367 " "	1,000
" 17949 " "	1,000

G. A. PEPPER,
Collector.

BHULLOOAH;
Collector's Office,
The 17th February 1864. }

Fifty Rupees reward has been offered for every Note recovered.

G. A. PEPPER.

Notice.

LOST OR STOLEN, Government Currency Notes, Nos. 20756 and 40926, of 10 Rupees each, from the 18th July 1864.

Lost.

HALVES of Currency Notes, Nos. A 11592, A 33860, Rupees 20 each.

Lost.

In transit through the Post from Rajmehal to Calcutta, the Left half of a Government Currency Note, No. 438386, for Rupees 10.

Lost.

A PORTION of the First-half of Government Currency Note, No. A 12170, dated 15th July 1861, for Rupees 20.

Misled or Lost.

The lower half of Government Promissory Note, No. 15937 of 1842-43 of 4 per Cent. Loan, for Rupees 1,600, standing in the name of Maharajah Suttis Chunder Roy Bahadoor, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any person. Payment of the above Note and of Interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate Note in favor of the Proprietor.

MOOHUSOODUN ROY,
Mooktear of Maharajah Suttis Chunder Roy
Bahadoor, Resident of Kishnaghur.

The 8th July 1864.

Lost.

The Left-half of the Currency Note, No. 30699, dated 11th July 1861, for Rupees 20.

Lost.

The First-halves of Government Currency Notes, Nos. 27679 and 50147, for Rupees (50) fifty each, posted at the Ghazepore Post Office on the 13th ultimo, and directed to Lamartiniere, Calcutta. Payment has been stopped at the Bank.

Lost or Stolen.

The Second-halves of the following Government of India Currency Notes, the property of W. C. Taylor, Esq., of Jamalpore, Mymensing :—
No. 133709, for Rupees 50.
" 23875, " 20.

Lost.

The First-half of a 20 Rupee Note, No. 1037699. Payment stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

Lost.

The Halves of the Government Currency Notes, No. 102742, for Rupees 20, and Nos. 183346, 16452, 81286, 18315 for Rupees 10 each. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost or Stolen.

WHILEST in transit through the Post Office, Second-halves of Government Currency Notes, Nos. 34647, 34887, and 34894, each for Rupees 100. Payment has been stopped at the bank of Bengal.

**NOTICES issued by the
POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.**

No. 675.

The 15th July 1864.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Express Packet of the 1st instant, and the safe Dalk of the 30th June, arrived at Bombay, both in time for the Overland Steamer.

No. 677.

The 18th July 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Burmah*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 31st instant, at 6 P. M.
Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent via Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 680.

The 21st July 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for False Point, Bimlipatan, Vizagapatam, Coconada, and Madras, for transmission per Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 681.

The 21st July 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, for transmission per Steamer *Cheduba*, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 8th August, at 6 P. M.

No. 682.

The 21st July 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Kasi Yama*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 29th instant, at 6 P. M., instead of the 21st, as previously notified.

No. 684.

The 23rd July 1864.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 9th September 1864 will be closed at this Office at 5 P. M. on Sunday, the 31st instant, *via* Marseilles only.

Letters and Papers for transmission *via* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 31st, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on Letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *via* Trieste.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

			Rs.	As.	P.
Under ½ Ounce	...	...	0	6	8
" 1 "	...	...	0	13	4

No. 685.

The 23rd July 1864.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet to the extent of 200 ounces will be sent to Bombay on Monday, the 1st August, and Letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send Letters up to one ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in cash at the Window at one Rupee for ½ of an ounce in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.

No. 686.

The 26th July 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Bushier*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 1st August 1864, at 6 P. M.

No. 687.

The 26th July 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for the United Kingdom *via* Marseilles only, and Countries *via* the United Kingdom, France, Foreign Europe *via* France, the intermediate Ports, and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Alphoe*, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 2nd August 1864, at 6 P. M.

			Rs.	As.	P.
Postage United Kingdom	Weight ½ Ounce	...	0	6	4
	" 1 "	...	0	13	4
	" 2 "	...	1	10	8

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.



APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5th.—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the Government Estates, situated in the District of Bhullooah, and mentioned in the Statements herewith annexed, will be put up to sale, at the Bhullooah Collectorate, on the 22nd August 1864, corresponding with the 7th Bhadro 1271 B. S.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale published under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the additional Condition, *viz.*—

1. That the purchase will have effect from 1271 B. S.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Number of Lots.	Number of Towjee.	Names of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Area.	Government Revenue.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
			B. C. Ch.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	1418	Chur Sheebpore ...	249 15 ■	173 0 0	346 0 0	
2	1376	Mouzah Randeepore in Talook Randeep Dutt, Pergunnah Gopalpore, Mirzanugger ...	1,932 17 8	1,338 0 0	2,656 0 0	
3	"	Mouzah Barahepore in Talook Randeep Dutt, Pergunnah Gopalpore, Mirzanugger ...	941 12 1	602 ■ 0	1,384 0 ■	
4	"	Mouzah Sheebpore in Talook Randeep Dutt, Pergunnah Gopalpore, Mirzanugger ...	2,343 7 11	1,734 0 0	3,468 0 0	
5	"	Mouzah Mohadehpore in Talook Randeep Dutt, Pergunnah Gopalpore, Mirzanugger ...	1,124 12 12	752 0 0	1,504 0 0	
6	"	Mouzah Kashee Rampore in Talook Randeep Dutt, Pergunnah Gopalpore, Mirzanugger ...	269 15 13	176 0 0	352 0 0	

BHULLOOAH ;
Collector's Office,
The 9th June 1864. }

G. A. PEPPEL,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government* to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Behar, will be put up to sale, in the Behar Collectorate, on Monday, the 8th August 1864, corresponding with the 20th Sawan 1271 F. S.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix—

Number.	Number of Towjee.	Names of Mohals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	GOVERNMENT REVENUE.		Total Government Revenue.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
				Revenue assigned.	One per cent. for Road Cess.			
			D. C. C. K.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	1057	Kurua, Pergunnah Uchha ...	1,161 10 2 10	657 0 0	6 9 9	663 9 9	1,327 3 4	
2	2220	Subwainaran, Pergunnah Putebrooklia ...	3,160 1 12 10	■ 0 0	0 9 4	53 9 4	117 3 8	
3	2363	Kantleepoor, Pergunnah Jarrah ...	217 17 19 18	900 ■ ■	9 0 ■	909 0 0	909 0 0	
4	3033	Bisnampoor alias Kothilwah, Pergunnah Sherahilly ...	1,8 3 3 3 15	84 0 0	0 14 0	85 14 ■	178 14 0	
5	3869	Umrah, Pergunnah Kautior ..	949 19 19 1	315 0 0	3 3 6	318 3 6	1,316 3 6	

BEHAR COLLECTORATE ;
Gya,
7 2nd July 1864. }

A HOPKINS,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Chittagong, will be put up to sale, in the Chittagong Collectorate, on Friday, the 12th August 1864, corresponding with 20th Srabun 1271 B. S.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Number.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate.	Area.	Government Revenue.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
			D. K. G. C. K.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	91	Thannah Phuttiecherry, Mouzaha Myj-Bhander and Rungahmutteeah, Izarah Cobceruddeen -	1 12 2 1 0	7 5 4	14 10 8	The purchaser will obtain possession from 1271 B. S. the current year.
	310	Thannah Chuckeriah, Mouzah Ghoonniah, Talook Ram Monee and Hurshundaree	0 3 1 3 1	0 0 0	8 12 0	Will be sold revenue-free. The purchaser will obtain possession from 1272 B. S.

CHITTAGONG;
Collector's Office,
The 29th June 1864.

J. D. WARD,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Behar, will be put up to Sale, in the Behar Collectorate, on Monday, the 8th August 1864, corresponding with the 20th Sawan 1271 Fustee.

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

Number.	Number on the District Roll.	NAME OF ESTATE AND PERGUNNAH.	Area:	GOVERNMENT REVENUE.			Upset Price.	REMARKS.
				Revenue assessed.	One per Cent. for Road Cess.	Total Government Revenue.		
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	2912	Dowlutpore Khyra, Pergunnah Sumoy ...	298 14 8 15	446 0 0	4 7 4	450 7 4	900 14 8	

BEHAR COLLECTORATE;
G.P.O.,
The 1st July 1864.

A. HOFF,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary Right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, in the District of Furreedpore, will be put up to sale, in the Furreedpore Collectorate, on the 12th August 1864, corresponding with 20th Srabun 1271 B. S., Friday.

The Purchaser of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix.—

Number.	Number on the District Roll	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area.	Government Revenue including Road Cess.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
			B. C. D.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
25	219	Chur Bunderkholah in Island Chur Nasirpore, Pergunnah Bunderkholah ...	5,842 18 18	1,190 0 0 Road Cess, 11 15 0 <hr/> 1,201 15 0	2,380 0 0	

FURREEDPORE;
Collector's Office,
The 15th July 1864. }

T. WALTON,
Offg. Collector.



SECOND APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

No. 752.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Nuddea, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 8th August 1864, or 25th Srabun 1271 *B. S.* for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th June 1864.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 41.—Turuf Batac; recorded Proprietors Rogheonath Roy, Oomamoye Bramanay, Ramdhan Mojomdar, and Shosheemookhee Bramanay, Executrix and mother of Hurrinath Roy minor's share 13 annas 6 gundas 2 couries 2 krantees; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,333-5-4.

No. 118.—Dehee Kagoespoorkhoria, Pergunnah Moolghur; recorded Proprietor Damoodur Chunder Roy, Executor of Beunearreeloll Roy and Moorarreeeloll Roy, minors, Oomamoye Bramanay, and Shosheemookhee Bramanay, Executrix and mother of Hurrinath Roy minor's share 9 annas 13 gundas 1 corie 1 krantee; Sudder Jumma Rupees ... 3,535 12 10
Fouzdary „ ... 41 6 5

3,577 3 5

No. 199.—Etna Kannoa, Pergunnah Plassee; recorded Proprietors Frankisto and Nobokisto Paul, Oomamoye Bramanay, and Shosheemookhee Bramanay, Executrix and mother of Hurrinath Roy minor's share 12 annas 6 gundas 2 couries 2 krantees; Sudder Jumma Rupees ... 1,049 0 5
Fouzdary „ ... 10 4 6

1,059 4 11

E. GREY,
Collector.

NUDDEA;
Collector's Office,
The 19th July 1864. }

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Backergunge, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Wednesday, the 27th July 1864, corresponding with the 13th Srabun 1271 B. S., for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th June 1864.

Class IV.—Permanently-settled Estates to be sold for arrears due on account of other Estates.

No. 3255.—Ruttandee Calecapore, Hissa 2 annas; recorded Proprietors Joykissshores Chowdrine, Annundo Moe Chowdrine, Gobindo Chunder Roy, Hissa 1 anna; Ishur Chunder Roy Chowdry, Hissa $\frac{1}{2}$ anna; and Jogesh Chunder Roy Chowdry, Hissa $\frac{1}{2}$ anna; Sudder Jumma Rupees 3,154-11-5. The Rights and Interests in 1 anna share of Ishur Chunder Roy Chowdry, himself and Guardian to Womesh Chunder Roy minor, are only to be sold.

No. 3257.—Ruttandee Calecapore, Hissa 4 annas; recorded Proprietor Doorgah Soonderry Chowdrine, Hissa 2 annas; Ishur Chunder Roy Chowdry, Hissa 1 anna; and Jogesh Chunder Roy Chowdry, Hissa 1 anna; Sudder Jumma Rupees 6,300-6-10. The Rights and Interests in 1 anna share of Ishur Chunder Roy Chowdry, himself and Guardian to Womesh Chunder Roy minor, and Doorgah Soonderry Chowdrine, are only to be sold.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 4500.—Pergunnah Chunderdeep Durreabad Teakhally, Oosut Talook Mr. Pedro DeSilva, Mohamed Diem Siglar, and Kurrimoodee, Hissa 8 annas; Proprietors Mr. Pedro DeSilva; Hissa 6 annas, Mohamed Diem; and Hissa 2 annas; Kurrimoodee; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,580-3-8.

No. 1679.—Pergunnah Sullimabad Durreabad Chuck Mullie Karbare; Talook Roop Chunder Ghose and Gaddadur Nang; Proprietor Obhoy Chura Roy; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,619-9-11.

No. 4843.—Pergunnah Jelapore Chur Kalkenee (4 Parcels) Ijarah of Ramdoollab Chuckerbatty, Gourmohun Chuckerbatty, Sibsoondarry Dabee, Ramnarain Shah, Radhanath Shah, Tyrmun Niasah Behee, Tajan Nissah Behee, Setara Begum, Parbatty Churn Goocho, Meer Hosinally, Colly Sunker Goocho, Bungo Chunder Goocho, Oomrow Khanum, Aahkuttun Nissah, Unwar Gazeo, Bykuntoram Roy, Syed Belleameen Guardian, Ulsurrun Nissah Khatoon, Uckellen Nissah Khatoon; Sudder

Jumma	Rs.	5,980	14	4
Malikannah	"	664	9	0
Road expenses	"	77	4	0
		<u>6,722</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>

The proprietary rights of the above individuals are to be sold.

BACKERGUNGE;
Collector's Office,
The 7th July 1864.

E. V. WESTMACOTT,

Assistant Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah 31-Pergunnahs, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Friday, the 5th August 1864, corresponding with the 22nd Srabun 1271 B. S., for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th June 1864:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 1.—3aa. 19g. 9kg. 18 fil share of Rajranee Dabee in Estate Kismut Pergunnah Magoorah, &c., Kismut Chittah, &c.; recorded Proprietors Rankisto Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 5,511-1-6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 12.—Pergunnah Magoorah, &c., Kismut Chittah, &c.; recorded Proprietor Rajranee Dabee; Sudder Jumma Rupees 928-5-5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 13.—Pergunnah Magoorah, &c., Kismut Chittah, &c.; recorded Proprietor Sreenath Boy Chowdry; Sudder Jumma Rupees 925-6-7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 14.—Kismut Pergunnah Magoorah, &c., Kismut Chittah, &c.; recorded Proprietors Radha Churn Roy and others; Sudder Jumma 8,788-3-7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 53.—Kismut Pergunnah Magoorah, Kismut Ramessurpore, &c.; recorded Proprietors Sham Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 3,303-13-10.

No. 622.—Kismut Pergunnah Hilkee, Kismut Hilkee; recorded Proprietors Tunoo Dharmo, Sodasil Chowdry; Sudder Jumma Rupees 785-9-5.

No. 961.—Kismut Pergunnah Bazidpore, Kismut Bazidpore; recorded Proprietor Pronnoth Chowdry; Sudder Jumma Rupees 17,470-0-9.

No. 990.—Pergunnah Ramzannagore, Mouzah Ramzannagore; recorded Proprietors Bissonoth Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,970-5-9.

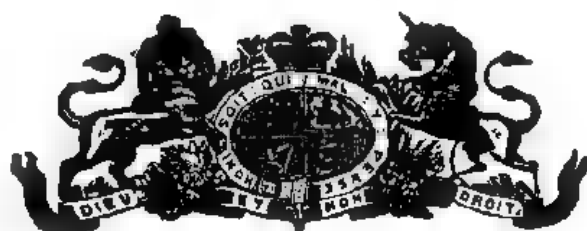
No. 1085.—Kismut Pergunnah Meden, Mullo, Kalabunoo, &c.; recorded Proprietors Ramsalnick Paul and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 529-9-5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 1367.—Pergunnah Boorun, Mouzah Bhyrubpore, &c.; recorded Proprietor Fokeer Chand Mazoomdar; Sudder Jumma Rupees 796-1-3.

No. 2119.—Pergunnah Wookhra, Kismut Mouzah Joypore; recorded Proprietor Geeroopersand Ghose; Sudder Jumma Rupees 508-5-5.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
24-Pergunnahs,
The 14th July 1864.

G. BAIGER,
Collector.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to as heretofore.

Reduction of Customs Duties on goods passing through the Dominions of the Maharaja of Cashmere and Jummoo.

From the Secretary to Government, Panjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—
(No. 228, dated the 29th April 1864.)

It will be in your recollection that the attention of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor was given in 1862 to an earnest consideration of the trade crossing our north-west frontier. In a report made to His Honor by the undersigned it was shown that in consequence of the entire remission of all Customs duties on the Peshawar and Derajat border by the present Viceroy, Sir John Lawrence, when Acting Resident at Lahore in 1848, the trade with Afghanistan, particularly by the routes leading from Peshawar, had greatly increased. It was at the same time pointed out that access to the markets of Eastern Toorkistan through the natural route passing through Kashmir was virtually barred by the excessive duties exacted under the orders of the Maharaja of that territory.

2. In my letter to your address (marginally Nos. 50—58, dated noted), the Lieutenant-Governor 24th January 1864. nor intimated that there was nothing in the treaties under which the Maharaja holds his dominions limiting his rights of taxing imports and exports; and it was explained that the agreement entered into with Sir Henry Lawrence when Resident, binding the Maharaja to collect only the "ancient duties," was of little use, because the amount of these had never been ascertained or recorded.

3. In the same letter it was reported by His Honor that Dewan Jowalia Sahni had agreed, on the part of the Maharaja, to reduce the existing

duties to rates approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and stated therein, on condition of receiving compensation amounting to one-half of any loss of revenue which might be caused, in the same manner as it had been granted to the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States. It was further communicated that the Maharaja, who had very reluctantly agreed to the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal, had taken the opportunity of submitting his ardent desire to be allowed to acquire the taluqua of Bijwat in commutation of a loan which he had made to the British Government of six lacs of Rupees.

4. The late Viceroy, Lord Elgin, did not at the time pass any final orders regarding these proposals; but, on the occasion of Sir Robert Montgomery visiting Kashmir last summer, His Honor was directed to discuss the matter fully with the Maharaja in person, and that a decision would be given on the Governor General arriving at Sealkote.

5. Accordingly the Lieutenant-Governor had several conversations on the subject with the Maharaja, who constantly stated his desire and willingness to meet the wishes of the British Government, but still urged the request which he had submitted, and clung to the hope of its being granted.

6. Sir Robert Montgomery duly informed the late Viceroy of the result of these communications, and it was hoped that on His Excellency's reaching Sealkote a final settlement of the matter might be accomplished; but this was, unfortunately, prevented by his subsequent illness and death.

The Maharaja, however, a few months ago, communicated to His Honor that the subject was still under consideration, and several of the chief Merchants of Umritsur were summoned to Jummoo to assist in revising the Tariff.

8. * The detailed results have now been placed before the Lieutenant-Governor by Dewan Nihal Chund. The following Table will show that in many important items a considerable reduction has been made:—

Number.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Percentage of former Duty on value.	Present Duty laid down from Sum but 1921 (9th April 1864). Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	Percentage of Duty proposed, with the concurrence of the Maharaja, in January 1863, but was never carried out.	REMARKS.
	<i>English Piece Goods.</i>	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	Longcloth, Dimity, Jean, &c.,	20 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	
2	Muslin, flowered pieces, Dress pieces	8 7 4	8 0 0	2 13 0	
3	Cambric, Linen, Khasa, &c...	12 4 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	
4	Colored Muslins, &c.	10 8 0	8 0 0	3 5 4	
5	Chintz, scarlet: cotton, velvet.	13 6 9	8 0 0	4 5 0	
6	Bundaree Chintz	23 0 0	8 0 0	12 11 0	
7	Broad cloth	29 11 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	
8	Sugarcandy	85 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	
9	Sugar	126 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	
10	Molasses	150 0 0	12 8 0	18 0 0	
11	Coarse Sugar	100 0 0	12 8 0	18 0 0	
12	Tea	78 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	
13	Kiriana, spices, medicinal drugs, dyes, &c., &c.*	0 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	* Varies from 3-10 per cent. to 525 per cent.
	<i>Metals.</i>				Sheerkhist 2 16 Saleb 4 0 Carlanums 0 6
14	Iron	90 0 0	12 8 0	10 0 0	
15	Copper	21 0 0	12 8 0	10 0 0	
16	Pewter	101 0 0	12 8 0	10 0 0	
17	Tin	54 0 0	12 8 0	10 0 0	

9. It will be seen that the duties formerly taken by weight, or mule load, have now been converted into an *ad valorem* rate, chargeable according to the value stated in the Invoices. The rate on piece goods, which is the principal article sent to Jummoo, has been decreased from 30 to 8 per cent.; that on raw sugar, which was at the exorbitant rate of 150 per cent., to 12-8 per cent., and on other saccharine produce in proportion. This is a great concession to the sugar-growing tracts of the Baree and Rechnah Doubs. The duty on tea becoming a staple crop in the hills has been lowered from 78 to 12-8 per cent.; and the differential rates on spices and drugs, which were in some instances extravagantly assessed, have been reduced to a uniform figure of Rupees 12-8. So metals, which were rated at from 21 to 101 per cent., have been brought down to 12-8 also. Rock salt, which was formerly at 13 annas and 8 pie per English maund, has been diminished to 8 annas. The above remarks apply to goods imported from the Punjab into the Maharaja's territory by any of the following routes:—

1. By Jummoo and Bun-nihal
 2. By Ukinoor, Boodhil, and Sumot
 3. By Bhimbur
 4. By Gohalun
 5. By Mozuffurabad
- To Shrinugur and Ladakh.

6. By Jummoo and Kisht. } To Ladakh di-war ... } rect.

10. The rates on goods proceeding to Leh by the Koolloo route, whether from Bassahir or the Punjab, are shown in Table II. A. By this route the rates were always pretty reasonable, and are still generally below the revised rates above referred to.

11. The following articles, which were highly rated, have been reduced:—

	Per maund.	Per maund.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Iron, from	2 8 0 to	0 8 9
Sugar, from	1 4 0 to	0 9 6
Sugarcandy, from	1 4 0 to	0 9 0
Molasses and } from	1 4 0 to	0 2 8
Coarse Sugar, }		

12. Tables I. B. and II. B. will show the changes which have been made in the rates chargeable on goods exported to the Punjab from Yarkund, or the Maharaja's dominions, whether by the Kashmir, Jummoo, Koolloo, or Bassahir routes; but the duty on goods coming from Leh to Shrinugur and onwards is not shown.

13. Another and most beneficial reform has been made by His Highness. Formerly there was no difference in the rates, whether goods were sold at Shrinugur or went on to Leh and Yarkund. This arrangement in practice prevented any profit

going beyond Shrinugur, and the traffic with Leh was restricted to the Koolloo route, though a very much more difficult one than that by Kashmir. A uniform transit duty of five per cent has now been fixed for goods going to Leh. The trader to Yarkund by Shrinugur is thus placed in a position fiscally not less advantageous than that of the one trading with Bokhara by Peshawar.

14. The rates are not levied on the frontier of the Maharaja's territories, but at the towns, and vary with the distance. Table III. A. and III. B. show those at Jummoo, which, it will be seen, are lower there than at Shrinugur. A trader buying goods at Jummoo and taking them to Shrinugur, or to Ladakh, would have to pay the difference between the rates of those places.

15. It is understood that the alteration in the rates has not yet been made generally known to the Merchants interested in the trade; but measures are in progress, under the Lieutenant-Governor's directions, to inform them. It is too soon to predict confidently the results which will follow; but it is evident that the Maharaja has so far complied with the wishes of the Government as to make very material and beneficial modifications of his Tariff. In the statements which have been shown to the Lieutenant-Governor there is no mention of the rates on goods sent from Leh

and Yarkund to Shrinugur, and it is not clearly known as yet whether there is still any intention on His Highness' part to confine the trade from those places to the Koolloo route. Again, it seems that the Maharaja is quite determined that none of the fine Turlanic wool shall go out of his territory, as the rates on this article are nowhere detailed. He has, of course, a great object in keeping up his monopoly of it. Still, on the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but regard the measures of the Maharaja with much satisfaction, and he trusts that they will result in a very much expanded trade, both with the town of Shrinugur, the populous valley of Kashmir, and ultimately with Eastern Toorkistan. His Honor considers that the Maharaja has deserved the acknowledgments of Government for the manner in which he has endeavored to meet its wishes. The Lieutenant-Governor will continue to watch the circumstances of the trade, and is gratified that the exertions which he has continued to make for its improvement have not been altogether ineffectual.

I have, &c.,

R. H. DAVIES,

Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

I. A.

TABLE showing the Transit Duties formerly levied on goods exported from the British Territories to Kashmir (Shrinugur) by Jummoo and the Banihal route, and those now laid down to be levied from Sumbut 1821 (which year commenced 9th April 1864) on goods that may be exported from British Territory by the Kashmir and Kishtwar Valleys to Ladakh.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	Number of Pieces.	Quantity in kutchas maunds of 100 Rupees value.	Amount of Value.	Rate of Duty per kutchas maund formerly levied.	Percentage of Duty formerly levied.	Present rate of Duty. Per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	Difference per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	REMARKS.
	<i>Piece goods.—Cotton, Silken and Woollen.</i>			Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
	<i>English and country.</i>								
1	Longcloth (Luttha) ...	10	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 24 \text{ maunds} \\ \text{kutchas, } \& \\ 1 \text{ maund} \\ \text{English.} \end{array} \right\}$	100	8 3 0	20 7 6	8 0 0	12 7 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Note.—A kutchas} \\ \text{maund is equal} \\ \text{to sixteen seers} \\ \text{English stand-} \\ \text{ard.} \end{array} \right\}$
			Md. S.						
2	Khasa (Linen) ...	25	1 23	100	8 3 0	12 4 6	8 0 0	4 4 6	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1-9-8 \text{ per cent. in-} \\ \text{crease over fur-} \\ \text{mer rate.} \end{array} \right\}$
3	Chintz, Banduroe ...	16	2 0	100	11 3 3	23 2 6	8 0 0	15 3 3	
4	Muslin ...	25	1 20	100	8 3 0	12 4 6	8 0 0	4 4 6	
5	Jean, double ...	10	3 10	100	8 3 0	28 0 0	8 0 0	18 0 0	
6	Coarse cloth, country ...	52	3 10	...	2 3 0	16 10 0	8 0 0	7 10 0	
7	Ulwan (Twill) ...	...	3 0	100	8 3 0	25 8 10	8 0 0	17 6 10
8	Nainsoe (flowered mus- lin) ...	...	...	...	8 3 0	8 7 4	8 0 0	0 7 4
9	Tushanda ...	...	0 31½	100	8 3 0	0 8 4	8 0 0	1 9 8
10	Country cotton piece goods (Bootedas dis- awures) ...	...	4 0	100	8 3 0	33 9 0	8 0 0	25 3 0
11	English thread (cotton) ...	...	2 3	100	8 3 0	17 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0
12	Jean (Mukhanjean) ...	...	1 2	100	8 3 0	8 9 6	8 0 0	0 9 6
13	Booted chintz ...	...	...	100	11 9 8	13 6 10	8 0 0	5 6 10

No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	Number of Pieces.	Quantity in kutcha maunds of 100 Rupees value.	Amount of Value.	Rate of Duty per kutcha maund formerly levied.	Percentage of Duty formerly levied.	Present rate of Duty. Per cent. ad valorem.	Difference per cent. ad valorem.	REMARKS.
			Md. S.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
14	Dress chintz ...	...	0 31	100	11 0 3	8 15 7	8 0 0	0 15 7	
15	Mooltanee chintz ...	...	2 7	100	11 0 3	25 2 11	8 0 0	17 2 11	
16	Furruckhabad chintz ...	...	3 0	100	11 0 3	34 11 9	8 0 0	26 11 9	
17	Other chintz ...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	...	
18	Soosce (striped cloth) silk and cotton thread ...	...	3 0	100	8 3 0	24 9 0	8 0 0	16 9 0	
19	Silk ("Darynee") ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	"Goolbadun (striped) ...	...	...	100	15 0 0	4 2 1	8 0 0	3 13 6	{ 3-13-6 per cent. increase over former rate.
21	"Khes" silk diaper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Silk Loongees (scarves) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	"Iklaee" do. ...	...	1 16	100	15 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	{ 2 per cent. increase over former rate.
24	"Dhotee" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	"Utlus, governet ...	...	...	...	0 2 0	12 8 0	8 0 0	4 8 0	
26	Bracelet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Sambha chintz ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	"Soosce" ...	...	3 0	100	8 3 0	25 8 10	8 0 0	17 8 10	
29	Loongee, country ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Country thread ...	...	...	...	2 8 0	37 8 0	8 0 0	29 8 0	
31	Broadcloth, &c. ...	...	...	...	10 13 9	29 11 0	8 0 0	21 11 0	* Per yard.
<i>Kirana, Trangu, and Metals.</i>									
32	Sugar ...	...	20 0	100	5 14 9	126 14 0	12 8 0	114 6 0	
33	Sugarcandy ...	...	...	...	5 8 8	85 0 0	12 8 0	72 8 0	
34	Molasses ...	...	...	...	1 13 0	150 0 0	12 8 0	137 8 0	
35	Coarse Sugar ...	...	...	...	1 13 0	100 0 0	12 8 0	87 8 0	
36	Ginger, dried ...	...	20 0	100	2 0 0	40 0 0	12 8 0	27 8 0	
37	Turmeric ...	...	40 0	100	1 0 0	40 0 0	12 8 0	27 8 0	
38	Cloves ...	...	14 0	...	6 10 0	92 12 0	12 8 0	80 4 0	
38½	Copper ...	...	...	...	4 6 9	21 14 0	12 8 0	9 6 0	
39	Aniseed ...	...	62 20	...	5 14 9	172 14 10	12 8 0	160 6 10	
40	Badian Khutase ...	...	...	...	4 3 0	37 8 0	12 8 0	25 0 0	
41	Porcelain ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
42	Cardamums, small ...	...	...	...	6 10 0	6 4 0	12 8 0	6 4 0	{ Increase in present duty over the former. 48 to 128 reduced to 12-8 per cent. ad valorem.
43	Cinnamon ...	...	...	...	6 10 0	37 8 0	12 8 0	25 0 0	
44	Ischeedana (Cardamum seeds) ...	...	...	...	4 9 0	19 0 0	12 8 0	6 8 0	
45	Gallnuts ...	...	...	...	4 6 0	58 0 0	12 8 0	45 8 0	
45½	Indigo, Punjabee ...	...	...	...	9 1 9	38 9 0	12 8 0	26 1 0	
46	Indigo, Khasia ...	...	...	...	16 1 0	62 8 0	12 8 0	50 0 0	
46	Luc ...	...	...	...	3 11 0	53 4 0	12 8 0	43 12 0	
47	Kilbi, Pepper ...	...	...	...	8 12 0	418 0 0	12 8 0	433 8 0	
48	Alum ...	...	...	...	4 3 9	208 0 0	12 8 0	193 8 0	
49	Tooruniboon (Manna) ...	...	...	...	8 0 0	66 11 0	12 8 0	64 9 0	
50	"Moolkakafoor" (- amorphous) ...	...	...	...	8 0 0	20 0 0	12 8 0	7 8 0	
51	Saleb ...	...	...	...	8 0 0	4 11 0	12 8 0	7 13 0	{ Increase in present duty over the former. 9-14-0 increase on former duty.
52	Sheerkhist, Manna ...	...	...	...	1 8 10	2 10 0	12 8 0	9 14 0	
53	Raskapoor, ambergris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Vermilion ...	...	...	...	19 3 3	41 2 4	12 8 0	28 9 8	
55	Mordarung ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
56	Cabool chum ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
57	Pewter ("Just") ...	...	...	...	4 11 0	104 11 0	12 8 0	92 8 0	
58	Tin kulace ...	...	...	...	4 11 0	21 5 0	12 8 0	8 18 0	
59	Sandal ...	...	...	...	4 11 0	72 14 0	12 8 0	60 6 1	
60	Brass utensils ...	...	4 22	100	5 6 8	23 15 8	12 8 0	11 7 8	
61	"Gota" kinaree (lace) ...	...	60 tolas.	100	14 0 0	18 0 0	12 8 0	4 8 0	{ † Per 50 tolas. 4-8 per cent. increase over former rate. ‡ Per public account.
61½	Tobacco ...	...	...	...	15 15 6	99 7 8	12 8 0	86 15 8	
62	Copper utensils ...	...	...	...	5 6 3	20 6 10	12 8 0	7 14 8	
63	Brass utensils ...	...	...	...	12 6 11	44 2 4	12 8 0	31 13 9	
64	Kirmidana (Cochineal) ...	...	...	...	19 3 3	9 6 0	12 8 0	3 2 0	{ 3-2-0 increase former duty.
65	Sulphuric acid, Aruk Gogird ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
66	Lapis lazuli ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
67	Quicksilver ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
68	Ivory bangles ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
68½	Stones (ring) ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
70	Betelnuts ...	...	...	...	4 8 0	116 4 0	12 8 0	108 12 0	

No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	Number of Pieces.	Quantity in kutchas reounds of 100 Rupees value.	Amount of Value.	Rate of Duty per kutchas amount for- merly levied.	Percentage of Duty formerly levied.	Present rate of Duty. Per cent. ad valo- rem.	Difference per cent. ad valorem.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
71	Anardana (Pomegranate seeds) ...	...	...	...	0 8 0	23 7 0	12 8 0	10 15 0	
	And Peels (Post Anar) ...	...	...	...	0 8 0	44 0 0	12 8 0	31 8 0	
72	Turbood (Tarpethium Convolvulus) ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
73	Jowan (the 3 kinds) ...	...	...	...	5 11 0	150 0 0	12 8 0	137 8 0	
74	Tea, China (Scortee) ...	...	...	...	25 0 0	78 2 0	12 8 0	65 10 0	
75	Asafetida ...	...	...	...	4 10 0	96 14 0	12 8 0	84 0 0	
76	Rutera (Gum) ...	...	...	...	4 10 0	194 0 0	12 8 0	151 8 0	
77	Goond (Gum) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Almonds ...	...	...	...	4 10 0	128 0 0	12 8 0	115 8 0	
79	Pistachio nuts ...	...	...	...	4 10 0	57 14 0	12 8 0	45 6 0	
80	Raisins (Kiemin) ...	...	...	...	4 10 0	193 12 0	12 8 0	181 1 0	
81	Chulghoza (Pinus Ger- ardiana) ...	...	...	...	4 10 0	231 0 0	12 8 0	214 8 0	
82	Alcobokhara ...	...	...	...	4 10 0	115 10 0	12 8 0	103 2 0	
83	Tamarind ...	...	...	...	5 0 0	312 8 0	12 8 0	300 0 0	
84	Other fruits ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
85	Gum Arabic (Sanugh Arabee) ...	...	...	...	4 10 0	144 0 0	12 8 0	131 8 0	
86	Figs ...	...	...	...	2 0 0	56 4 0	12 8 0	43 12 0	
87	Bara Singha ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
88	Sulla (Sula mukkee) ...	...	...	...	5 5 0	135 8 0	12 8 0	123 0 0	
89	Tirwee ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
90	Cholchheena (China root) ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
91	Wnema (Indigo dye) ...	...	...	...	2 0 0	200 0 0	12 8 0	187 8 0	
92	Safflower ...	...	...	...	1 11 0	18 12 0	12 8 0	6 4 0	
93	Habardashery (Mis- marui) ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
94	Uakhai (Sujee) Carbo- nate of Potash ...	...	...	...	1 10 0	81 4 0	12 8 0	68 12 0	
95	Snuff (Peshawar) ...	...	4 maunds	100	6 7 0	23 12 0	12 8 0	13 4 0	
96	Rung-i-Firoza, a dye (compound) ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
97	Maren (dye) ...	...	...	...	4 3 9	525 0 0	12 8 0	512 8 0	
98	Madder ...	...	...	...	4 3 9	104 11 0	12 8 0	92 3 0	
99	Iron ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
100	Steel ("aspai") ...	...	...	...	4 3 9	56 0 0	12 8 0	43 8 0	
101	Cocunut (Narjeel) ...	...	...	...	4 3 0	56 4 0	12 8 0	43 12 0	
102	Pepper ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
103	Filfiduraz (long pop- per) ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
104	Jorb (Nutmeg) ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
105	Myroholan, (Hulela) ...	...	...	...	1 0 0	81 4 0	12 8 0	68 12 0	
106	Amla (Embelica phyl- lanthus) ...	...	...	...	1 0 0	125 0 0	12 8 0	112 8 0	
107	Bulela (Bellirick myro- bolan) ...	...	...	...	1 0 0	200 0 0	12 8 0	187 8 0	
108	Dates, Khoorma ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
109	Salt, Sonchul ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
110	Googgal ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
111	Akarkura ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
112	Shoes, men's ...	Per 100 pairs	...	...	8 0 0	7 0 6	12 8 0	5 7 6	{ Rs. 5-7-6 per pair increase over to mer duty.
	Shoes, women's ...	...	...	...	...	22 11 0	12 8 0	10 3 0	
113	Gool Kesoo ...	...	...	...	1 5 3	156 0 0	12 8 0	143 8 0	
114	Catechu ...	...	...	...	4 10 0	57 14 0	12 8 0	45 6 0	
115	Leather hides ...	each	...	...	0 6 0	36 14 0	12 8 0	24 6 0	
116	Leather (cleaned) rookhta ...	Per score	...	...	16 0 0	45 0 0	12 8 0	33 8 0	
117	Leather ...	...	...	...	1 8 0	131 0 0	12 8 0	118 8 0	
118	Cotton ...	...	...	...	1 1 6	27 1 4	12 8 0	11 9 3	
119	Cotton without seeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
120	Persian reeds ...	Per score	...	...	3 8 0	35 0 0	12 8 0	23 8 0	
121	Gastakias ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	
122	Cowries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	Other articles and all other articles not spe- cified here ...	Per pukha maund	...	...	0 12 8	23 12 0	0 8 0	0 5 6	{ Per maund. Per thousand Rupees.
124	Salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	

II. A. LADAKH TARIFF.

TABLE showing the Import and Export Duties levied at Leh on goods exported from the Punjab by the Koolcoo and Rampoor Bishahr routes for Leh and Yarkund.

[illegible]

III. A.

THE "DING" (TARIFF) OF THE CITY OF JUMMOO, or Import and Export Duties levied on goods brought into and sold at Jummoo and those taken out of it.

IMPORT DUTIES.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.		FORMER DUTY.		Present Duty to be levied alike from both descriptions of traders. Per cent. ad valorem.	Difference per cent. remitted.	REMARKS.
			From traders natives of Jummoo. Per cent. ad valorem.	From traders not natives of Jummoo. Per cent. ad valorem.			
1	Buzzazee, (piece goods.—Cotton, Woollen, Silken,) from Calcutta and Bombay	...	4 9 0	6 15 0	3 8 0	3 13 0	
2	Buzzazee, (piece goods.—Cotton, Woollen, Silken,) from Hoshiarpur and Oormoor Tanda in Zillah Jalundhar, viz., Turbans, Dhotees, Sreobaf, Ghatee, and Dopattas	...	5 12 0	8 4 3	4 0 0	4 4 3	
3	Coarse Country Cloth, (Purhalork)	...	6 0 9	8 8 3	4 0 0	4 8 3	
4	Sooses, Loongas and Chartahes, on the price at Kalanour, Goordaspooora	...	8 4 9	10 12 8	4 0 0	6 12 0	
5	Chintz, (Sanbha model) from Kalanour and Butala	...	7 8 0	9 11 0	4 0 0	5 11 0	
6	Munyarce (Hiberdaahery) and Iron utensils	...	8 15 2	14 0 9	4 0 0	10 15 0	
7	Kiriana and brass utensils, cotton and cowries, and drugs (groceries)	...	6 0 9	10 9 9	4 0 0	6 9 9	From Umritsur.
8	Kiriana from Sealkote and Peshawar Sugar (Shakurtree) from Umritsar	...	9 6 0	13 7 0	4 0 0	9 7 0	
9	Salt (Punjab rock)	...	7 7 6	12 12 0	4 0 0	8 12 8	
10	Felte, flour	...	8 4 0	5 12 0	3 4 0	2 8 0	
11	Oil	...	12 8 0	14 4 0	4 0 0	10 11 0	
12	Small felte	...	6 4 0	9 9 0	3 2 0	6 7 0	
13	Brass and Copper, &c., utensils brought from Sealkote and Goojranwala	...	12 8 0	14 11 0	4 0 0	10 11 0	
14	Brass and Copper, &c., utensils brought from Bhudial in the Jummoo Ilaka	...	5 0 0	6 4 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	*Exclusive of those imported from Umritsur.
15	Grain. Rice	...	3 8 0	3 2 0	2 8 0	0 10 0	
	Til	...	...	...	...	...
	Moong	...	...	...	...	...
	Mash	...	...	...	...	...
	By the Taso route	...	9 6 0	9 6 0	3 2 0	6 6 4	On duty levied and leviable, sale proceeds at Jummoo not on prime cost (Beeshuk.)
	By the Underwah route	...	7 13 0	7 18 0	3 2 0	4 11 0	Ditto ditto. *The present rate, 4 Rupees per cent. ad valorem, will be levied on prime cost (Beeshuk.)
16	Chuna, grain, dāl	...	17 3 0	21 4 0	*4 0 0	17 4 8	
17	Sujee, (Carbonate of potash)	...	7 13 0	11 14 8	4 0 0	7 14 0	
18	Sugar from countries to the right or Jummoo side of the Ravee...	...	5 11 3	11 0 3	4 0 0	7 0 3	
19	Sugar from Chuprar in Zillah Sealkote and Makwal in Ilaka Jummoo	...	4 2 3	9 7 3	4 0 0	5 7 3	Same remarks as to No. 16.
20	Malasse and Coarse Sugar by the Taso route	...	7 15 6	12 8 6	4 0 0	8 0 6	Levied on prime cost and to be levied in future on ditto.
	By the Underwah route	...	5 10 6	9 11 0	4 0 0	5 11 0	* On prime cost. † Per Rupees of sale proceeds.
21	Tobacco, by the Taso route	...	0 1 6	1 6 0	*4 0 0	...	
	By the Underwah route	...	9 6 0	9 6 0	...	...
22	Soap from Sanbha in Jummoo territory	...	17 13 0	11 14 0	*4 0 0	7 14 8	† Per cent. on sale proceeds. ‡ Per cent. on prime cost (Beeshuk.)
23	Grain, wheat, rice, gram, adan, jowar, (barley) mash, khatta, til, muske, rice	...	15 10 0	19 11 0	4 0 0	15 11 0	

No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.		FORMER DUTY.		Present Duty to be levied alike from both descriptions of traders. Per cent. ad valorem.	Difference per cent. remitted.	REMARKS.
			From traders natives of Jummoo. Per cent. ad valorem.	From traders not natives of Jummoo. Per cent. ad valorem.			
24	Kedra, moong, and other grains from the territories of the Maharaja's own	...	Rs. As. P. 4 1 9	Rs. As. P. 4 1 0	Rs. As. P. 3 2 0	Rs. As. P. 0 15 9	{ * On sale proceeds. † On prime cost.
25	Leather	Per ox load	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 5 0	0 6 0	
26	Hides (Buffalo)	Per score	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 1 8	0 1 8	
	Ditto ditto	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
27	Chumruk, leather trousers	Per score	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	
28	Earthen vessels	Per donkey load	0 1 0	0 1 0	Maf.		
29	Paper, Sealkote	Per ream	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0		
30	Melons	Per tatloo load	0 3 3	0 2 0	Maf.		
31	Saddle (kathee and harna) and Harna	Per score	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0		
32	Vegetables, kuchalon	Per jewel or tatloo load	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 2 0	0 1 3	
	Shukarkundee	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
33	Sugarcane	Per camel load	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
		Per tatloo load	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	
		Per man's load	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6	
34	Chillies	Per tatloo load	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 3 1/2	0 0 3 1/2	
		Per man's load	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 1 1/2	0 0 1 1/2	
35	Gram, (green crop)	Per tatloo load	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6	
36	"Trungar," Drugs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	{ To pay duty at the different Customs posts according to the established rates. No duty to be levied at Jummoo. Per Rupee of sale proceeds.
37	Cloth manufactured in Jummoo (city)	...	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 0 6	0 1 0	
38	Clintz manufactured in Jummoo (city)	Per score pieces (thans)	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	
39	Poll tax, on shoe sellers (Kho-jas) and Khateek Tanners	At per annum	15 0 0	...	...	...	{ Maf.
40	Mango pickles	Per jar	12 0 0	...	...	...
41	Reeds from Sealkote	Per tatloo load	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
	Lukhaur	...	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	
42	Wool (sheep) from Punjab	Per manna kutela	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 1 0	
43	Bamboo work, Changerao, Pit-tur, Tokrao, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	{ Maf since Sumbat 1918.
44	Opium	Per 5 seers	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0		
45	Churus	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0		
46	Vinegar from Umritsur	Per Bangly	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 0 0		
47	Chirwa, "grain" from Sealkote	...	9 6 0	10 15 0	*4 0 0	6 15 0	{ Per cent. on sale proceeds. * On prime cost (Bee-chuk). On prime cost.
48	Silk (fine) from Umritsur	...	7 0 6	7 0 6	7 0 6		Per Rupee of value.
49	Silk (coarse) from Umritsur	...	0 1 4 1/2	0 1 4 1/2	0 1 4 1/2		{ Per Rupee of sale proceeds.
50	Gata, kinarae, lace, gold thread, &c.	...	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3		

I. B.

Export Duty on goods exported from the Maharaja's territory of Kashmir to British territories, by the Banihal, the Boddhal, the Sumol, the Bhimber, the Gokulan, and the Moolajurabad routes.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	FORMER RATE OF DUTY IN CHILKEE AND COMPANY'S RUPEES.		PRESENT RATE OF DUTY IN CHILKEE AND COMPANY'S RUPEES.		Difference in Chilkee Rupees.	REMARKS.
			Chilkee Rupees.	Co.'s Rs.	Chilkee Rupees.	Co.'s Rs.	
	<i>Pashmeena Shawl pieces.</i>						
1	Furd Shawl, dourdar goshedhar bortekulan (woven) ... 1 Piece	...	12 11 9	...	12 11 9		
2	Square Shawl, 2 yards square, woven ... 1 Ditto	...	9 5 9	...	9 5 9		
3	"Ulwan," shawl cloth, woven ... 1 Piece. Than 16 yards by 1 yard	...	9 13 3	...	5 0 0		4 13 3
4	Furd Shawl, dour amlee, 5 yards in length (needlework) ... 1 Piece	...	10 12 0	...	6 0 0		4 12 0
5	Furd Shawl, dour amlee, 3½ yards long (needlework) ... 1 Ditto	...	9 15 9	...	5 0 0		4 15 9
6	Chogha ulwan (shawl cloak) dour roshab amlee (needlework) ... 1 Ditto	...	4 8 9	...	3 0 0		1 8 9
7	"Chadur" or shawl cloth, 10 yards long ... 1 Sheet	...	11 0 6	...	6 0 0		5 0 6
8	"Kussaba," square shawl, needlework, 2 yards square ... 1 Piece	...	8 2 0	...	5 0 0		3 2 0
9	Jamawar, striped shawl, 3 yards long ... 1 Ditto	...	10 0 9	...	5 0 0		2 0 9
10	Bultee "chadur" 1 furd ... 1 Ditto	...	2 11 0	...	1 8 0		1 3 9
11	Chadur char hashia kinaredar, 5 yards long ... 1 Ditto	...	10 0 3	...	6 0 0		4 0 3
12	Chadur char hashia kinaredar, 3 yards long ... 1 Ditto	...	8 9 1	...	5 0 0		4 9 9
13	Chadur without hashia, 3½ yards long ... 1 Ditto	...	8 6 0	...	4 6 0		4 0 0
14	Pashmeena cloth, ektara, 20 yards by 10 giras ... 1 Ditto	...	8 3 6	...	5 0 0		3 3 6
15	Chadur without hashia, auujiardar, 5 yards long ... 1 Ditto	...	11 9 6	...	7 0 0		4 9 6
16	"Chikun," embroidered Pashmeena, "neemzura," 2 yards long. (Exclusive of the duty on embroidery work levied separately) ... 1 Ditto	...	5 15 0	...	4 0 0		1 15 0
17	"Chikun," silk embroidery on silk cloth, Duryao, inclusive of the duty on embroidery work ... 1 Ditto	...	4 15 9	...	3 0 0		1 15 9
18	"Kaddar" shawl, 3½ yards long ... 1 Ditto	...	9 5 9	...	5 0 0		4 5 9
19	"Razao," woven shawl, 3½ yards long ... 1 Ditto	...	10 0 9	...	6 0 0		4 0 9
20	Table cover (shawl) kutan embroidery ... 1 Ditto	...	6 0 3	...	4 0 0		2 0 3
21	Chogha, kutan work ... 1 in No.	...	5 4 3	...	3 0 0		2 4 3
22	Jacket, (ditto) ... 1 Ditto	...	3 4 8	...	2 0 0		1 4 8
23	Waistcoat, (ditto) ... 1 Ditto	...	3 12 1½	...	0 8 0		0 4 1½
24	Cap, (ditto) ... 1 Ditto	...	0 2 0	...	0 2 0		
25	Square Shawl, Roomal, umlekar, 1 yard and 4 giras square (needlework) ... 1 Ditto	...	4 1 3	...	2 8 0		1 9 3
26	Chadur, umlekar, 3½ yards and 3 yards long (needlework) and Roomal (square shawl) 1½ yards square ... 1 Ditto	...	8 2 0	...	5 0 0		3 2 0
27	Chadur, umlekar, needlework, 7 yards long ... 1 Ditto	...	15 0 9	...	9 0 0		6 0 9
28	Chadur, umlekar, needlework, 10 yards ... 1 Ditto	...	18 11 9	...	11 0 0		7 0 9
29	Chadur, umlekar, needlework, 9 yards ... 1 Ditto	...	16 0 9	...	9 0 0		7 0 9
30	Cap, umlekar, needlework ... 1 Ditto	...	0 13 6	...	0 8 0		0 5 6
31	Shaye cozes, Pashmeena, kantados ... 1 Ditto	...	0 4 0	...	0 2 0		0 2 0
32	Chadur, Pashmeena cloth, 18 yards long ... 1 Ditto	...	16 4 0	...	8 0 0		8 4 0

No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	FORMER RATE OF DUTY IN CHILKEE AND COMPANY'S RUPEES.		PRESENT RATE OF DUTY IN CHILKEE AND COMPANY'S RUPEES.		Difference in Chilkee Rupees.	REMARKS.
			Chilkee Rupees.	Co.'s Rs.	Chilkee Rupees.	Co.'s Rs.	
33	{ Loongee, charhashia, 4 } 1 in No. ...	9 15 9	...	8 0 0	...	3 15 9	
34	{ and 5 yards long ... } 1 Ditto ...	4 2 6	...	2 0 0	...	2 2 6	
35	Longee and Shalwar, (Push-meena kummband.) square, 6 yards, needlework ...	1 Ditto ...	8 5 6	...	5 0 0	3 5 6	
36	Gooloband, unlee (needlework) worth up to 25 Rupees ...	1 Ditto ...	4 3 0	...	2 8 0	1 11 0	
37	Mutun kaneekar, woven ...	1 Ditto ...	1 12 0	...	1 0 0	0 12 0	
38	Pushmeena, puttoo, Tibetan, 12 yards and 15 yards long ...	1 Ditto ...	2 11 3	...	1 8 0	1 3 3	
39	Gooloband, katan work ...	1 Ditto ...	0 10 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	
40	Kusaaba (square shawl, "chikun," silk embroidered) exclusive of duty on chikun work, 2 yards square ...	1 Ditto ...	4 15 9	...	4 15 9		
41	Ditto ditto up to 1 yard and 18 giras long, exclusive of chikun duty ...	1 Ditto ...	2 0 0	...	2 0 0		
42	Sling, Chinese Pushmeena or shawl cloth imported into the Raja's territories ...	1 Ditto ...	6 10 6	...	3 0 0	3 10 6	
43	Border "hashia," woven ...	Per 100 yards ...	7 2 1	...	7 2 3		
	N. B. "Raguj" or duty on needlework (unleekar.)						
44	Saffron (Zafuran or Puttee) ...	Per munwatta ...	6 14 6	...	4 0 0	2 14 6	A munwatta is a Kashmiri measure equal to 1 seer and 6 chataks of English standard.
45	Zarda Zafuran or Puttee ...	Ditto ...	2 6 9	...	1 8 0	0 14 9	
46	"Bibedana," Quince seed ...	Per Kashmiri maund ...	12 10 0	...	7 0 0	5 10 0	A Kashmiri maund is equal to 30 seers English standard.
47	Churus ...	Per ternk = 6 seers English standard ...	6 2 3	...	1 0 0	5 2 3	
48	Chobkoot, a root ...	Per khurwar = 2 maunds 14 seers English standard ...	0 0 0	...	9 0 0		
49	Bartung (medicine) ...	Per Kashmiri maund ...	3 2 0	...	2 0 0	1 2 0	
50	Kunocha (ditto) ...	Ditto ...	5 11 6	...	3 0 0	2 11 6	
51	Unwemon medicine and Violet (Unafaha) ...	Ditto ...	5 12 9	...	3 0 0	2 12 9	
52	Unachhee, (vegetable) ...	Ditto ...	4 14 6	...	2 0 0	2 14 6	
53	Zera, black, (Cumin seed) ...	Ditto ...	6 10 6	...	4 0 0	2 10 6	
54	Woollen or Puttoo Jackets, kutundoz ...	1 in No. ...	0 10 0	...	0 8 0	0 2 0	
55	Woollen or Puttoo Jackets not worked ...	1 Ditto ...	0 8 0	...	0 8 0	0 2 0	
56	Woollen or Puttoo Waistcoat ...	1 Ditto ...	0 2 0	...	0 2 0		
57	Woollen or Puttoo "Futosee" or coat, worked or not worked "kutundoz" and "sala," large ...	1-Ditto ...	0 5 0	...	0 5 0		
58	Ditto ditto small ...	1 Ditto ...	0 2 6	...	0 2 6		
59	Woollen stockings and gloves (Pushmeena) ...	Per pair ...	0 8 0	...	0 8 0	0 5 0	
59½	{ Woollen (inner) ... } Ditto ...	0 4 0	...	0 1 0	...	0 3 0	
60	Fruits, Kashmir apples, grapes, unrood, &c. ...	Per Pitthoo or kitta, containing 500 in No. ...	4 11 0	...	3 0 0	1 11 0	
61	Chadur, woollen sheets ...	1 in No. ...	1 8 0	...	1 9 0		
62	Chadur, woollen sheets, pat two folds ...	1 Ditto ...	0 13 0	...	0 13 0		
63	"Gubha," woollen bed sheet for a charpae ...	1 Ditto ...	1 0 0	...	0 10 0	0 6 0	
64	Ditto ditto flowered ...	1 Ditto ...	3 2 0	...	2 0 0	1 2 0	
65	Chogha, Cutloo, woollen ...	1 Ditto ...	1 4 3	...	0 12 0	0 8 3	
66	Silk (raw) clean ...	Per Kashmiri maund ...	48 7 8	...	40 0 0	8 7 8	
67	Unclean ...	1 Ditto ...	48 7 8	...	20 0 0	28 7 8	
68	Shoes, baghree ...	Per pair ...	0 8 0	...	0 8 0	0 6 0	

No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	FORMER RATE OF DUTY IN CHILKEE AND COMPANY'S RUPEES.			PRESENT RATE OF DUTY IN CHILKEE AND COMPANY'S RUPEES.		Difference in Chilkee Rupees.	REMARKS.
			Chilkee Rupees.	Co.'s Rs.	Chilkee Rupees.	Co.'s Rs.		
69	Kashmiree paper, Dahmooshtee	...	...	...	0 1 3	...	...	No duty to be levied within the Mahara-ja's territories as far as Juma-moo. Export duty in Juma-moo to be levied as herein detailed.
	" " Sherjungee.	...	...	...	0 0 3	...	...
	" " Kulumdane	...	...	...	0 0 6	...	...
70	Jars of Preserve of Violet, bottles of Bedmooshk, &c...	Per bottle	0 5 10	...	0 2 0	...	0 3 10	
71	Char mughz, Walnuts	" kilts	3 15 0	...	2 0 0	...	1 15 0	
72	Ducks, per score	Ditto	4 10 6	...	2 0 0	...	2 10 6	
73	Ghee	Per khurwar	8 12 0	...	7 0 0	...	1 12 0	
74	Vurch (medicine)	Ditto	6 9 0	...	4 0 0	...	2 9 0	
75	Phoollee Soda)	Per Kashmiri maund	12 10 9	...	8 0 0	...	4 10 9	
76	Kulghae, feather	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Paper mache work, spoons	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Trays	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	Kulumdane, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	Boxes, Sundook	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Billour, chrystal	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	Jasper, Sungi yasham	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Pistols	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	Carabines	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	" Khurul" of jasper	...	0 5 0	...	0 2 0	...	0 2 6	Per Rupee ad valorem.
86	" Sarnee" or needleworked bedsheet or flowered sheet...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Shells	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	Hookka bottoms	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	Russian leather	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	Otter skins	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	Deer skins and Bear skins	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	Small carpets (" aana")	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	Carpets, ghalescha	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	Jai Nimes	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	Nuddafce	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	Wooden shoes, Nalain	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	Tillce shawlbafe	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	Kibla nooma, or magnetic compass	...	0 5 0	...	0 2 0	...	0 2 6	Per Rupee of value.
99	Chessmates and Cards	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	Mala of Billour, chrystal	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	Tacquet, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	{ Currants { Zardaloo	Per Kashmiri maund	9 3 0	...	4 0 0	...	5 3 0	
103	Pashmeene cap	1 in No.	0 1 6	...	0 1 0	...	...
104	Kuaree, saddle cloth	1 Ditto	0 8 0	...	0 8 0	...	...
105	Chirm yuruk, prepared leather	Per leather	0 8 0	...	0 4 0	...	0 4 0	
106	Porter carrying ghee	" man	0 9 6	...	0 9 6	...	...
107	" carrying a load	Ditto	0 13 6	...	0 12 6	...	...
108	Charjama (saddle cloth)	1 set	2 4 0	...	1 8 0	...	0 12 0	
109	Homes and Ponies	Per cent. of value	18 8 0	...	7 0 0	...	6 8 0	
110	Khota mare, Cammin	Per Kashmiri maund	4 3 9	...	3 0 0	...	1 3 9	
111	Maghs singham (water nut kerada)	Per khurwar	3 11 0	...	1 0 0	...	2 11 0	
112	Other goods not specified taken from Shringur	" cent. of value	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	...	...
113	Takmo, Kashmiri	Per Kashmiri maund	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	* Remitted.

II. B.

TABLE showing the Import and Export Duties levied at Leh on goods exported from Yarkund to the Punjab, Kashmir and Jummoo, through Leh.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	IMPORT DUTY LEVIED AT LEH.			EXPORT DUTY LEVIED AT LEH ON BEING EXPORTED TO KOOLLOO.			EXPORT DUTY LEVIED ON BEING EXPORTED TO RAMPOOR.			
		No. or Quantity.	Former Duty.	Present Duty.	Difference.	Former Duty.	Present Duty.	Difference.	Former Duty.	Present Duty.	Difference.
	<i>Export Duty.</i>										
1	Shawl, wool	Per horse or pony load.	...	*18 6 0	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bultee pashmaga chadars	Per pair	...	0 6 0	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	0 6 0	...
3	Felt Caps, Chinese	Per cap	...	* 5 10 0	...	0 0 0	...	...	...	0 0 0	...
4	Gillar pattar	Per maund kutcha	...	* 5 10 0	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	0 10 0	...
5	Churrae	Ditto	...	*18 6 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	0 10 0	...
6	Silk, Khootan	Ditto	...	* 5 10 0	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	0 10 0	...
7	Felts	Per felt	...	* 5 10 0	...	0 1 0	...	...	...	0 1 0	...
8	Carpets	Per piece	...	* 5 10 0	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	0 4 0	...
9	Yamboo, silver ingots	Per ingot.	...	0 8 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	0 8 0	...
10	Tuwar, Chinese silk cloth	Per piece	...	* 5 10 0	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	0 4 0	...
11	Linzee, silk cloth	Ditto	...	...	...	0 1 0	...	...	...	0 2 0	...
12	Mushro, silk cloth	Per pony load	...	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Sling	Per piece	...	* 5 10 0	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	0 2 0	...
14	Porcelain from Yarkund	Per horse load	...	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Murjan, Coral, Large sized	Per tola	{	...	{	0 2 0	{	{	{	0 1 0	{
	Small sized			...		0 1 0				...	
16	Gooli darchenees	Per maund kutcha	...	* 6 0 0	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	0 12 0	...
17	Lassa Tea, black	Per Bha-moon or brick	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	0 8 0	...
18	Yarkund Tea	Per pony load	...	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Ditto	Ditto	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Rhubarb, Rawund cheenees	Per maund kutcha	...	* 5 10 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
21	Russian Leather	Per piece	...	* 5 10 0	...	0 2 0	...	...	...	0 3 0	...
22	Targot, Gold Thread, false	Buttee = 2 score English standard	...	* 5 10 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	1 0 0	...
23	Horses and Ponies, Maf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Mamcorin cheenees	Per horse load	...	6 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Kimsana leather	Per pony load	...	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Keondooz saddle skin	Ditto	...	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Brocade, Russian, false	Ditto	...	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Buzakce, Yarkund cloth, sumsoon, zobbh	Ditto	...	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Broadcloth, Russian	Ditto	...	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Yarkund Soap	Ditto	...	6 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Yarkund Tobacco	Ditto	...	6 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Turquoiz	Ditto	...	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Gharee koon, a medicine, Chinese	Ditto	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Yarkund lead	Ditto	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Yarkund Sal Ammoniac, Nonsedar (mineral)	Ditto	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Gold dust	Per tola	...	0 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Lapis lazuli	Per Rupee of value	...	0 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Lapis lazuli (pound)	Per maund kutcha	...	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Iron from Yarkund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Raisins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Pishtachio nuts	...	...	Maf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Horses and Ponies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Bukumisalamee and Felt	Per kafilas	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Per pony load.

III. B.

Imports from Jummoo (City).

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.		FORMER DUTY.		Present Duty to be levied alike from both descriptions of traders. <i>Per cent. ad valorem.</i>	Difference per cent. remitted.	REMARKS.
			From traders natives of Jummoo. <i>Per cent. ad valorem.</i>	From traders not natives of Jummoo. <i>Per cent. ad valorem.</i>			
1	Ghee, per Rupee of value	...	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6	
2	Shawl manufactured in Jummoo	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ditto and shawl thread brought from Kishtwar and taken to Umrithur	Per kutchma maund...	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	...	
4	"Trangur" taken by the Makwal route, per Rupee of value	...	0 2 0	...	0 1 0	0 1 0	
	By the Tawo route	Per tattoo load	0 3 0	...	0 1 0	...	
	Another rate, per ten Rupees	...	1 0 0	...	...	...
	By the Ramghur route, per Rupee of value	Per tattoo load	0 4 0	...	0 1 0	...	
	Another rate, per ten Rupees	...	1 0 0	...	...	...
5	Bamboo work, Pitar	Each	0 0 6	...	...	...
	Changer	...	0 2 0	...	...	...
	Chhabaitarazoo	...	0 2 0	...	...	...
	Baskets	Per score	0 1 0	...	...	...
6	Shoes (pair's of)	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	
7	"Trangur," Ginger, &c., per Rupee of value	...	0 2 0	0 2 0	*0 1 0	...	*Exclusive of Customs duty taken on for- rice and posts.
8	Rice, Basmattee, per Rupee of value	...	0 1 6	...	0 0 6	...	
9	Lime	Per 100 maunds kutchma...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	
10	Goat-skins and shoes taken to Umrithur, Kishtwar, and Sreenagur	Per score	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	
11	Buzzazoo, Kiriana. Piece goods and copper and brass utensils, Munyaroo and tea taken to Kishtwar, Oodhampoor, and Riasce, Okhnoor, Himmut, Sambha, and Ramnagur. Bhudwa, percent. <i>ad valorem</i>	...	6 4 0	6 4 0	■ 8 0	*5 12 0	*Exclusive of duty to be levied at out- posts (Customs).
	Timber brought down on the Tawee below Jummoo, per Rupee of value	...	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	...	
	Raw silk and saffron from Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...
	Quince seed from Bhudwa, Doda, and Kishtwar	...	...	...	...	...
	Chobkoet	Per maund Lahouree.	0 10 6	0 10 8	0 10 6	...	Export duty maf.
14	Salt taken to Out-stations in Jummoo, viz., Riasce, Barnagurh, Khidree, Goolabgurh, Urnae, Dharlutta, Underwah. <i>per cent. ad valorem</i>	...	6 4 0	6 4 0	maf	...	No export duty taken at Jummoo, but to pay a duty of 1-0 0 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> at these places, except- ing at Riasce, where it shall be "maf." The established duty on the Customs posts "Goozurat" also to be taken. The Zemindars and Purachas formerly used to obtain salt from the Sirkaree or Maharaja's Salt Depot; now they will be at liberty to purchase from the Bhabrahop-keepers, paying three pie per Rupee of value as ex- port duty on taking it away from Jummoo. The established duty on the Customs posts on the road will also have to be paid.
15	Salt taken to four other stations, viz., Doda, Kishtwar, Joud- poor, Kasees, per Rupee of value	...	...	0 3 0	...	...

Correspondence on the subject of British Trade with Sikkim, Thibet, Bootan, and Nepal.

From J. GOSCHING, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Superintendent of Darjeeling,—(No. 58T., dated Darjeeling, the 2nd May 1864.)

THE Lieutenant-Governor has been informed by Cheebo Lama that the trade with Thibet, which is yearly increasing, and has now assumed considerable proportions, would be greatly promoted if a suitable place near the Station of Darjeeling were assigned to the Thibet traders, where they could find proper accommodation for themselves and their cattle during their stay at that place.

2. It seems to His Honor that no better site could be found for this purpose than the Government reserved land at the end of the Lebong Spur. It is sufficiently near the Station for purposes of trade, and yet not near enough to cause any inconvenience to the residents if occupied in the manner proposed. There is abundance of forest and grazing ground, and if there are no springs water can easily be conducted there to the lower levels by a bamboo conduit from the upper part of the Spur.

3. The land is not now required for any other public purpose, nor, if it were desirable to alienate it, does it possess much value as a building location for European residence. A few sheds should be erected at the extremity of the Spur for the accommodation of the traders on a level which water could be easily supplied by the natural fall of the ground, and the sheds should be connected with the Rungeet Road by a good bridle-path eight or ten feet wide.

4. The traders would probably be willing hereafter to pay a small rent for the use of the ground and sheds, and people ought to be encouraged to form a bazar there under proper regulations, and on condition of removal at three months' notice should the ground be required for any other purpose.

5. The timber should be carefully preserved and no one should be allowed to cut down a tree without your permission. The burning of the jungle on any part of the land must be absolutely forbidden.

6. The Lieutenant Governor has ascertained from Cheebo Lama that an arrangement of this kind would be very acceptable to the traders, and tend greatly to promote the traffic with Thibet. His Honor therefore requests that you will take the matter into your immediate consideration and submit a Report on the plan suggested, which, in case you see no objection to it, His Honor authorizes your taking measures at once to carry out.

7. I am at the same time to request that you will be good enough to prepare and submit a general Report on the trade between Darjeeling and Sikkim and Thibet, showing, as nearly as you can ascertain, the quantity and value of every kind of produce imported into Darjeeling from those countries during the past four years, and of the articles, including specie, taken in return. The routes by which the traders convey their goods should be accurately described, all impediments by which the trade may be in any way hindered should be ascertained and reported, and means suggested for removing them.

8. I am also to request that you will ascertain and report the particulars of any trade that may now exist with Bootan on the one hand, and Nepal on the other, and make any suggestions for the encouragement of such trade that may occur to you.

From H. C. WAKE, Esq., C. S., Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 277, dated the 30th June 1864.)

IN accordance with the instructions conveyed in paragraphs 7 and 8 of your letter No. 58T. of the 2nd of May 1864, I have the honor to submit the following Report on our trade with Sikkim, Thibet, Bootan, and Nepal during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863, together with a Tabular Statement showing the articles of merchandize which have changed hands with the prices realized year by year.

2. My means of gathering information are restricted, no traders of any importance residing here, and the details have, in a great measure, been supplied by Cheebo Lama, whose position and connection with those who trade between the above countries are such as to render him well acquainted with the subject and to enable me to rely on the accuracy of his statements.

3. The calculations of course are merely approximate, but, I consider, tolerably accurate.

Importations from Sikkim.

4. The merchandize imported from Sikkim consists of horses, cattle, including sheep and goats, blankets, salt, musk, wax, ghee, oranges, millet, rice, lime, and copper; the last only since 1862.

5. There has been a steady annual increase in the trade, and the importations of 1863 are nearly double those of 1860; the prices realized during the four years under notice amount to Rupees 89,535. Of this Rupees 19,450 returned to Sikkim in the shape of goods, Rupees 70,805 leaving the District in cash. The sales of 1863 alone amounted to Rupees 33,084, of which 5,750 was spent in the Settlement.

6. The most valuable importations have been ponies, salt, wax, millet, lime, and copper, all but the last being used and consumed in the District.

7. Traders enter the Settlement by four routes; two *via* Namchee and Chudam to the Burra Rungeet on our frontier, and two *via* Zeemee to Goke and Tramdue to Colbang. No special impediments to trade are reported, the difficulties being confined to the ordinary vicissitudes of travel in mountainous and sparsely populated countries and the badness of the roads.

8. As regards the trade with both Sikkim and Thibet every thing is to be hoped for by the completion of the proposed main road through the former to the frontier of the latter country. I trust that the execution of this project will be no longer delayed, and that early next season an Officer may be specially appointed who, untrammelled by other duties, can without interruption complete the survey, marking out the road in such a way that the work may be once carried on.

Exportations to Sikkim.

9. The articles purchased here for exportation to Sikkim are English cloth, calico, brazen and other metal utensils, tobacco, and coral, the prices realized during the last four years amounting, as already shown, to Rupees 19,450.

10. The receipts of 1863 exceeding those of 1861 by nearly one-third. With the exception of tobacco, which is grown in the Terai, none of these goods are of local manufacture, the Settlement being mainly itself dependent on other places for its supplies produces nothing for exportation but tea.

11. As the manufacture of this latter increases and the communications with Thibet are improved a great quantity will doubtless be exported for consumption both in that country and Sikhim; the inhabitants of both are large consumers, and the brick tea imported from Lassa and China, their present markets, will no longer be used.

12. As trade is opened up and an accessible market provided, the prosperity of the people will proportionably increase and with it a demand for European and foreign luxuries; there is already an annually increasing call for English cotton goods and cloth.

Importations from Thibet.

13. The trade with Thibet consists in importations of horses, mules, blankets, tea, turquoise, ox-tails, wool, musk, brass musical instruments, and shoes.

14. The imports have increased greatly during the last four years; the total cost of goods sold amounts to Rupees 64,005, and that of 1860 is nearly treble that of 1860. Of this Rupees 64,005 Rupees 43,760 are spent in Darjeeling in the purchase of goods for exportation, only Rupees 20,245 being taken away in cash.

15. The chief increase has been in horses, blankets, turquoise, wool, and musk, the first, for the most part, finding their market in the plains, the second being easily disposed of amongst the immense number of coolies now employed in the Settlement.

16. The increase is owing to our improved relations with Sikhim, through which the Thibetians must pass, and the trade will no doubt be greatly augmented by the completion of a direct road through Sikhim and Railway communication with Calcutta; a considerable portion of the China trade would doubtless be diverted from other and more circuitous routes, and Darjeeling as a mutual market in a fine climate will become important as a mercantile Depot.

17. Merchandise from Thibet reaches us by routes starting from Chala, Yekla, Nathay, Comra, and Dangea; all these meet in Sikhim, through which they enter Darjeeling *via* Gangtoek and Dikeeling; there either being separate roads to the Burra Rungeet, there is a small Export Duty levied at Fogry in Thibet. No other obstacles are reported.

Exportations to Thibet.

18. The articles exported by the Thibetians are chiefly tobacco, indigo, and kuth, (catechue,) the exports of which in 1863 exceed those of 1860 by more than six to one.

19. The other articles mentioned, with the exception of saltpetre and bar iron, being petty English manufactures; the latter, besides being dear on account of the distance from which they are brought, are difficult of carriage, and are probably supplied to the Thibetians from other quarters.

Importations from Bootan.

20. The trade from Bootan, as is to be expected from the brutal and ignorant nature of their Rulers, is small. The chief article to be disposed of

appears to be musk, and we get the benefit of this in the numerous coolies who find employment on our Public Works and Tea Plantations. There is scarcely any perceptible increase in their importations; the total value during the four years is Rupees 1,700, while, in the other hand, the value of goods taken in exchange amounts to Rupees 4,200 only.

21. Again cloth is the only article worth mentioning; still, as this item includes all sorts of cloth and cotton goods, it is significant as giving proof of a demand for English goods.

22. What is known of their buildings and Public Works shows that they are an ingenious and mechanical people, and improved relations with the country would doubtless lead to a brisk trade.

23. There are two roads by which Bootan trade enters Darjeeling; *first*, *via* Shaugney and Jungsa to Dalimcote, thence crossing the Samlienghat to Poshook; *second*, from Paroo passing the frontier of Thibet and Bootan by Choomby and Rinchingong in Thibet, thence *via* the Chula Yeklah and Nathay Passes in Sikhim to the Burra Rungeet. With respect to this trade as that of the other countries nothing on their side seems called for but better roads.

Importations from Nepal.

24. Regarding the trade with Nepal I write with great uncertainty. The information I have received tends to show that trade during the last four years has remained much where it was; the only increase of importance appears to be in cattle and blankets, for both of which the increased population of Darjeeling affords a ready market.

25. The sales of 1863 show only Rupees 25,140 against Rupees 23,040 of 1860; the total prices realized in the four years amount to Rupees 96,960, of which only Rupees 4,000 were spent in return.

26. This is probably accounted for by Nepal bordering on other Districts more accessible than this. The latter sum is said to be spent entirely on chintz and cotton goods.

27. The figures both as regards Nepal and the other countries represent only sales effected to, and by, regular traders.

28. The Nepal traders reach us by three routes; *first*, *via* Elamghurree in Nepal, crossing the Mischee to Nagree; *second*, Mayoong in Nepal to Goong; *third*, *via* Toonglong and Fulaaloon; in Nepal to Samaboong near Ghoke. No special difficulties are reported except as regards cattle and iron, the exportation of which is said to be prohibited and to be effected secretly. A small Duty is levied on the frontier on other articles.

29. As I have shown, the difficulties of access alone are complained of by those from whom I have gathered my information, but there is another and a far more important obstacle, which brings me to the first part of your letter under reply.

30. It is the uncertainty of the market, the purchasers being confined to few and scattered individuals, and there being no place where trade can be openly carried on, competition aroused, and cattle goods safely herded and stored, and the traders comfortably accommodated.

31. The traders from all these countries congregate here much about the same time at the end of the rains and during the cold weather, and I see no difficulty in carrying out the Lieutenant-Governor's project of setting apart the Lebong Spur for these purposes, though eventually I

would not limit the accommodation afforded to the Thibet traders alone. I some time ago reported to Government that I recommended the institution of an annual Fair, and that Cheebon Lama would furnish ground on the Ghoke Hill, but that was with a view to its being easily accessible from the proposed road to Thibet, and, under present circumstances, the land at Lebong as being in immediate communication with one of the main roads and being Government property may be preferable. There was no use in commencing

operations at the commencement of the rains with plenty of time before us, as the traders do not begin to arrive till the middle of October, but I have put things in train and will have a sufficient space cleared and rough sheds erected by the time they are needed; it would be difficult to establish a Bazar in so out-of-the-way a place, where the market would only be temporary and one will naturally arise with the necessity, and I will take care that due notice shall be given to those likely to assist in the matter.

LIST of Articles imported from Silchim.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity of Articles.	Price.	Quantity of Articles.	Price.	Quantity of Articles.	Price.	Quantity of Articles.	Price.	Quantity of Articles.	Price.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Ponies ...	26	1,300	25	1,250	30	1,500	40	2,000	115	7,400
Blankets ...	800	450	400	600	450	675	500	750	1,650	2,475
Salt (mids.) ...	200	1,600	300	2,400	400	3,200	500	4,000	1,400	11,200
Musk ...	25	175	30	210	35	245	40	280	130	910
Wax ...	40	800	45	900	50	1,000	55	1,100	190	3,800
Ghee ...	9	180	10	200	12	240	15	300	46	920
Cows & Bulls ...	12	300	15	375	20	500	30	750	77	1,875
Sheep ...	50	200	55	220	60	240	70	280	235	940
Goat ...	40	120	50	150	60	180	70	210	220	660
Oranges ...	20	60	25	75	30	90	40	120	115	345
Millet ...	400	600	500	750	600	900	700	1,050	2,200	3,300
Rice ...	80	160	85	170	90	180	100	200	355	710
Copper ...	...	...	...	...	500	17,500	500	17,500	1,000	3,500
Lime ...	2,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	2,000	4,000	10,000	20,000
Total ...	...	9,945	...	11,650	...	34,850	...	33,090	...	89,535
Amount of Goods exported to Silchim ...	...	4,000	...	4,550	...	5,150	...	5,750	...	19,450
Net exportation in money ...	...	5,945	...	7,100	...	29,700	...	27,340	...	70,085

LIST of Articles exported to Silchim.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	TOTAL.
Broadcloth ...	700	800	900	1,000	3,400
Cloth ...	700	800	900	1,000	3,400
Jean Cloth, &c. ...	1,500	1,600	1,800	2,000	6,900
Pots of Brass and white Brass ...	100	150	200	250	700
Tobacco ...	700	800	900	1,000	3,400
Coral ...	300	400	450	500	1,650
Total ...	4,000	4,550	5,150	5,750	19,450

LIST of the Articles imported from Lassa or Thibet.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity of Articles.	Price.	Quantity of Articles.	Price.	Quantity of Articles.	Price.	Quantity of Articles.	Price.	Quantity of Articles.	Price.
		Rs. a		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Horses ...	100	6,000	150	9,000	190	11,400	200	12,000	640	38,400
Blankets ...	200	800	400	1,600	1,000	4,000	1,600	6,400	3,200	12,800
Tea (mds.) ...	10	550	12	660	13	715	17	935	52	2,860
Mule ...	2	200	3	300	3	300	3	300	11	1,100
Turquoise Stone	50	100	100	200	100	200	250	500	500	1,000
Oxtail ...	10	650	12	780	13	845	14	910	49	3,185
Wool (mds.) ...	3	60	4	80	6	120	7	140	20	400
Musk ...	50	400	75	600	100	800	175	1,400	400	3,200
Bells ...	10	50	20	100	25	125	25	125	80	400
Cymbal ...	5	50	8	80	8	80	9	90	30	300
Shoe ...	12	72	15	90	16	96	17	102	60	360
Total ...	...	8,932	...	13,490	...	18,681	...	22,002	...	64,005
Exported from Darjeeling to Lassa ...	...	8,300	...	10,025	...	11,725	...	13,850	...	43,700
Net exportation in money ...	...	632	...	3,465	...	6,956	...	8,152	...	20,305

LIST of Articles imported to Lassa.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	TOTAL.
Tobacco ...	500	900	1,000	1,600	4,000
Various kinds of Cloths ...	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	5,000
Indigo ...	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	30,000
Kuth, Catechu ...	500	700	800	1,000	3,000
Black Thread ...	■	100	100	150	400
Cups, English-ware ...	50	100	100	150	400
Saltpetre ...	■	75	75	100	200
Penknives, Glass, and Pots ...	50	50	50	50	200
Umbrella ...	50	50	50	50	200
Bar Iron ...	50	50	■	50	200
Total ...	8,300	10,025	11,725	13,850	43,600

LIST of Articles imported from Bootan or Dhurma.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		Total.	
	Quantity of Articles.	Price.	Quantity of Articles.	Price.	Quantity of Articles.	Price.	Quantity of Articles.	Price.	Quantity of Articles.	Price.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cows and Bulls...	10	150	10	150	10	150	10	150	40	600
Horses ...	3	120	4	160	4	160	4	160	15	600
Knives ...	5	40	5	40	5	40	10	80	25	200
Wax (mds.) ...	3	60	4	80	4	80	4	80	15	300
Total ...	...	370	...	430	...	430	...	470	...	1,700
Exported from Darjeeling ...	...	1,050	...	1,050	...	1,050	...	1,050	...	4,200
Received from Bootan ...	...	680	...	620	...	520	...	580	...	2,500

LIST of Articles imported to Bootan.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	TOTAL.
Broadcloth, &c. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
Coral ...	50	50	50	50	200
Total ...	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	4,200

LIST of Articles exported to Nepal.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	TOTAL.
Various kinds of Chintz ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000

LIST of Articles imported from Nepal.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cows ...	300	2,700	300	2,700	300	2,700	300	2,700	1,200	10,800
Blankets ...	600	1,800	800	2,400	1,300	3,900	1,300	3,900	4,000	12,000
Oil (mds.) ...	250	3,750	250	3,750	250	3,750	250	3,750	1,000	15,000
Sheep ...	875	1,500	875	1,500	375	1,500	375	1,500	1,500	6,000
Goats ...	250	1,250	250	1,250	250	1,250	250	1,250	1,000	5,000
Pigs ...	125	250	125	250	125	250	125	250	500	1,000
Knives ...	500	1,000	500	1,000	500	1,000	500	1,000	2,000	4,000
Ghee ...	500	6,500	500	6,500	500	6,500	500	6,500	2,000	26,000
Pieces of cloth containing 16 yards ...	500	750	500	750	500	750	500	750	2,000	3,000
Iron ...	12	240	12	240	12	240	12	240	36	960
Copper Pots, &c. ...	50	3,300	50	3,300	50	3,300	50	3,300	100	13,200
Total ...	...	23,040	...	23,640	...	25,140	...	25,140	...	96,960
Exported ...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	4,000
Net exportation in money ...	...	22,040	...	22,640	...	24,140	...	24,140	...	92,960

H. C. WAKE, c. b.,
Deputy Commissioner.

From the Hon'ble A. ENNS, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. — (No. 1335T., dated Darjeeling, the 7th July 1861.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 977, dated 30th ultimo, and enclosure, submitting the Report called for in Orders No. 58T., dated 2nd May last, regarding British trade with Sikhim, Thibet, Bootan, and Nepal.

2. In reply I am desired to convey to you the Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments for this interesting Report, which, though based on data of a very general description, gives a fair sketch of the trade now existing between Darjeeling and the hill countries in its neighbourhood, and shows that under proper encouragement this trade is capable of considerable expansion, especially in the direction of Sikhim and Thibet. The instructions lately issued for the establishment of a Serai and Bazar on the Lebong Spur will obviate many of the difficulties in regard to residence, fuel, and fodder, of which the traders from Thibet complained last season.

3. I am desired to request that you will be so good as to make timely arrangements for conducting water to the place by a simple rough aqueduct. The road to the Great Rungeet must be kept up in good repair, and you should report whether a bridge might not be thrown across the river by means of which cattle could cross, and if so, at what cost. You will also call upon the Maharajah of Sikhim, through the Dewan Choeboo Lama, to see that the road made to the Tecsta

by the British Force in Sikhim in 1861 is kept in good repair.

4. The trade with Thibet would be much greater than it now is if a supply of such commodities as the Thibetians are likely to require were available at moderate rates in Darjeeling. This is not the case now, because the few petty shop-keepers now at Darjeeling do not study the tastes of the Thibetian traders, and, carrying on business entirely on a retail scale, and with a view to local wants, are not able to offer their goods at prices which will bear the cost of transport to Thibet. You should give every information in your power to those likely to engage in the trade regarding the articles chiefly on demand by the Thibetians, the prices they can afford to give, and the season for the opening of the trades. The Magistrate of Rungpore and the Commissioner of Cooch Behar have been requested to supply similar information to the Marwaroo traders residing in these Districts.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that you may with advantage take the opportunity of pointing out to the Tea Planters of Darjeeling that some profit may perhaps be made by paying a little attention to the requirements of the Thibetians and Sikhimese in the matter of Tea. The country beyond Sikhim is one of the greatest tea consuming countries in the world. Tea is the great staple of food of the entire population, and if an article of the description required were procurable in Darjeeling at reasonable rate,

it is almost a matter of certainty that the whole of that Tract would supply itself from this place instead of consuming tea brought by a long and expensive inland carriage from China. But it is not to be expected that the people of Sikkim and Thibet will suddenly change their habits, and if Darjeeling is ever to supply Thibet, Sikkim, and Bootan with tea, the Planters must consult the tastes of the people of those countries and prepare brick tea for them. This can probably be done with advantage to the producers, and without in any way interfering with the preparation of the finer teas for the European market, for the brick tea is made of the coarse thick leaves which are not plucked for the ordinary manufacture and are now useless.

6. His Honor is aware of the great importance of having the road through Sikkim to the Thibet Frontier taken in hand at once. A road along the Teesta Valley and then *via* Rhinckh to the Nethai Pass would near the Frontier join an excellent road through the great mart of Jigartchi to Lhasa, and the whole distance would probably not occupy traders more than six weeks, though ordinarily the trade would be rather with Jigartchi and Phari than with Lhasa itself. The subject is of great importance at the present time, as in consequence of the disturbed state of the country communication between Jigartchi and Lhasa is understood to be attended with some difficulty, and between Lhasa and China it is almost entirely broken off, and the Department Public Works will be requested to arrange for the survey of the road in the ensuing cold season.

Introduction of Dry Earth Conservancy into the Jails of the Lower Provinces.

From F. J. MORAT, Esq., M. D., Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 257, dated Darjeeling, the 22nd April 1864.)

WITH reference to your letter No. 2436, dated 15th instant, I have the honor to state that the paper contained in the enclosure was submitted to the Prison Discipline Committee by me when it appeared, during the discussion that ensued upon it, that a plan similar to it had been in use in the Punjab Jails for some years past with entire success. I myself saw it in use in a large Military Camp in France in which the ordure of a body of 45,000 Soldiers, with that of the Camp followers, and of a large number of Artillery and Cavalry horses, was rendered innocuous in a similar manner.

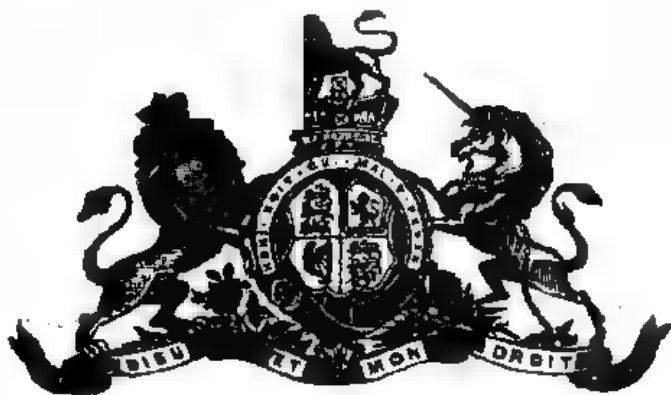
2. Eight months since I circulated a copy of the paper in the Journal of the Society of Arts to some of the Medical Officers in charge of the professional duties of the Prisons under my control, requesting them to subject the plan to immediate trial in order that I might judge of the result in my then approaching tour of inspection. During that tour I directed its introduction into every Jail visited by me, and explained the manner of its use personally to the Officers concerned. Where properly carried out the plan has everywhere succeeded.

3. As soon as the experiments at Alipore and the Great Jail and House of Correction succeeded perfectly, as I knew from previous trial and knowledge that they would do, I requested the Committee to supply me with 100 copies of the Memorandum, and at once sent it round to every Prison in my circle of superintendence, and directed the immediate and thorough adoption of the plan, which is now, I hope, in use in every Prison of the Lower Provinces.

4. It involved no additional expenditure; needed no new agency or construction of Privies; the materials were everywhere available; and the plan had been so successful in every place in which it had been tried that I deemed no further trial to be necessary and, therefore, introduced the plan at once. It was, and is, my intention to have reported the whole matter to the Government in the Annual Report now under preparation, and I trust that, in the circumstances above mentioned, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased to approve the steps I have already taken for its general introduction. My object in urging its immediate adoption was that the cholera season was at hand, and the dysenteric period would immediately follow it, when the need of deodorizing and rendering all fecal matters innocuous is always of paramount importance.

From J. GROCHMAN, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces,—(No. 186T., dated Darjeeling, the 17th May 1864.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 257, dated 22nd ultimo, reporting on the use of dry earth as a deodorizing agent in Jails, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your proceedings in having authorized the introduction of the method of conservancy described by you into all the Jails of the Lower Provinces.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 3914.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 23rd June 1864.*—Captain C. Burbank, Officiating Protector, to be Protector of Emigrants at the Port of Calcutta with effect from the 1st of December last. Captain Burbank is also confirmed in the appointment of Superintendent of Labor Transport, under Act III., B. C., of 1863, within the limits of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, as defined by Act XXI. of 1857, from the same date.

The 28th June 1864.—Mr. A. Caw, Officiating Shipping Master, to be Shipping Master, under Act I. of 1859, in the Port of Calcutta with effect from the 1st December last.

The 15th July 1864.—Bahoo Swarikaanath Roy to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court of Cuttack, and to exercise the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen in that District.

Mr. C. D. Linton to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court of Meherpore in addition to his duties as Judge of the Small Cause Court of Choochlangah.

Bahoo Sreemath Bidyalagish to be Principal Sudder Ameen of Dinagore, and to exercise the full powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Mr. J. Reilly to be Principal Sudder Ameen of Burdwan.

Bahoo Ramtarguck Roy to be Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Chittagong.

Mr. S. Da Costa to officiate as Principal Sudder Ameen of Rungpore.

Bahoo Rustickloll Bhose to be Sudder Ameen of Dugraha and Moonseiff of the Sudder Station of that District.

Moulavy Abdons Samud Ahmed, Moonseiff of Mohomedpore, East Burdwan, is promoted to the First Grade of Moonseiffs.

The 16th July 1864.—Mr. E. S. Moseley to be Assistant to Magistrate and Collector of Mymensing and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) in that District.

Mr. J. Edgar, Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, is vested with the powers described in Section I., Act X. of 1854, in that District.

Mr. B. B. Ford to officiate as Medical Officer of Rungpore.

The 18th July 1864.—Mr. J. S. Carstairs to be Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, and to have charge of the Sub-Division of Chhoulangah, exercising the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and Section I., Act X. of 1854, also the powers of a Deputy Collector, in that District. Mr. Carstairs is likewise empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of that Code, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions or by the High Court; to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions or High Court; and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Mr. J. C. Price to be Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Pubna, and to have charge of the Sub-Division of Comercolly, exercising the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and Section I., Act X. of 1854, also the powers of a Deputy Collector, in that District. Mr. Price is likewise empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of that Code, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions or by the High Court; to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions or High Court; and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

*The following Officers are respectively authorized, under Section LXXXII., Act XIII. of 1861, to perform the duties and exercise the powers conferred by that Act on District Magistrates:—

Bahoo Bankim Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate of Barripore.

Bahoo Kissen Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate of Diamond Harbour.

Mr. A. M. Macgregor, Joint Magistrate of Sealdah.

Bahoo Gally Churn Ghose, Deputy Magistrate of Satkheira.

Moulavy Deen Mahomed, Deputy Magistrate of Burscerhaut.

Major N. R. Sneyd, Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore.

Captain E. H. Wintle, Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum.

Mr. W. Kemble, Assistant Magistrate of Koochta.

Moulavy Duleelooddeen, Deputy Magistrate of Bongong.

Baboo Mahima Chunder Paul, Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat.

Mr. W. G. Deare, Deputy Magistrate of Magoor.

Mr. A. C. Wright, Deputy Magistrate of Jenidah.

Mr. F. H. Elphinstone, Deputy Magistrate of Khoelna.

Baboo Gourdoos Bysack, Deputy Magistrate of Bagirhaut.

The 19th July 1864.—Baboo Gungachurn Sircar to officiate as Sudder Ameen of Shahabad and Moonsiff of the Sudder Station of that District.

Mr. C. Bridger, Officiating Deputy Shipping Master, to be Deputy Shipping Master, under Act I. of 1859, in the Port of Calcutta with effect from the 1st December last.

The 20th July 1864.—Mr. J. Tweedie to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bhagulpor.

Mr. E. Stewart, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to the charge of the Sub-Division of Mudheypoorah, in addition to that of the Sub-Division of Soopoul.

Mr. T. Dickson to officiate as Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 14th July 1864.*—Mr. L. Barber, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tipperah, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the revised Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 18th July 1864.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kaliproseno Mitter, attached to the Unnochatur Charitable Dispensary, for six months, on Medical Certificate, under paragraph 11 of the revised Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 19th July 1864.—Captain E. P. Lloyd, Deputy Commissioner of Kamroop, for three months, on Medical Certificate, to the 30th September next, under the Financial Notification dated 22nd February 1856, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 7th of April last.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are re-published for general information :—

No. 1328, *the 7th July 1864.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. W. H. Verner, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

No. 1330, *the 13th July 1864.*—The undermentioned Civil Servants having produced the necessary Medical Certificates have severally been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the period of six months :—

• • • • •
Mr. W. C. Eades. • • • • •

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is re-published for general information :—

No. 1324.

Simla, the 15th July 1864.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.

Read extract from the Foreign Department, No. 587 of the 4th July 1864, forwarding a copy of observations

recorded in that Department regarding the pay of Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that an Assistant Agent to the Governor General, equally with a Covenanted Civil Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Bengal Presidency, and an Assistant Commissioner, shall be restricted to Rs. 400 per mensem while on probation, that is, until he has passed his examinations and been confirmed in his appointment, there being no reason for making any distinction in the Political Department. Until an Assistant to the Agent has passed, he should not be sent on boundary duties or any other work. He should be attached to the Agent's Office. But when detached on boundary duty, he should receive the usual Deputation Allowance.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay; Civil Pay-Masters, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

Ordered also, that a copy of the above be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is re-published for general information :—

No. 584, *the 14th July 1864.*—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate :—

Lieutenant James Henry Worley, "of" For 15 months,
the late 71st Regiment Native Infantry, } under the new
District Superintendent of Police, } Regulations.
Cherra Poonjee

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 9th July 1864.*—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to declare "Kurbullakee Maidan" to be a Wharf under the provisions of Section X., Act VI. of 1863, for the Landing and Shipping of Goods at Balasore. The following are the limits and dimensions of the said Wharf. River frontage, 264 feet, bounded on the East or right-hand side, or facing the River, by a fence belonging to Sheikh Robumtollah, and on the West by a deep Ravine. The breadth, inland, on the West 56 feet to Markund bearer's Godown, and on the East 132 feet to Rugho Gowallah's House.

The 14th July 1864.—Under the provisions of Act IV., B. C., of 1864, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the following transfers, viz. :—

Thannah Nathpore from the Zillah of Purneah to the Zillah of Bhagulpor.

Pergunnah Kubkhund and Ooterkhund from the Zillah of Monghyr to the Zillah of Bhagulpor.

The 23rd July 1864.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to extend from this date the provisions of Act III., B. C., of 1864 to the Town of Canning.

The tract of country within which the Act will take effect consists of the Soonderbuns Lot 54 and so much of Lot 50 as belongs to the Municipal Commissioners.

The following gentlemen are appointed Members of the Municipal Committee of the Town of Canning under Act III. of 1864 :—

Mr. F. Schiller.
" A. G. Pendleton.
" W. C. Stewart.
" W. M. Whitney.
" James M. Hall.
Baboo Ramgopal Ghose.
" Doorgachurn Law.

A. Bhow,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 217.

The 27th July 1864.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. W. E. Parry, Assistant Engineer of the Second Class, attached to the Patna Branch Road Division, is allowed preparatory leave for twenty days, under Sections XVIII. and XX., Rule IV. of the revised Uncoventured Service Absentee Rules, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same, for the purpose of appearing before the Standing Medical Committee at Calcutta.

No. 218.

The 28th July 1864.

Notifications.—The following Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief are re-published for information:—

Dated the 23rd March 1864.—Lance Corporal Adolphus Freeman, 80th Foot, is transferred to the Unattached List for employment in the Public Works Department.

Dated the 14th May 1864.—Private P. G. Blake, Unattached List, employed in the Public Works Department, is promoted to the Rank of Sergeant under the provisions of Government General Order No. 151 of 1863.

Dated the 20th July 1864.—The undermentioned men employed in the Department of Public Works are transferred to the Unattached List:—

Corporal D. Dallas, Sappers and Miners.

J. Wilson, 84th Foot.

Private Colin Chisholm, 93rd Foot.

No. 218½.

The following Order by the Government of India, Military Department, is re-published for information:—

No. 567 of the 5th July 1864.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 161, dated 25th May 1864, are published for general information:—

1. * * * * *

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the period specified, viz.:—

* * * * *

Captain W. R. Tucker ... 5 months.

* * * * *

LOCAL.

No. 218½.

The 28th July 1864.

Declaration under Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857, in supersession of Declaration No. 82 of 6th February 1863, published at page 405 of the CALCUTTA GAZETTE of 11th idem.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a portion of the Sylhet and Cachar Road, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land, measuring 19 miles in length and 100 feet in breadth, more or less, and situated in Mouzaha Thandapore Panoh Gao, Palar Par Kallee Nugur, Salchupra, Seere Coona, Bakhal Whalpar, Tarapore, and Umbiespore, in Zillah Cachar, is required.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 219.

The 1st August 1864.

Resignation.—Serjeant C. Collogher, Probationary Assistant Overseer, attached to the Chittagong Division, has been permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department in Bengal from the 31st ultimo.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

No. 220.

The 1st August 1864.

Declaration under Section II. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for Sub-Divisional Headquarters in the District of Purneah at Toorkeylee, in Pergunnah Sooltanpoor, it is hereby declared that a piece of land, measuring about 94 beegahs, 12 cottas, and 2 dhoors, is required, bounded on the north by the holdings of Alibux and Hedaytoollah; on the east by the holdings of Muhib Ali and Bullub Mundul; on the south by the road to Forbeshabad Factory; and on the west by the high road from Arrareah to Purneah.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

No. 221.

Declaration under Section II. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for Sub-Divisional Headquarters in the District of Purneah, at Benecbaree Koomarbaree, in Pergunnah Kudba, it is hereby declared that a piece of land, measuring about 100 beegahs, 2 cottas, is required, bounded on the north by the holdings of Sunhookole and Neerookole; on the east by the holdings of Unhaie and Sookbaie Mundul; on the south by the road from Purneah to Kudba, and by the holdings of Jubban Mundul, and on the west by the holding of Kallee Mundul and the houses of Mouzah Koomurbee.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 222.

The 2nd August 1864.

Leave of Absence.—Lieutenant H. W. Garnault, B. E., Executive Engineer (of the Fourth Class), Damooda Division, is allowed three months' privilege leave with effect from the 1st ultimo.

2. Lieutenant J. Dundas, B. E., Assistant Engineer of the Second Class, attached to the Damooda Division, is placed in temporary charge of that Division during the absence of Lieutenant Garnault.

J. P. BRADLE, *Lieut.-Col., B. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept.

No. 3525A. of 1863.

Notification.

Dated Nynce Tal, the 30th October 1863.

THE following Tea Plantations and Factories in Kumaon and the Deyrah Doon are offered for sale at the upset prices specified. Tenders will be received by William Jameson, Esq., Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, Saharanpore, until 1st October 1864, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted:—

1st.—Hawulbaugh in Kumaon, forty-six miles from the plains, and six miles from Almorah. The Plantations, (including the two small Nurseries, viz., Kupeena and Lutchmaissur, in the immediate neighbourhood of Almorah,) consists of about one hundred acres of land planted with tea.

There are on the Estate three large slated houses; numerous slated offices; a large slated factory; two large slated godowns; a slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations, and in working order.

2nd.—Ayar Toli in Kuttipoor, Kumaon, distant about 80 miles from the plains, and about 40 miles from Almorah.

There are on the Estate a slated house, a slated factory, and a large slated godown; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete for the tea operations, and in working order.

This Plantation consists of about 1,300 acres of land, of which about 850 acres are planted with tea, two hundred acres of cleared land fitted for tea planting, and the remainder covered with pine, &c., forests, the timber of which is well adapted for making tea chests, &c.

The yield of the two Estates last season was lbs. 14,700 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds.

The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 17,000 of tea, and 1,800 maunds of seeds.

These two Estates will be sold in one lot, in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rupees 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.)

A small portion of the Plantation of Ayar Toli, named Bincolie, belonging to the Temple of Nagnath, will bear an annual rental of Rupees 24, (twenty-four Rupees per annum.)

This land is leased in perpetuity from the Temple of Nagnath on this rental.

3rd.—Bhuripore in Kumaon, ten miles from the plains, twelve miles from the Sanatorium of Nynce Tal, and thirty miles from Almorah.

It is about 1,300 acres in extent, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation with tea. The remainder consists of pine and oak jungle and barren rocks.

There are on the Estate a slated house; slated factory; godowns; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c. The stock and block of the factory are complete and in full working order. The yield last season was lbs. 2,255 of tea and 135 maunds of seeds. The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 5,000 of tea and 250 maunds of seeds. This Estate will be sold in fee simple free of all demands of Land Revenue at an upset price of Rupees 25,000.

4th.—Kowlegbir, in the Deyrah Doon, distant two miles to the west of the Town of Deyrah. It consists of 430 acres of land, of which about 340 acres are under cultivation with tea, and the

remainder adapted for tea cultivation. Through the property a branch of the Beasjore Canal runs.

There are on the Estate three bungalows; an extensive pukka tea factory; two large pukka godowns; a barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete, and in full working order.

The yield of last season was lbs. 16,000 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds. This season the yield may be estimated at lbs. 25,000 of tea and 1,600 maunds of seeds.

This Estate will be sold in fee simple free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rupees 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.) The Plantations will be transferred to the purchasers on the 1st November 1864, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

(Sd.) R. SIMON,

Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

No. 1618A. of 1864.

Notification.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Nynce Tal, the 4th June 1864.

WITH reference to the Notification in this Department, No. 3525A., dated the 30th October last, it is hereby notified that W. Jameson, Esq., or the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, for the time being, will receive Tenders for the purchase of the Government Tea Plantations in Kumaon and Deyrah Doon, addressed to him at Saharanpore, up to 4 P. M. of the 1st of October 1864.

All Tenders must be made in writing.

Every Tender should be superscribed "Tender for Tea Plantation," and will be registered by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens on the date of receipt in a book which he will keep, together with the tenders, in his own custody, under lock and key.

The highest registered Tender at the time being for any Lot will be communicated by the Superintendent to any enquirers up to the time of sale, but the names of parties who have entered shall in no case be disclosed.

The Register of Tenders will be examined at noon, on the 1st of October 1864, by a Committee consisting of the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, the Judge and the Collector of Saharanpore, at the Office of the Superintendent, and in the presence of all parties who may attend, and the amount of the highest Tender for each lot, or, if there be more than one Tender of equal amount, the number and amount of such Tenders, but not the names of the parties tendering, will be publicly declared, and the highest Tender in writing above the upset price at 4 P. M. will be accepted on the part of Government by the Committee.

Agents must be supplied by their Principals with sufficient Powers of Attorney.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

(Sd.) R. SIMON,

Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

No. 331.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1862-63, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Thursday, the 4th August 1864, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 4,145 Chests, viz. :—

Behar Opium	...	2,290
Benares ditto	...	1,865
Total Chests	...	4,145

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual : they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 9th November 1863 and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th August respectively that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 9th August 1864, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Friday, the 19th August 1864.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1862-63, will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 5th Sept. 1864	2,290	1,865	4,155
Ditto Wednesday, 10th Oct. "	2,290	1,865	4,155
Ditto Friday, 11th Nov. "	2,290	1,865	4,155
Ditto Monday, 4th Dec. "	2,300	1,875	4,175
Total	9,145	7,470	16,615

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

H. T. PRINSEP,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 28th June 1864.

STATEMENT showing the importations of Salt (private property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 16th July 1864.

Description of Salt.	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Liverpool Pungah	8,30,756	24,19,526	3,08,807	35,59,089
French Kurkutch	3,039	...	...	3,039
Cadiz	10,302	8,780	...	19,082
Ceylon	...	1,530	13,904	15,434
Bombay	...	17,296	1,07,583	1,24,879
Brinda	22,150	36,833	...	58,983
Malras	13,184	60,208	65,707	1,49,099
Arabian and Persian Gulf's Kurkutch	23,524	19,120	...	42,644
Muscat Rock	...	...	...	...
Total	9,12,765	25,71,102	4,95,407	39,79,274

H. T. PRINSEP,

Offg. Junior Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Fort William.
The 27th July 1864.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

7. Mr. J. Sutcliffe to officiate as Registrar of the University, vice Mr. H. Scott Smith, deceased.

8. Mr. Sutcliffe took charge of the office on the morning of the 30th June.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Officiating Registrar

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY OFFICE,
The 21st July 1864.

Notice

Is hereby given that a Circuit House will be opened at Chittagong on the first of August 1864.

J. D. WARD,
Magistrate of Chittagong.